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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-352
H. R. 10881

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 10881

- Jan. 22, 1958 Received from President supplemental appropriation estimates for fiscal year 1958 (H. Doc. 313), including items for this Department.
- Feb. 20, 1958 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 10881 without amendment. H. Report No. 1373. Print of bill and report.
Summary of items for this Department.
- Feb. 21, 1958 Minority statement included in committee report.
- Feb. 24, 1958 Additional excerpts from committee report.
- Feb. 25, 1958 House began debate on H. R. 10881.
- Feb. 26, 1958 House passed H. R. 10881 with amendments.
- Feb. 27, 1958 H. R. 10881 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee.
- Mar. 4, 1958 Senate committee reported H. R. 10881 with amendments. S. Report No. 1344. Print of bill and report.
- Mar. 6, 1958 Senate made H. R. 10881 its unfinished business. Sens. Thye and Sparkman announced intentions to propose amendments.
- Mar. 10, 1958 Senate began debate on H. R. 10881.
- Mar. 11, 1958 Senate passed H. R. 10881 with amendments.
Senate conferees appointed.
Print of bill as passed by Senate.
- Mar. 20, 1958 House conferees were appointed on H. R. 10881.
- Mar. 24, 1958 House received conference report on H. R. 10881. H. Report No. 1544. Print of report.
Table attached regarding actions of conferees on this Department's items.
- Mar. 25, 1958 Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10881.
- Mar. 28, 1958 Approved: Public Law 85-352.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-352

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1958. Includes \$6,250 for ARS research on pear decline; \$18,942,413 for reimbursement of CCC for advances for animal disease eradication; \$1,139,982 for reimbursement of CCC for advances for grading and classing activities; \$567,500,000 for reimbursement of CCC for costs incurred under soil bank programs; \$250,000 in direct appropriations for acreage reserve administrative expenses; \$250,000,000 increase in the 1958 crop year program authorization for acreage reserve program, with provision limiting payments to any one producer to \$3,000; \$1,725,549,473 for CSS apecial commodity disposal programs; \$3,850,000 for fighting forest fires; and various amounts for claims, audited claims, and judgments.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued January 23, 1958
For actions of January 22, 1958
85th-2d, No. 10

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received supplemental appropriation request for various agencies, including USDA. House subcommittee approved various watershed projects.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1958 (House Doc. 313); to Appropriations Committee. This document includes the following items for this Department: Forest Service, for fighting forest fires, \$3,850,000; Agricultural Research Service, to repay CCC for advances for animal disease eradication activities in 1957, \$18,942,413; Agricultural Marketing Service, to repay CCC for advances for grading and classing activities in 1957, \$1,139,982; Commodity Stabilization Service, to repay CCC for advances for special commodity disposal programs in 1957, \$1,725,549,473; Soil Bank Programs, to repay CCC for financing Soil Bank Program costs through fiscal year 1957, \$567,500,000, of which \$78,000,000 is to be derived by transfer from the 1958 appropriation for the Acreage Reserve Program. p. 638
2. WATERSHEDS. The Subcommittees on Livestock and Feed Grains and Conservation and Credit, jointly, ordered reported to the full committee the following watershed projects; Alabama, High Pine Creek; Colorado, Big Sanday Creek; North Carolina, Abbotts Creek and Deep Creek; Texas, Knob Creek and York Creek. p. D34
3. AUDIT REPORT. Received the GAO audit report on the Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year 1957 (H. Doc. 315). p. 638

4. REPORTS. Received the annual report of REA. p. 638

SENATE

5. NOMINATIONS. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported the nomination of William P. Rogers to be Attorney General. p. D33

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

6. PUBLIC DEBT. Speech in the House by Rep. Johansen explaining why he intends to vote on final passage against any increase in the public debt. p. A490

7. TEXTILES. Rep. Lane inserted an editorial, "Imports Are Destroying Textile Industry." p. A495

8. ROADS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Brooks stating that road program of the Bureau of Public Roads should be reviewed at once, and inserting an editorial, "Inflationary Spiral, Carelessness Provide Roadblock For Road Plans." p. A496

9. NATURAL RESOURCES. Rep. Ullman inserted an article discussing the utilization of natural resources and pointing out the rapid decline in the reserves of our basic industrial metals. pp. A496-7

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. WOOL. H. R. 10192, by Rep. Andersen, to extend for an additional 4-year period the provisions of the National Wool Act of 1954; to Agriculture Committee

11. WHEAT. H. R. 10193, by Rep. Anderson, Mont., and H. R. 10204, by Rep. McGovern, to amend section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, relating to price support on wheat; to Agriculture Committee.

H. R. 10205, by Rep. McIntosh, to provide that the rate of duty applicable to wheat fit for human consumption shall apply to seed wheat unfit for human consumption; to Ways and Means Committee.

12. BUDGET. H. R. 10194, by Rep. Broomfield, to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations; to Government Operations Committee.

13. LIVESTOCK; MONOPOLIES. H. R. 10200, by Rep. Evins, to amend the antitrust laws by vesting in the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic acts or practices and other unlawful restraints in commerce by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

14. POULTRY. H. R. 10197, by Rep. Dixon, to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to clearly authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to waive the requirements of section 10 thereof under such conditions and to such extent as he may prescribe in connection with inspection under the act prior to January 1, 1959; to Agriculture Committee.

15. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 10203, by Rep. George, to provide an improved farm program; to Agriculture Committee.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND
OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1957 AND 1958, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,896,519,968, FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES

JANUARY 22, 1958.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 22, 1958.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958, and for other purposes, in the amount of \$2,896,519,968, for various agencies.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1958.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958, and for other purposes, in the following amounts:

	1957 approp- riations	1958	
		Appropri- ations	Transfers
Legislative branch.....	\$285,000	\$598,000	-----
The judiciary.....		1,208,900	
Executive branch.....		2,894,428,068	\$80,539,000
Increases in limitations.....			(10,690,000)
Total.....	285,000	2,896,234,968	80,539,000

Each of the amounts recommended for the executive branch has been subjected to critical examination even though most of them were specifically forecast in the 1959 budget document. Our objective has been to hold proposals for supplemental appropriations to a minimum by requiring absorption of additional needs wherever possible within funds already available.

These proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations will not result in total expenditures or new obligational authority for the fiscal year 1958 above the estimates shown for that year in the 1959 budget. Of the total recommended, approximately \$2,895 million is for items specifically identified, and estimated at \$2,949 million, in the 1959 budget document. The current recommendations, therefore, reflect a reduction of \$54 million below the tentative amounts forecast in the budget for these items. Other amounts are recommended that were not specifically forecast in the 1959 budget and they total \$1.2 million which is more than covered by the reductions.

By far the largest amount of the request, \$2.2 billion, is to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenses incurred by it in previous years in carrying out special activities, which under the law are financed by the Corporation subject to later reimbursement. Other large sums are for veterans' pensions and benefits, \$288 million, of which \$127 million is due to recently enacted legislation. Over \$170 million is required for public assistance grants and \$57 million is to assist local school districts in the immediate construction of school facilities in areas that have experienced substantial increases in school enrollment as a result of Federal activities. About \$76 million will be required by the Department of Labor for administrative costs of Federal-State unemployment compensation and employment service programs and Federal programs of unemployment compensation for Federal employees and for veterans of the Korean conflict.

Authority to transfer between existing appropriations is recommended whenever transfer would reduce or eliminate the need for

additional appropriations. Recommended transfer authority totals about \$81 million.

Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals, together with the reasons for their transmittal at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

Among the recommended items are several which should be considered promptly by the Congress. Appropriations for unemployment compensation for veterans, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, international contingencies (Department of State), and the upper Colorado River Basin fund (Bureau of Reclamation) will soon be exhausted. Additional funds for unemployment compensation for veterans and for Federal employees will be needed by February 15, and for the Bureau of Reclamation by February 1. In addition, the amounts for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, National Science Foundation, and Business and Defense Services Administration in the Department of Commerce are necessary to speed up defense activities. A third category embraces funds for the Civil War Centennial Commission, Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, and the Civil Rights Commission, all of which were established by recently enacted laws and required to make early reports to the Congress. Additional funds are also needed for salaries and expenses (Department of State) for prompt action on immigration legislation enacted during the last session of Congress, for which no specific appropriation was made.

I recommend the transmission to the Congress of these proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations in the amounts specified. As provided by law, the requests of the legislative branch and the judiciary have been included without revision.

Respectfully yours,

PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate: Contingent expenses of the Senate: Inquiries and investigations (1957)-----	\$285, 000
House of Representatives: Contingent expenses of the House: Special and select committees-----	475, 000
Library of Congress:	
Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses-----	48, 000
Books for the blind-----	75, 000

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:	
Salaries of judges-----	340, 000
Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	675, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	70, 500
Salaries of referees-----	52, 400
Expenses of referees-----	71, 000

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Rights Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	200, 000
Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	69, 000
Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	148, 000
Historical and memorial commissions:	
Civil War Centennial Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	37, 000
Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	31, 000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:	
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 000, 000
Construction and equipment-----	6, 780, 000
National Science Foundation:	
Salaries and expenses-----	9, 900, 000
International Geophysical Year-----	2, 100, 000
Veterans Administration:	
Inpatient care-----	6, 032, 000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots-----	37, 800
Compensation and pensions-----	256, 000, 000
Readjustment benefits-----	30, 000, 000
Servicemen's indemnities-----	2, 250, 000

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service-----	2, 700, 000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service-----	Language
Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service-----	100, 000

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Federal Housing Administration: Limitation on nonadministrative expenses-----	(2, 000, 000)
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service: Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for advancees for animal disease eradication activities-----	18, 942, 413
Agricultural Marketing Service: Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for advancees for grading and classing activities-----	1, 139, 982
Soil bank programs: Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for costs incurred under soil bank programs-----	489, 500, 000
Commodity Stabilization Service: Special commodity disposal programs-----	1, 725, 549, 473
Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization-----	3, 850, 000

**ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION
OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Business and Defense Services Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	\$300,000
Maritime activities: Federal ship mortgage insurance fund-----	Language

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army:	
Rivers and harbors and flood control: Operation and maintenance, general-----	7,000,000
Panama Canal:	
Canal Zone Government: Operating expenses-----	320,400
General provisions-----	Language

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education: Assistance for school construction-----	57,000,000
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: Grants to States and other agencies-----	1,400,000
Social Security Administration:	
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Limitation on salaries and expenses-----	(8,690,000)
Grants to States for public assistance-----	170,600,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Southeastern Power Administration: Operation and maintenance-----	(489,000)
Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	(700,000)
Bureau of Reclamation: Upper Colorado River Basin fund-----	10,000,000
Office of Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	(1,350,000)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration: Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	250,000
Federal Prison System: Support of United States prisoners-----	250,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Employment Security:	
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration-----	33,000,000
Unemployment compensation for veterans-----	25,000,000
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees-----	18,400,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs: Salaries and expenses-----	447,000
International organizations and conferences:	
Contributions to international organizations-----	9,794,000
International contingencies-----	300,000
Total proposed supplemental appropriations:	
1957-----	285,000
1958-----	2,896,234,968

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1958, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1957, \$285,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and select committees: For an additional amount for expenses of "Special and select committees", \$475,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Distribution of catalog cards, salaries and expenses", \$48,000.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

For an additional amount for "Books for the blind", \$75,000.

As provided by statute, these proposed supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch are submitted without change.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$340,000.

Additional funds are needed to pay the statutory salaries of a greater number of Federal judges than was contemplated when the current year appropriation was enacted. This increase was caused primarily by the retirement of more judges than had been expected.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$675,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover (1) the increasing use of juries in the current year; (2) increased fees for mileage and subsistence of grand and petit jurors payable under Public Law 85-299, effective September 7, 1957; and (3) increased fees payable to United States commissioners under Public Law 85-276, effective September 2, 1957.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$70,500; and the limitation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for payment of fees to attorneys, is increased from "\$1,000" to "\$12,500".

This proposed supplemental appropriation reflects the rising costs of printing records in cases appealed to the Supreme Court by persons unable to bear such costs, and the increased costs of lawbook upkeep services. It also includes, as a result of a recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, additional pay for counsel assigned to represent insane persons who are indigent defendants in commitment proceedings in the District of Columbia.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$52,400, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$71,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

Funds to cover additional salaries and expenses of referees, including salaries of clerical employees, are needed to handle the larger number of bankruptcy cases currently being filed. The added costs will be within receipts into the referees' salary fund and the referees' expense fund, respectively, in the current fiscal year.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil Rights, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation, \$200,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of the "Emergency fund for the President, national defense," fiscal year 1958, for allocations made for expenses of the Commission.

The Commission on Civil Rights was established by Public Law 85-315, approved September 9, 1957. Its final report to the President and the Congress is due not later than September 9, 1959, and the Commission ceases to exist 60 days thereafter. In view of the pressing time limitation, it was necessary that the Commission begin its operation at the earliest possible date. Accordingly an allocation from the emergency fund for the President was made available to the Commission until an appropriation could be provided. This proposed appropriation is to cover the expenses of the Commission for the fiscal year 1958, including repayment of the emergency fund for the President for the initial financing.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$69,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of increases in salaries for certain engineers and scientists approved by the Civil Service Commission, effective December 29, 1957.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$148,000: *Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$300,000" to "\$317,000", and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects is increased from "\$335,000" to "\$342,000".*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional personnel to handle an increased workload, including an added number of public hearings on license applications for the development of hydroelectric power sites by non-Federal interests; and an increased number of applications for certificates of convenience and necessity and an increase in rate cases related to the natural gas industry. It also includes an amount to provide for increases in salaries of engineers, approved by the Civil Service Commission, effective December 29, 1957.

The proposed changes in limitations will (1) permit the additional travel involved in connection with the handling of the increased workload and (2) allow for payment of the increased engineers' salaries.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$37,000.

This proposed appropriation is to provide for the expenses of the Civil War Centennial Commission created by the act of September 7, 1957. The Commission is directed to prepare plans and programs for the nationwide observance of the centennial of the American Civil War.

LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), \$31,000.

The act of September 2, 1957, created the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission to prepare plans for the celebration on February 12, 1959, of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. This proposed appropriation is to provide for the expenses of the Commission in this fiscal year.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$5,000,000.

The primary purpose of this proposed supplemental appropriation is to permit immediate initiation of an increased level of research operations urgently needed in areas affecting ballistic and guided missiles, manned and unmanned space vehicles, and military aircraft. The supplemental also includes funds for recently approved increased rates of pay for certain wage-board employees.

On December 19, 1957, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate to cover the cost of wage-board pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Construction and equipment", \$6,780,000, to remain available until expended.

These additional funds are to finance construction of a "data reduction center" to speed the availability of research results, construction of a facility for investigation of high-temperature materials, and provision of instrumentation related to a research aircraft. All of this work will be undertaken at the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory. Initiation of these projects in 1958 is needed in support of the increased level of research operations proposed in areas affecting military aircraft, ballistic and guided missiles, and manned and unmanned space vehicles.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$9,900,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$175,000" to "\$187,000".

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to permit immediate action in stepping up the activities of the National Science Foundation. It will provide additional funds for support of a greater number of the meritorious basic research proposals received by the Foundation. It will also make possible an expansion in the volume of translations of foreign language literature in the basic sciences. Funds are included to permit immediate expansion of the Foundation's science education activities, particularly in the number of summer and academic year institutes for the supplementary training of high school and college teachers in mathematics and the sciences.

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

For an additional amount for "International Geophysical Year", \$2,100,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

The launching of the Russian satellites and the decision to expand the scope of the United States program through the launching of additional rockets will require added funds in the fiscal year 1958,

for radio and optical tracking, for orbit computation, for scientific instrumentation, and related expenses of the International Geophysical Year.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$6,032,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$366,500" to "\$416,500": Provided, That, notwithstanding the last proviso under that head, inpatient care and treatment may be furnished to an average of 140,490 beneficiaries during the current fiscal year without any proportionate reduction in expenditures.

Additional funds totaling \$6,032,000 are needed to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates, for salary increases for professional engineers approved by the Civil Service Commission, and for partial restoration of hospital employment levels which have been reduced to provide funds to meet price increases of commodities, service, and equipment, and to offset a decline in reimbursements from insured beneficiaries.

The proposed increase in the limitation for employee travel is to permit continued expansion of the foster-home care program and to provide for transfer of employees between hospitals where necessary.

The average number of beneficiaries who will require inpatient care and treatment is now estimated to be 310 less than the number forecast in the budget. The above provision will make the savings resulting from this reduced requirement available to finance some of the increased costs to this appropriation.

This appropriation was apportioned on September 27, 1957, and was reapportioned on December 19, 1957, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate to cover the cost of wage-board pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on those dates.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of supply depots", \$37,800.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

On December 19, 1957, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$256,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Public Law 85-168, approved August 27, 1957, provides increases in compensation benefit rates, ranging from 10 to 30 percent. These increases were effective October 1, 1957. It is estimated that they

will cost \$127 million in fiscal year 1958. In addition, \$129 million will be required for payments to meet continuing increases in caseloads and average payments.

This appropriation was apportioned on July 30, 1957, and was reapportioned on October 17, 1957, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on the above dates.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds for education and training allowances for veterans of the Korean conflict. Currently available for this purpose is \$692,084,454 which will pay for an average annual trainee load of less than 518,000. The trainee load indicated by experience to date is over 540,000. Provision for this number of trainees at the estimated average annual cost of \$1,337 will require the additional \$30 million.

On July 30, 1957, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemnities", \$2,250,000, to remain available until expended.

Beneficiaries of servicemen who died in the period from June 27, 1950, to December 31, 1956, while in active service or within 120 days following discharge, are entitled to receive an indemnity of \$10,000, less any Government insurance held by the deceased. The indemnity is paid in installments of \$9.29 monthly per \$1,000 of coverage over a 10-year period. New awards are still being made and are currently running in excess of previous estimates, thus making necessary the provision of additional funds.

On December 26, 1957, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$2,700,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for increases in pay granted wage-board employees pursuant to law.

On July 29, 1957, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$48,400" to "\$53,400".

The change in travel limitation requested is to allow the National Archives and Records Service to present additional correspondence management and mail management workshops requested by other Government agencies. These programs have been successful in producing more efficient and economical paperwork practices.

OPERATING EXPENSES, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service", including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, \$100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$27,500" to "\$43,500".

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds for the Government's participation in existing and anticipated rate cases resulting from the installation of the semiautomatic ground environment system which involves participation of communications common carriers in air defense. Adequate protection of the Government's interest in these rate proceedings requires timely and expert representation, particularly in view of the fact that annual charges are expected to approximate \$150 million by 1962.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY**FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION**

The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on certain nonadministrative expenses, is increased from "\$36,000,000" to "\$38,000,000".

The Housing Act of 1957 liberalized the downpayment requirements for home mortgage insurance. This change, together with changes in other market factors, has resulted in a sharp rise in volume of applications for FHA home mortgage insurance. This proposed increase in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration is to finance overtime and additional personnel in agency field offices, so as to permit expeditious processing of these applications.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE****REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION ACTIVITIES**

For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for advances for animal disease eradication activities", to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized transfers through June 30, 1957 (including interest through March 31, 1958), as follows: (1) \$1,393,490 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1957, for eradication activities, pursuant to authority contained under such head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation Act, 1957, and (2) \$17,548,923 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year 1957, for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204 (e) of the Act of August 28, 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 397).

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for advances for grading and classing activities", to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts transferred to the appropriation "Marketing research and service" through June 30, 1957 (including interest through March 31, 1958), pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$1,139,982.

SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COSTS INCURRED UNDER SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for costs incurred under the soil bank programs in accordance with the provisions of title I of the Act approved May 28, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1801-1837), \$567,500,000, of which \$78,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Acreage reserve program", fiscal year 1958.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Special commodity disposal programs", to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized costs (including interest through March 31, 1958), as follows: (1) \$89,996,331 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642); (2) \$125,761,388 for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,290,841,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1701-1709); (4) \$4,609 for grain made available to the Secretary of the Interior to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pursuant to the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 442-446); and (5) \$218,946,145 for strategic and other materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities or products and transferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to the Act of May 28, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1856).

It is now estimated that participation by producers in the price-support programs administered by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be such that the Corporation will require additional funds before the end of the fiscal year to assure conduct of its mandatory price-support operations. The above proposed supplemental appropriations will provide such funds by reimbursing the Corporation for costs incurred through the fiscal year 1957 in carrying out certain special activities which, under the law, the Corporation finances subject to later reimbursement.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", \$3,850,000.

Additional funds for fighting forest fires are needed as a result of severe fire conditions which have occurred primarily in Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, and California. Because of the serious fire conditions the Department of Agriculture has found it necessary to utilize, for fighting fires, funds that were appropriated to the Forest Service for other purposes. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to replace funds so used and to provide for estimated requirements for the remainder of the year.

On October 17, 1957, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to allow an early start by the Business and Defense Services Administration on a coordinated program under which translations of foreign documents in the fields of technology and applied science will be made available to American science and industry. It has recently become clear that much information in these fields is available to the Government, but no means now exist by which science and industry can be kept readily informed of new developments.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL SHIP MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND

Hereafter, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to advance to this account from the "Vessel operations revolving fund" (46 U. S. C. 1241a), such amounts as may be required for the payment, pursuant to section 1105 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1275), of unpaid principal amounts of defaulted mortgages and loans and of unpaid interest thereon: Provided, That such advances shall be repaid to the "Vessel operations revolving fund" as soon as practicable consistent with the status of this account: Provided further, That the total advances outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$10,000,000.

This proposed language is to authorize the Secretary to transfer funds from the vessel operations revolving fund into the Federal ship mortgage insurance fund in order to redeem defaulted loans or mortgages. To date one mortgage has been declared in default and the Maritime Administration has initiated action to redeem it. The authority proposed herein will permit transfer of the funds required to liquidate the Government's indebtedness resulting from this action, on which interest is accruing at the rate of 4½ percent.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Operation and Maintenance, General

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", for carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1955 (Public Law 99), \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Floods in a number of sections of the country, mainly in the South and Southwest, during the first half of fiscal year 1958, have required prompt action by the Corps of Engineers in flood fighting and rescue work and immediate prosecution of a program for the repair and restoration of threatened or damaged flood-control works.

Emergency work in the flood areas is currently estimated to require not only the \$5.6 million available in the emergency fund for this fiscal year, which is financed through this appropriation, but also an additional \$3 million from other available funds under the appropriation "Construction, general," as authorized by the act of June 28, 1955 (Public Law 99). This proposed supplemental appropriation of \$7 million is to reimburse "Construction, general," and to insure an adequate reserve of \$4 million in the emergency fund to meet normal requirements for further assistance during the rest of fiscal year 1958.

PANAMA CANAL

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$320,400.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional personnel, together with essential supplies, to intensify a malaria control program made necessary by a recent increase in the carrier mosquito population in the Canal Zone and a rapid rise in the number of cases of malaria. Provision is also made for increased expenses occasioned principally by a heavy outbreak of influenza, a higher than usual rate of sickness in the Canal Zone, and greater medical supply requirements and costs. Funds are included for an increase in the rate of bonus pay for fire fighters under a recent amendment to the Federal employees' pay regulations, effective July 14, 1957.

On December 24, 1957, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for the costs of the intensified malaria control program. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—PANAMA CANAL

The limitation contained in section 203 of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, (5 U. S. C. 55a), is increased from "\$15,000" to "\$30,000".

The proposed change in limitation is to permit the employment of a hospital consultant to conduct a space study of hospital requirements in the Canal Zone.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Assistance for school construction", \$57,000,000; and the limitation under said head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies is increased from "\$700,000" to "\$800,000": Provided, That the amounts heretofore appropriated under this head shall be merged with this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That payments from such merged appropriation may be made with respect to applications under title III of the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended, filed on or before November 18, 1957, prior to any subsequent cut-off date established under such title III, and without including such applications in an order of priority with those filed after November 18, 1957.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet the cost of Public Law 85-267, approved September 2, 1957. This act extended for an additional year assistance for the construction of school facilities in areas experiencing substantial increases in school enrollment prior to June 30, 1959, as a result of Federal activities, such as the construction of military housing under title VIII of the National Housing Act. The proposed increase in limitation is to permit an additional \$100,000 to be transferred to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for technical services in connection with the review of construction financed under this program. The recommended language provisions would eliminate delay in processing and payments on eligible applications now on hand, and would also merge all funds provided for this purpose.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Grants to States and other agencies", for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$1,400,000.

The 1958 appropriation for "Grants to States and other agencies" provided \$40,000,000 for grants to States for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, and, at the same time, authorized allotments for that purpose on the basis of \$53,000,000. Current estimates indicate that a supplemental appropriation of \$1,400,000 will be required to provide sufficient Federal funds under allotments made pursuant to section 2 to match all State funds expected to be made available.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amount authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$130,000,000" to "\$138,690,000".

This proposed increase of \$8,690,000 is due to an increase in the volume of claims that must be processed in order to determine the entitlement of individuals to benefits under the old-age and survivors

insurance program. The existing limitation provides funds to process 2,141,000 claims applications. Based on experience during the first half of this fiscal year, it is now estimated that 2,555,000 applications will have to be processed.

On August 26, 1957, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$170,600,000.

For the fiscal year 1958, the Congress approved an appropriation of \$1,600,000,000 for grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled under titles I, IV, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act. To meet requirements of States for this purpose, it is estimated that a supplemental appropriation of \$170,600,000 will be needed. Current program trends, estimates of the number of recipients, the average monthly payment per recipient, and the amount for State and local administration are all now higher than the estimates on which the appropriation was based.

On August 2, 1957, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$489,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Education and welfare services", Bureau of Indian Affairs, fiscal year 1958.

This proposed transfer of funds is to provide for the purchase of additional firming power and payment of wheeling charges required under existing contracts, and for carrying out new contracts with private utility companies to transmit federally generated power. The amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1958, for purchase of power and wheeling charges, were based on average streamflows. Streamflows have been less than initially estimated and additional purchases of power will be required to meet contractual agreements with preference customers.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$700,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Education and welfare services", Bureau of Indian Affairs, fiscal year 1958.

This proposed transfer of funds is to cover the unusually high fire suppression costs incurred during the summer of 1957 and to meet anticipated needs for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND

For an additional amount for payment to the "Upper Colorado River Basin fund", authorized by section 5 of the Act of April 11, 1956 (Public Law 485), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The main construction contract for the Glen Canyon unit, Colorado River storage project, was awarded on April 29, 1957. The funds available for payment of earnings under this contract will be exhausted by January 31, 1958, and a notice to this effect has been issued to the contractor. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to prevent stoppage of work on this contract which would result in costly delays. It also provides for continuation of work on supporting activities at Glen Canyon such as the Colorado River highway bridge and permanent townsite.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$1,350,000, of which \$987,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Education and welfare services", Bureau of Indian Affairs, fiscal year 1958, and \$363,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Management and investigations of resources", Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, fiscal year 1958.

This proposed transfer of funds is needed because of the severe damage recently suffered from typhoons in the Trust Territory area, the most recent of which occurred during the week of January 6, 1958. These funds would be used to assist in immediate care for the people of these islands and to assist their rehabilitation efforts. Funds would also be used to repair storm damage to United States Government administrative facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$250,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants, is increased from "\$225,000" to "\$250,000".

This proposed supplemental appropriation and increase in limitation are to provide additional funds for the payment of witnesses appearing in court cases on behalf of the United States. The volume of litigation will exhaust presently available funds before the end of the fiscal year.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$250,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds to pay the costs of maintaining Federal prisoners in non-Federal institutions. Both the number of prisoners and costs are rising.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", \$33,000,000.

This appropriation pays the administrative costs of the Federal-State unemployment compensation and employment service programs, and of the Federal programs of unemployment compensation for Federal employees and unemployment compensation for veterans of the Korean conflict. For the fiscal year 1958, \$259,814,000 was appropriated for this purpose. Since the enactment of this appropriation, workloads have increased substantially in the States and additional funds are necessary to assure prompt payments to the increased number of people who are unemployed.

On December 20, 1957, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$25,000,000: *Provided, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropriation, for the current fiscal year, for "Unemployment compensation for veterans" and not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropriation, for the current fiscal year, for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees", shall be available interchangeably.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to enable unemployment compensation payments for veterans of the Korean conflict to continue through the full year. The number of claims filed and the amount of benefits paid are running much higher than anticipated when the current appropriation was provided. It is expected that funds currently available will be exhausted about February 15, 1958, and this proposed supplemental appropriation is needed promptly to permit continuation of benefit payments.

Language is proposed to permit transfer of funds between this appropriation and the appropriation "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees" in view of the uncertainty as to the demands on these two appropriations.

On October 31, 1957, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees", \$18,400,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to pay unemployment compensation to former Federal employees in accordance with laws of the States. The number of claims filed and the amount

of benefits paid are running much higher than anticipated when the current appropriation was provided. Funds now available will be exhausted about February 15, 1958, and this proposed supplemental appropriation is needed promptly to permit continuation of benefit payments to eligible individuals.

On October 31, 1957, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$447,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to implement Public Law 85-316, approved September 11, 1957, which amended the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the issuance of approximately 80,000 additional immigrant visas. These visas will be issued primarily to aliens who are now separated from their families in the United States and to expellees and refugees from Iron Curtain countries. It is believed that the national interest and the welfare of the affected individuals require that these visas be issued as soon as possible. It is estimated that approximately 29,000 visas can be issued by June 30, 1958, under the proposed supplemental appropriation.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$9,794,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet the United States share of funds voted by the Twelfth Session of the United Nations General Assembly as an assessment to maintain the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. It would cover the United States share of both the deficit incurred in calendar year 1957, and of the costs of maintaining the force in calendar year 1958, under the existing authorizations of the United Nations General Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$300,000.

The International Atomic Energy Agency Participation Act of 1957 (Public Law 85-177, approved Aug. 28, 1957) provided for the participation of the United States in that Agency. Accordingly, delegates were sent to the Preparatory Commission meetings which began on September 20, 1957, and to the First General Conference which was held in Vienna, Austria, during last October. A United States mission to the Agency has been established in Vienna with a United States representative to the Board of Governors and appropriate staff. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover

these and other expenses. Presently available funds will be exhausted in March; consequently prompt provision of these additional funds is urged in this fiscal year.

On September 27, 1957, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.







Feb 20, 1958
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HOUSE

15. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1958. The House Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 10881 (H. Rept. 1373). (p. 2159) The bill includes the following items for the Department:

Forest Service - for fighting forest fires, \$3,850,000;

Agricultural Research Service - to repay CCC for advances for animal disease eradication activities in 1957, \$18,942,413;

Agricultural Marketing Service - to repay CCC for advances for grading and classing activities in 1957, \$1,139,982;

Commodity Stabilization Service - to repay CCC for advances for Special commodity disposal programs in 1957; \$1,725,549,473;

Soil Bank Programs - to repay CCC for financing Soil Bank Program costs through fiscal year 1957, \$489,500,000. Budget Estimate requesting authority to transfer \$78,000,000 from the 1958 Acreage Reserve Program appropriation was disallowed.

Acreage Reserve Program - an additional \$175 million authorization for an expanded 1958 Acreage Reserve Program, together with an appropriation of \$250,000 for administrative expenses.

The Committee Report contains the following comments:

Fighting Forest Fires - The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$3,850,000. This amount is required to reimburse the national forest protection and management activity for fire fighting costs for the first six months of the current fiscal year in excess of the regular appropriation of \$5,000,000 available for this purpose, and to provide for estimated emergency fire fighting expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Repayment to CCC for costs of Soil Bank Programs through fiscal year 1957 - "Public Law 540, 84th Congress, directed the Department to utilize the facilities and funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the activities of the Soil Bank Program through June 30, 1957, and authorized subsequent appropriations to restore funds used for this purpose. This bill includes funds to reimburse CCC for funds expended through June 30, 1957, for the 1956 and 1957 acreage reserve and conservation reserve programs under this authority. It should be noted that the budget proposal to transfer \$78,000,000 from the 1958 acreage reserve appropriation to reimburse CCC for the 1956 and 1957 programs has not been approved in view of the unexpectedly large sign-ups under the 1958 program."

1958 Acreage Reserve Program -

"The Committee is quite disturbed about the situation which has developed relative to the 1958 crop year acreage reserve program, where thousands of farmers are unable to participate because of the policies of the Department of Agriculture and certain State A. S. C. Committees administering the program. In view of the widespread concern about this problem, a review of legislative actions by Congress during the last session and program developments since that time are presented herewith.

"For the crop year 1957, the overall size of the acreage reserve program was limited to \$750,000,000 by Section 105 (c) of the Soil Bank Act. That Act passed Congress May 23, 1956, and was signed by the President May 28, 1956. It will be recalled that the acreage reserve program became highly controversial because of the adverse affect on agriculture and business activity in agricultural areas, and because of the many abuses and weaknesses which

developed in the 1956 and 1957 programs. Therefore, in the regular appropriation bill for 1958, the Committee limited the 1958 program to \$500,000,000. Subsequently, the House of Representatives eliminated the program entirely. A \$500,000,000 program was restored by the Senate with a limitation on payments to each producer. A program of \$500,000,000 was then agreed to by the House and Senate Conference, being the maximum amount before the conference, and was adopted by both Houses.

"Pursuant to this authorization, the Department announced the program for spring-planted crops last November as a basis for entering into 1958 acreage reserve agreements during the period January 13 through March 7, 1958. At the rates offered by the Department, farmers in cotton and corn areas signed up or attempted to sign up acreage far in excess of the share of the \$500,000,000 authorized program allocated to such commodities, within the first few days of the sign-up period. As a result, many State A. S. C. Committees, under authority delegated by the Secretary of Agriculture, refused to accept applications from large numbers of farmers who attempted to sign up, even though they went to the local A. S. C. offices within the sign-up period announced.

"In the opinion of the Committee, the opportunity for all producers to participate in the program is guaranteed by the Soil Bank Act. Whatever the size of the program, ample authority existed for the Department to reduce the rate of payment per acre, limit acreage, or take such other actions as are necessary to give all farmers who have attempted to sign up within the announced time limits 'a fair and equitable opportunity to participate.'

"The appropriate section of the Soil Bank Act is as follows:

Sec. 104 -

'For purposes of the acreage reserve program the Secretary shall establish a national reserve acreage goal for the 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 crops of each commodity specified in section 103 (a). The limits within which each farm may participate in the Acreage Reserve Program shall be established in such manner as the Secretary determines is reasonably calculated to achieve the national reserve acreage goal and give producers a fair and equitable opportunity to participate in the Acreage Reserve Program, taking into consideration their acreage allotments or farm base acreages, which ever may be applicable, the supply and demand conditions for different classes, grades and qualities of the commodity, and such other factors as he deems appropriate.
(Emphasis supplied by committee.)'

"Despite ample authority, the Department has not authorized the State A. S. C. Committees to scale down the rate of payment. Nor has it required them to take other actions necessary to give all producers an equal opportunity to participate in the program. It has taken the position generally that a 'first-come, first-served' plan meets the requirements of the provision of law cited above.

"Since the law gives all producers a right to participate, and since the Department refuses to take action to see that this is done within the limits of the program now authorized, the Committee believes it to be the obligation of the Congress to increase the size of the program to cover all producers who attempted to sign up within the time prescribed. Therefore, the Committee has included in the accompanying bill an additional \$175 million authorization for the 1958 acreage reserve program, together with an appropriation of \$250,000 for expenses of the expanded program."

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

FEBRUARY 20, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 10881]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 298, 306, 313, and 321. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full Committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$2,871,465,844. Appropriations recommended total \$2,837,882,907, a decrease of \$33,582,937. Amounts of the estimates and recommendations are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the table on page 3 of this report.

The Committee is advised that these supplemental budget estimates will not result in total expenditures or new obligational authority for fiscal year 1958 above the estimates shown for 1958 in the 1959 budget. The \$175,000,000 added for the 1958 crop year acreage reserve program under the soil bank is well within the contingency reserve allowance shown in the budget. That budget, received by the House on

January 13, reflected the President's apparent intention to submit supplemental and deficiency requests totaling \$6.6 billions during the current fiscal year—a sum many times the approximate half-billion dollars of 1957 supplemental and deficiency requests considered in the last session.

Last year, obligational authority enacted for fiscal 1958 aggregated approximately \$5.7 billion less than the President's original budget requests. At the close of the last session, the President estimated he would submit to the current session supplemental and deficiency requests approximating \$0.7 billion. Now, he indicates \$6.6 billions.

Members of the House should clearly understand the nature of the major portion of the \$6.6 billions of supplemental and deficiency requests contemplated for submission during the current session for fiscal 1958 and the reasons why it is so abnormally high.

In round figures, approximately 83 percent, or \$5.5 billions, of the \$6.6 billion figure represents items lifted from the 1959 budget, or otherwise proposed to be submitted during fiscal 1958 notwithstanding a showing in the 1959 budget that there is no demonstrated need for anywhere near this amount during fiscal 1958. In other words, they are not true supplements to the 1958 appropriations. Again in round figures, therefore, only about 17 percent, or \$1.1 billion, represents what might be termed supplemental and deficiency additions to 1958 appropriations heretofore made.

The following table summarizes the foregoing:

	Billions	Percent
1. Defense, H. R. 10146 (lifted from 1959 budget and advanced to 1958 to buy time)-----	\$1. 3	19
2. Reimbursement to CCC for past expenditures (under normal budget timetable, these would have appeared as part of fiscal 1959 totals)-----	2. 2	34
3. Additional Export-Import Bank lending authority (although the 1959 budget shows uncommitted lending authority of \$0.3 billion at end of fiscal 1958)-----	2. 0	30
Sub-total-----	<u>\$5. 5</u>	<u>83</u>
4. All other items (including contingency reserve)-----	1. 1	17
Total-----	<u>\$6. 6</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying bill includes the CCC reimbursement appropriations, totaling \$2.2 billion. These cover expenditures made in past years from corporate funds pursuant to law. Thus, over 78 percent of the \$2.8 billion total of the bill is accounted for by these items which, as noted, would normally be budgeted as part of the fiscal 1959 totals rather than 1958 totals.

The resulting picture is out of focus. Comparison of 1959 budget totals with current 1958 totals produces a favorable looking, but misleading reduction in obligating authority as between the two years. Had the President handled these items in the normal manner in the 1959 budget, the result would reflect a recommended increase in new obligating authority in 1959, not a decrease. And this would comport more realistically with the actual expenditure side of the President's budget which shows a continuing increase.

Report page No.	Chapter No.	Chapter	Subcommittee	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
4	I	Agriculture		\$2,235,131,868	\$2,235,381,868	+\$250,000
8	II	Commerce		620,400	320,400	-300,000
11	III	Independent Offices		321,116,800	316,810,800	-4,306,000
17	IV	Interior		3,918,000	3,924,500	+6,500
20	V	Labor—H. E. W.		262,000,000	261,900,000	-100,000
23	VI	Legislative		598,000	733,000	+135,000
25	VII	Public Works		27,000,000	62,500	-26,937,500
28	VIII	State, Justice, and the Judiciary		14,180,500	11,849,563	-2,330,937
34	IX	Claims and judgments		6,900,276	6,900,276	
		Total		2,871,465,844	2,837,882,907	-33,582,937

¹ Also includes \$250,000 appropriation and \$175,000,000 additional program authority for 1958 crop year acreage reserve program.

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, Chairman

FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
ALFRED E. SANTANGELO, New York

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota
WALT HORAN, Washington
CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The bill includes four items contained in H. Doc. 313 to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for funds advanced to finance various activities, as authorized by law. These amounts are for expenditures through June 30, 1957, for the following programs:

Animal disease eradication-----	\$18, 942, 413
Grading and classing activities-----	1, 139, 982
Soil Bank programs-----	489, 500, 000
Special commodity disposal programs-----	1, 725, 549, 473
Total-----	\$2, 235, 131, 868

The item for "animal disease eradication" will restore Commodity Credit Corporation funds in the amount of \$1,393,490 for vesicular exanthema eradication under authority contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1957, and \$17,548,923 for brucellosis eradication as authorized by Section 204 (e) of Title II of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

The funds provided for "grading and classing activities" cover amounts advanced in fiscal year 1957 for classing cotton and grading tobacco not placed under loan. This program is carried out under authority contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1952.

Public Law 540, 84th Congress, directed the Department to utilize the facilities and funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the activities of the Soil Bank Program through June 30, 1957, and authorized subsequent appropriations to restore funds used for this purpose. This bill includes funds to reimburse CCC for funds expended through June 30, 1957, for the 1956 and 1957 acreage reserve and conservation reserve programs under this authority. It should be noted that the budget proposal to transfer \$78,000,000 from the 1958 acreage reserve appropriation to reimburse CCC for the 1956 and 1957 programs has not been approved in view of the unexpectedly large sign-ups under the 1958 program.

The amount recommended for "Special commodity disposal programs" includes \$89,996,331 for expenditures under the International Wheat Agreement; \$125,761,388 for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples, as authorized by title II of Public Law 480, 83rd Congress; \$1,290,841,000 for sales of surplus commodities for foreign currencies under Title I of P. L. 480; \$4,609 for grain transferred to the Secretary of Interior for use to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl

pursuant to the Act of July 3, 1956; and \$218,946,145 for strategic and critical materials acquired by CCC through barter or exchange of agricultural products and transferred to the supplemental stockpile, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1956.

These reimbursements are normally carried in the regular annual appropriation bills for the Department of Agriculture. They are included in this supplemental bill to avoid any possible need to increase the borrowing power of the Corporation above the present \$14.5 billion to provide a safe operating margin later in the current fiscal year.

1958 ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

The Committee is quite disturbed about the situation which has developed relative to the 1958 crop year acreage reserve program, where thousands of farmers are unable to participate because of the policies of the Department of Agriculture and certain State A. S. C. Committees administering the program. In view of the widespread concern about this problem, a review of legislative actions by Congress during the last session and program developments since that time are presented herewith.

For the crop year 1957, the overall size of the acreage reserve program was limited to \$750,000,000 by Section 105 (c) of the Soil Bank Act. That Act passed Congress May 23, 1956, and was signed by the President May 28, 1956. It will be recalled that the acreage reserve program became highly controversial because of the adverse affect on agriculture and business activity in agricultural areas, and because of the many abuses and weaknesses which developed in the 1956 and 1957 programs. Therefore, in the regular appropriation bill for 1958, the Committee limited the 1958 program to \$500,000,000. Subsequently, the House of Representatives eliminated the program entirely. A \$500,000,000 program was restored by the Senate with a limitation on payments to each producer. A program of \$500,000,000 was then agreed to by the House and Senate Conference, being the maximum amount before the conference, and was adopted by both Houses.

Pursuant to this authorization, the Department announced the program for spring-planted crops last November as a basis for entering into 1958 acreage reserve agreements during the period January 13 through March 7, 1958. At the rates offered by the Department, farmers in cotton and corn areas signed up or attempted to sign up acreage far in excess of the share of the \$500,000,000 authorized program allocated to such commodities, within the first few days of the sign-up period. As a result, many State A. S. C. Committees, under authority delegated by the Secretary of Agriculture, refused to accept applications from large numbers of farmers who attempted to sign up, even though they went to the local A. S. C. offices within the sign-up period announced.

In the opinion of the Committee, the opportunity for all producers to participate in the program is guaranteed by the Soil Bank Act. Whatever the size of the program, ample authority existed for the Department to reduce the rate of payment per acre, limit acreage, or take such other actions as are necessary to give all farmers who have attempted to sign up within the announced time limits "a fair and equitable opportunity to participate."

The appropriate section of the Soil Bank Act is as follows:

SEC. 104—

For purposes of the acreage reserve program the Secretary shall establish a national reserve acreage goal for the 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 crops of each commodity specified in section 103 (a). *The limits within which each farm may participate in the Acreage Reserve Program shall be established in such manner as the Secretary determines is reasonably calculated to achieve the national reserve acreage goal and give producers a fair and equitable opportunity to participate in the Acreage Reserve Program*, taking into consideration their acreage allotments or farm base acreages, which ever may be applicable, the supply and demand conditions for different classes, grades and qualities of the commodity, and such other factors as he deems appropriate. (Emphasis supplied by committee.)

Despite ample authority, the Department has not authorized the State A. S. C. Committees to scale down the rate of payment. Nor has it required them to take other actions necessary to give all producers an equal opportunity to participate in the program. It has taken the position generally that a "first-come, first-served" plan meets the requirements of the provision of law cited above.

Since the law gives all producers a right to participate, and since the Department refuses to take action to see that this is done within the limits of the program now authorized, the Committee believes it to be the obligation of the Congress to increase the size of the program to cover all producers who attempted to sign up within the time prescribed. Therefore, the Committee has included in the accompanying bill an additional \$175 million authorization for the 1958 acreage reserve program, together with an appropriation of \$250,000 for expenses of the expanded program.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
313	Reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation for: Animal disease eradication.....	\$18,942,413	\$18,942,413	
	Grading and classing.....	1,139,982	1,139,982	
	Soil Bank programs	1489,500,000	489,500,000	
	Special commodity disposal programs.....	1,725,549,473	1,725,549,473	
	Total, above items.....	2,235,131,868	2,235,131,868	
	1958 Acreage Reserve Program.....		2250,000	+\$250,000
	Total, Chapter I.....	2,235,131,868	2,235,381,868	+250,000

¹ The Committee has not approved the transfer of \$78,000,000 from the 1958 acreage reserve appropriation, as requested in House Document No. 313.

² Also includes \$175,000,000 program authority for 1958 crop year.

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Georgia, Chairman

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
WALT HORAN, Washington
MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Business and Defense Services Administration, Salaries and Expenses.—House Document 313 proposed a supplemental appropriation of \$300,000 for the initiation of a program to make available to American science and industry translations of foreign documents in the fields of technology and applied science.

The Committee has not included this item in the accompanying bill. Funds for this purpose are also requested in the regular 1959 budget and the Committee expects to consider this matter further during the hearings on that estimate. The Department should give this proposal further study in the meantime, in view of the fact that other Federal and private agencies are already doing some work in this field.

Maritime Activities, Federal Ship Mortgage Insurance Fund.—Language is included in the bill to enable the Secretary to transfer funds from the "Vessel Operations Revolving Fund" to the "Federal Ship Mortgage Insurance Fund" to redeem a defaulted mortgage. This action is necessary to liquidate the Government's indebtedness under this action, on which interest is accruing at the rate of 4½ percent. It is expected that eventual sale of the repossessed vessel will permit full reimbursement to the "Vessel Operations Revolving Fund."

The language contained in House Document 313 proposed to make this authority permanent. The Committee has limited it to the current fiscal year. Subsequent need for such authority will be considered during hearings on the regular 1959 budget.

PANAMA CANAL

Canal Zone Government, Operating Expenses.—The full budget estimate of \$320,400 is recommended in the accompanying bill to (1) intensify a malaria control program in the Canal Zone, (2) meet increased hospital expenses occasioned by a heavy outbreak of influenza and a higher than usual rate of sickness in the Canal Zone, and (3) to finance a mandatory increase in pay for fire fighters made effective on July 14, 1957. On December 24, 1957, this appropriation was reapportioned by the Bureau of the Budget on a deficiency basis to meet the costs of the serious malaria problem.

The amount approved includes \$187,500 for the identification of individuals who harbor the malaria parasite and the location and destruction of breeding places of the carrying mosquitoes; \$98,900 to

do added maintenance work and purchase additional supplies and materials needed to meet the unusually heavy demands on Gorgas and Coco Solo Hospitals in the Canal Zone; and \$34,000 to meet the increased bonus pay for firefighters made necessary by a recent amendment to the Federal Employees' Pay Regulations.

General Provisions, Panama Canal.—The bill also contains language to permit the expenditure of \$15,000 for the employment of a hospital consultant to conduct a space study of hospital requirements in the Canal Zone. Testimony before the Committee indicates the possibility of substantial savings in future hospital operating costs as the result of such a study.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
BUSINESS & DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
313	Salaries and expenses--	\$300, 000		-\$300, 000
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES			
313	Federal Ship Mortgage Ins. Fund--	(1)		
	Total, Dept. of Commerce--	300, 000		-300, 000
	PANAMA CANAL			
313	Canal Zone Gov't., operating expenses--	320, 400	320, 400	
313	General Provisions--	(2)	(2)	
	Total, Panama Canal--	320, 400	320, 400	
	Total, Chapter II--	620, 400	320, 400	-300, 000

¹ Transfer provision.² Change in limitation.

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, Chairman

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York

CHARLES RAPER JONAS, North Carolina

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The bill contains \$65,000, a reduction of \$4,000 in the budget estimate, to finance the cost of recent salary increases for Commission engineers which were approved by the Civil Service Commission on December 29, 1957.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

A supplemental appropriation of \$133,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$15,000 in the budget estimate. The amount provided includes \$48,000 for increased salaries for engineers and \$85,000 for additional staff to handle an increasing volume of work. The Commission testified that its workload in non-Federal hydroelectric project licensing activities and natural gas work has developed substantially in excess of its earlier estimate and that backlogs of work are increasing. The additional funds will enable the Commission to begin immediately to recruit necessary staff to reduce these backlogs.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The Committee has included language in the bill to increase the travel limitation for the General Accounting Office from \$1,600,000 to \$1,850,000 as requested by the Comptroller General. The cost of such increased travel will be absorbed within the current year appropriation.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to provide for salary increases for wage-board employees approved during the last half of fiscal year 1957 and the first half of this fiscal year. This is \$700,000 less than the budget estimate. The major part of the wage-board increases, \$2,335,260, became effective prior to the beginning of this fiscal year. The Committee believes the agency should absorb a larger portion of such costs.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

The bill includes language as proposed in the budget estimate to increase the travel limitation for the National Archives and Records Service by \$5,000. No additional appropriation is required.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

The Committee has approved \$75,000 for this Service, a reduction of \$25,000 in the budget estimate. This amount will supplement \$50,000 the President has already provided from his emergency funds for the General Services Administration to represent the United States before the Federal Communications Commission and other regulatory bodies in rate proceedings involving annual charges to the Federal Government for the SAGE system. Present charges for services under the contracts are estimated at over \$100 million annually.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides \$2,000,000 for field operating expenses of the Federal Housing Administration as proposed in the budget estimate. The present limitation on corporate funds that may be used for this purpose is \$36,000,000.

The volume of applications for FHA insurance has increased by 46.7 percent in the first six months this fiscal year over the number of applications received in the corresponding period a year ago. This volume of business is expected to accelerate more in the months ahead. Such increased business has far exceeded expectations and the increased limitation is to prevent undue delay in servicing applications for mortgage insurance.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The NACA was created to serve three primary functions: (1) to supervise and direct the scientific study of problems of flight with a view to their practical solution, (2) to determine the problems which should be experimentally attacked and to discuss their solution and application to practical questions, and (3) to direct and conduct research and experiment in aeronautics laboratories.

In 1948 the Committee had a staff of 6,000 employees and its appropriations were \$49,449,000. The fiscal year 1958 appropriation of \$106,000,000 provided a staff of 8,000 employees. All branches of the military have research facilities of their own devoted to research on different missiles. The question that concerns the Committee is what contribution NACA has made in the missile field, and to what extent its efforts duplicate those of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The bill provides \$3,500,000 for salaries and expenses, which is a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the budget estimate. This includes the budget estimate of \$770,000 for additional electric power to operate

major facilities on an accelerated schedule, \$550,000 to make certain utility improvements to extend the speed range of several high-speed tunnels, and \$1,000,000 for a stock of high-energy rockets. The balance of the increase, \$1,180,000, is exclusively for additional effort on vital research projects. The Committee has denied funds for additional personnel.

The bill also provides \$6,000,000 for three items of construction and equipment, a reduction of \$780,000 in the budget estimate. The items are: (1) \$2,500,000 for a new building to centralize data-processing facilities at the Langley laboratory, (2) \$1,000,000 for instrumentation of a research airplane, and (3) \$2,500,000 for an ultra-high-temperature materials testing facility. The proposed construction cost for the data center is over \$35 per square foot. In effecting a reduction of \$567,000 in the total estimated cost of \$3,067,000 for this facility the Committee suggests that the amount of office space and conference rooms be reduced considerably in an expensive building of this nature, and will expect the NACA to build the center within the funds provided.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The additional \$9,900,000 requested is to expand present National Science Foundation programs. The Committee is in agreement these programs can be expanded profitably at this time on an emergency basis, and has approved \$8,750,000 for such purpose. In so doing, however, increased emphasis has been placed by the Committee on the fellowship and teacher training programs.

The following table sets forth the Committee recommendation:

	Budget estimate	Recommended
Basic research grants for support of science	\$7,000,000	\$2,630,000
Dissemination of scientific information	750,000	500,000
Support of scientific manpower:		
Fellowship program	200,000	2,630,000
Teacher training institutes	1,415,000	2,630,000
Course content improvement program	400,000	270,000
Program costs	92,000	61,000
Executive direction and management	43,000	29,000
Total	9,900,000	8,750,000

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

The bill provides \$2,000,000 for the IGY program, a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate. This supplemental amount is in addition to \$39,000,000 which has been previously appropriated for the International Geophysical Year through the National Science Foundation, and does not include many times this amount in logistics support provided by other agencies. The funds are to provide additional instrumentation for satellites, additional tracking equipment, and other items all related to the earth satellite program.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends supplemental appropriations for the Veterans Administration in the amount of \$294,287,800, a reduction of \$32,000 in the budget estimates. The supplemental funds provided in this bill are for increased rates of pay for wage-board employees, salary increases for professional engineers and scientists, increased commodity and services costs, and for financing continuing increases in caseloads and average benefit payments in benefit programs authorized by law.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION	\$69,000	\$65,000	-\$4,000
313	Salaries and expenses -			
	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION	148,000	133,000	-15,000
313	Salaries and expenses -			
	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE		(1)	
	Salaries and expenses -			
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
313	Public Buildings Service, operating expenses -	2,700,000	2,000,000	-700,000
313	National Archives and Records Service, operating expenses -	(1)	(1)	
313	Transportation and Public Utilities Service, operating expenses -	100,000	75,000	-25,000
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
313	Federal Housing Administration (limitation on nonadministrative expenses) -	(38,000,000)	(38,000,000)	
	NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS			
313	Salaries and expenses -	5,000,000	3,500,000	-1,500,000
313	Construction and equipment -	6,780,000	6,000,000	-780,000

See footnote on p. 16.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates Recommended in bill	Budget estimates Recommended in the bill—Continued	Bill compared with estimates
	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION			
313	Salaries and expenses-----	\$9,900,000	\$8,750,000	-\$1,150,000
313	International Geophysical Year-----	2,100,000	2,000,000	-100,000
	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
313	Inpatient Care-----	6,032,000	6,000,000	-32,000
313	Maintenance and Operation of Supply Depots-----	37,800	37,800	
313	Compensation and Pensions-----	256,000,000	256,000,000	
313	Readjustment Benefits-----	30,000,000	30,000,000	
313	Servicemen's Indemnities-----	2,250,000	2,250,000	
	Total, Chapter III-----	321,116,800	316,810,800	-4,306,000

¹ Increase in travel limitation.

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, Chairman

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey
DON MAGNUSON, Washington

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.—The Committee has approved the request of \$1,350,000 required due to the severe damage recently suffered from two typhoons in the Trust Territory area. The funds will be used to assist in immediate care of the people of these islands, assist their rehabilitation efforts, and repair storm damage to United States Government administrative facilities.

The estimate will be provided by transfer from current year funds of the Department which are being held in budgetary reserve.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of lands and resources.—The budget estimate of \$700,000 has been allowed to reimburse the appropriation for costs of fire fighting on public domain lands in the United States and Alaska in excess of the amount appropriated and to defray the estimated fire fighting costs for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The estimate will be provided by transfer from the current year funds of the Department which are being held in budgetary reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

Forest land management.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$3,850,000. This amount is required to reimburse the national forest protection and management activity for fire fighting costs for the first six months of the current fiscal year in excess of the regular appropriation of \$5,000,000 available for this purpose, and to provide for estimated emergency fire fighting expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$37,000 to provide for the expenses of the Civil War

Centennial Commission during the current fiscal year. The Commission was created by the act of September 7, 1957, to prepare plans and programs for the nationwide observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the Civil War during the period 1961-1965.

Although the budget estimate was not submitted to the Committee for consideration until January 22, 1958, it was necessary for the Commission to hold meetings as early as December, 1957 in order to convoke the National Assembly for a meeting held in Washington January 14 and 15, 1958, as directed by Section 6 (b) of Public Law 85-305, and to prepare preliminary plans which have to be reported to the Congress by March 1, 1958. The Committee feels that members of the Commission who have had to travel to Washington at their own expense to take part in these initial meetings should be reimbursed, as authorized by Sec. 7 (a) of Public Law 85-305, and, therefore, has included language in the bill to make the funds available for this purpose. The Committee urges that in future legislation authorizing Commissions of this nature that due consideration be given to the necessity for allowing adequate time for the provision of implementing funds in advance of the date that the prescribed duties are to be undertaken.

LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends \$37,500 to finance the expenses of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission during the current fiscal year. The Commission was created by the act of September 2, 1957, to prepare plans to celebrate during 1959 the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The amount provided, an increase of \$6,500 over the budget estimate, represents the minimum amount believed necessary by the Commission to carry out its responsibilities.

As in the case of the Civil War Centennial Commission, as explained above, the Committee has made provision in the language for reimbursing the Commission members for expenses incurred in attendance of the meetings which have been necessary to prepare the preliminary plans of the Commission. This report must be submitted to the Congress not later than March 1, 1958, pursuant to Sec. 5 (c) of Public Law 85-262.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES			
313	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	¹ (\$1,350,000)	¹ (\$1,350,000)	
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
313	Management of Lands and Resources-----	¹ (700,000)	¹ (700,000)	
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	FOREST SERVICE			
313	Forest Protection and Utilization-----	3,850,000	3,850,000	
	HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS			
313	Civil War Centennial Commission, salaries and expenses-----	37,000	37,000	
313	Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, salaries and expenses-----	31,000	37,500	+\$6,500
	Total, chapter IV-----	3,918,000	3,924,500	+6,500

¹ Funds to be derived by transfer.

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, Chairman

WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana
FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota

JOHN TABER, New York
MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration.—The bill includes an additional amount of \$33 million all of which is for administration of the States' unemployment compensation programs. Along with the amount already appropriated, this will bring to \$292,814,000 the amount available for administration of unemployment compensation and employment service programs.

This additional appropriation is made necessary by a very great increase in the number of unemployed in the country. The total number of unemployed who were covered by State unemployment compensation programs reached 2,939,400 during the week ending February 1. Of course the total number of unemployed, considering also those not covered by State unemployment compensation programs, was considerably higher. Since those unemployed who are not covered by insurance do not affect the workload under this appropriation, they did not enter into consideration in arriving at the amount recommended in the bill. The 2.94 million of covered unemployment compares with the less than 1.8 million of such unemployment last year at the same time.

The estimate of fund requirements was based on a peak of 2.9 million of covered unemployment with a downturn starting about the middle of February. Thus the estimated peak in unemployment has already been exceeded since the time hearings were held on this item and the prospect for a downturn before the end of February appears more remote all the time.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Assistance for School Construction.—The bill includes \$56,900,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the amount requested. The reduction was in funds requested for expenses of technical services rendered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency and will not in any way affect the amount of funds available for the construction of schools. This reduction was made because of the fact that the Housing and Home Finance Agency already has over \$92,000 more than was in-

tended to be allowed for 1958, due to a carryover of funds from 1957 which was not expected at the time the 1958 appropriation was enacted.

The appropriation which is recommended is to meet the cost of carrying out Public Law 267 of the last session of Congress which was approved September 2, 1957, too late for the first session of the 85th Congress to act on appropriations. From the testimony of the Office of Education it appears that the amount requested and carried in the bill will not be sufficient to cover 100 percent of the applications which will be received under Public Law 267 but will cover all approvable applications now on hand and will provide sufficient funds so that the program can go ahead expeditiously until such time as total needs can be more accurately assessed.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States and other Agencies.—The bill includes \$1,400,000 which would be an addition to \$45,100,000 already appropriated for this purpose. The additional amount is necessary to match additional funds appropriated by the States, in accordance with the formulas set forth in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and the language of the 1958 appropriation.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The bill contains an authorization to use \$138,690,000 from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund for salaries and expenses instead of \$130 million as provided in appropriations already enacted. This increase is made necessary by a very considerable increase in claims applications over the number estimated at the time the original appropriation was enacted. As a result of this unexpected increase, much of which undoubtedly results from the serious unemployment situation, the backlog of pending claims in January reached 600,000. This compares with approximately 150,000 in January, 1956. There are consequently growing delays in processing claims and danger that the situation would become chaotic by the end of the year if these additional funds are not provided.

Grants to States for Public Assistance.—The bill includes an additional amount of \$170,600,000 which will bring the total appropriation for this purpose for fiscal year 1958 to \$1,770,600,000. This amount is necessary because of the considerable and unanticipated increase in public assistance payments by the States. This situation has undoubtedly been brought on in large part by the very considerable increase in unemployment in the nation generally. Under the Social Security Act as amended, Federal payments are calculated on the basis of mathematical formulas. The requirements for this program are therefore not susceptible to administrative control.

As in other programs which have been affected by the unemployment situation, it appears that the amount of the request was very definitely on the conservative side. From the testimony which has been presented to the Committee there does not appear to be any reasonable doubt that all of the funds requested will be required and it seems quite likely that it will be necessary to again supplement this appropriation before the end of the fiscal year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
313	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
313	Assistance for school construction	57,000,000	56,900,000	-\$100,000
	OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION			
313	Grants to States and other agencies	1,400,000	1,400,000	
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
313	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	(8,690,000)	(8,690,000)	()
313	Grants to States for public assistance	170,600,000	170,600,000	
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	229,000,000	228,900,000	-100,000
	Total, Chapter V	262,000,000	261,900,000	-100,000

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas, Chairman

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York

WALT HORAN, Washington
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Funds in the amount of \$135,000 are recommended for the usual gratuity payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members of the House.

The request for \$475,000 additional for special and select committee expenses for 1958 is approved. The regular appropriation for 1958 is \$1,740,000, of which \$537,158 remained undisbursed as of January 31, 1958. Expenditure rates in recent months indicate that present funds will probably be exhausted within the next couple of months.

Allocations from this appropriation are made by the House through adoption of individual House Resolutions.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Committee has approved the two small supplemental items submitted for the Library of Congress. One, for \$48,000, is for the catalog card printing and sales appropriation. The other is \$75,000 for the books for the blind program.

Catalog cards.—This program includes the printing of cards for the Library's own use and for sale to other libraries, this latter activity consuming the greater portion of the appropriation. Sales in fiscal 1958 are running somewhat ahead of the volume on which the regular appropriation was based, requiring more expense to handle the increased business. Receipts approximate 97 percent of the entire appropriation.

The \$48,000 additional recommended also includes mandatory wage rate increases and retirement fund contributions.

Books for the blind.—The regular 1958 appropriation of \$1,125,000 was the maximum authorized by law prior to enactment of Public Law 85-308, approved last September 7, which removed the authorization ceiling. This program, which provides talking books and machines and other devices for loan to blind people, now reaches about one-fifth of the total blind population. The purpose of lifting the ceiling, and of granting this supplemental request, is to enable the Library to meet the more urgent demands for books which it advises it cannot do with present resources. The service is very worthwhile and the Committee unhesitatingly recommends the added funds.

The Library budget for 1959 contemplates further expansion of the service.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Gratuity payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members-----	\$135, 000		+\$135, 000
313	Contingent expenses, special and select committees-----	\$475, 000	475, 000	
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS			
313	Distribution of catalog cards, salaries and expenses-----	48, 000	48, 000	
313	Books for the blind-----	75, 000	75, 000	
	Total, Chapter VI-----	598, 000	733, 000	+135, 000

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri, Chairman

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JOHN FOGARTY, Rhode Island
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina
JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts
DON MAGNUSON, Washington

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota
JOHN TABER, New York
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Operation and Maintenance, General.—The budget request of \$7,000,000 to replenish the emergency fund and reimburse the construction appropriation for funds used in flood emergencies this fiscal year has been disallowed. The Corps of Engineers has continuing authority under Public Law 99, 84th Congress, to use available construction funds for emergency flood fighting, rescue, and restoration purposes. An unobligated balance of \$87,000,000 is projected in the budget in the construction appropriation for this fiscal year. In view of this, ample funds are available for any emergency for the remainder of this fiscal year and there is presently no need to appropriate additional funds for this purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Operation and Maintenance.—The budget estimate of \$489,000 was voluntarily reduced by the Administration to \$359,000, which amount has been made available by transfer. The funds are needed for the purchase of additional firming power and payment of wheeling charges made necessary because of abnormal stream-flows and the implementation of new contracts for sale and exchange of power.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and Construction and Rehabilitation.—The budget estimates of \$10,000,000 each for the Glen Canyon project in Arizona-Utah and the Trinity River project in California have been disallowed but language is provided in the bill to permit the transfer of available funds in other appropriations to continue construction work.

With respect to the Glen Canyon project the testimony received clearly indicates that no effort on the part of either the Bureau of Reclamation or the prime contractor has been made to stay within the amount appropriated for the project. The 1958 budget estimate of \$17,300,000 was allowed by the Congress for this project. While the Senate encouraged a supplemental estimate in its report on the regular appropriation bill, this was not concurred in by the House managers and the conference report contained no such suggestion.

The funds available have been used in such a manner as to force a deficiency appropriation in direct violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the anti-deficiency law. The Budget Bureau has condoned the action through submission of the supplemental estimate.

The Committee recognizes the practical problems of matching annual estimates to the probable earning rates of contractors on large projects and expects that some adjustments will be necessary between projects, within the total of construction appropriations. However, this case cannot be excused on the basis of normal expectancies. The completeness of the Department's disregard for the expressed will of the Congress is evident from the magnitude of the \$10,000,000 request, but is probably best illustrated by the fact that it proceeded to execute six subsidiary contracts totalling in excess of \$4,000,000 after it was known that the prime contractor would exhaust the funds available to him. Some efforts were made to divert funds from other smaller contracts to the main contract but the purposefulness of the effort to move the Congress into consideration of a deficiency estimate was not altered.

The Committee comments on the Glen Canyon estimate are appropriate in large measure to the Trinity River project also.

Funds available for transfer to the two projects involved herein include an estimated \$4,000,000 in funds reserved during the current year, and unobligated balances in the Reclamation Construction program which on the basis of past years' experiences should very substantially exceed the \$2,400,000 projected in the budget.

General Investigations.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$62,500 to proceed with planning on the San Angelo and Canadian River Projects in Texas. Local interests concerned have contributed \$50,000 for the San Angelo project and \$12,500 for the Canadian River project to be used for planning. The amount recommended in the bill will match their contributions.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	PUBLIC WORKS			
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
	RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL			
313	Operation and maintenance, general-----	\$7,000,000		-\$7,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION			
313	Operation and maintenance-----	1 (489,000)	1 (\$359,000)	(-130,000)
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
313	Upper Colorado River Basin fund-----	10,000,000	(2)	-10,000,000
321	Construction and Rehabilitation-----	10,000,000	(2)	-10,000,000
	General investigations-----		62,500	+62,500
	Total, Chapter VII-----	27,000,000	62,500	-26,937,500

¹ To be derived by transfer.² Transfer authority granted up to the amount of the budget estimate.

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, Chairman

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Georgia
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
DON MAGNUSON, Washington

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
CLIFF CLEVINGER, Ohio

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$375,000 for this item, a reduction of \$72,000 in the amount of the budget estimate, which is to implement Public Law 85-316, approved September 11, 1957. This law amended the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the issuance of approximately 80,000 additional immigrant visas. It is estimated that approximately 29,000 visas can be issued by June 30, 1958.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

There is included in the bill the sum of \$9,690,563 to meet the United States share of funds voted by the Twelfth Session of the United Nations General Assembly as an assessment to maintain the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. This amount is to cover the United States share of both the deficit incurred in calendar year 1957, and the costs of maintaining the force in calendar year 1958, under existing authorizations of the United Nations General Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The additional sum of \$250,000, a reduction of \$50,000 in the amount of the budget request, is included in the bill for this item to provide the funds for the United States participation in the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The recommended funds are for the establishment of the office of the United States Representative at the headquarters of the agency located in Vienna, Austria, and for meetings.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The sum of \$250,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, is included in the bill to provide additional funds for the payment of wit-

nesses appearing in court cases on behalf of the United States. These funds can be used for no other purpose and in the event the full amount is not needed the balance will revert to the Treasury of the United States.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

The Committee recommends \$250,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, to provide additional funds to pay the costs of maintaining Federal prisoners in non-Federal institutions. The Committee was advised that both the number of prisoners and costs are rising.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

The bill includes the sum of \$300,000 additional for this item to pay the statutory salaries of a greater number of Federal judges than was contemplated when the current year appropriation was enacted. This increase was caused primarily by the retirement of more judges than had been anticipated.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The Committee recommends an additional \$675,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for fees of jurors and commissioners. This amount is to cover (1) increased fees for mileage and subsistence to grand and petit jurors payable under Public Law 85-299, effective September 7, 1957; (2) increased fees payable to United States commissioners under Public Law 85-276, effective September 2, 1957; and (3) the increasing use of juries in the current year.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

There is included the sum of \$59,000 for this item which is to cover the rising costs of printing records in cases appealed to the Supreme Court by persons unable to bear such costs, and the increased costs of lawbook upkeep services.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF REFEREES

The bill includes \$46,000 additional for "Salaries of referees" and \$71,000 additional for "Expenses of referees". These increases are to cover the costs of the unprecedented number of bankruptcy cases currently being filed.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

To date, appropriations totalling \$12,345,000 have been approved for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Brussels, Belgium from April 17 to October 19, 1958.

The initial appropriation of \$4,000,000 was contained in the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957". An additional \$1,300,000 was contained in the "Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957". The "Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958" approved June 11, 1957, provided an additional \$6,500,000 making a total of \$11,800,000, which was to be the entire amount available for participation in this particular exhibition. Nevertheless, on July 25, 1957 a supplemental request for \$2,889,000 for this purpose was submitted to the Congress. Of that request, the additional sum of \$545,000 was approved in the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958" for the purpose of paying Belgian taxes and insurance concerning which the Committee had not been advised at the time of the original submission.

Despite the fact that Congress had previously acted twice with regard to the total amount to be appropriated for participation in the exhibition, preparation of another supplemental request was commenced. It is evident that no sincere effort was made by the administration to provide a full time, first class exhibit within the amount of funds provided.

Under date of January 16, 1958, the latest supplemental request of \$2,054,000 was presented to the Congress. In support of this request it was testified that the Soviet Union's participation in the exhibition would cost as high as \$60,000,000. This same total was previously presented to the Committee. On March 10, 1957 the Committee was advised by the United States Commissioner General as follows:

The Soviet Union has let a contract for \$4.8 million or \$5 million for steel and concrete, using 90 percent of a lot of 6½ acres. The building, according to my best information from our Government and from Baron Moens de Fernig, will be 120 feet high, will be marble, and if you take the normal index of steel and concrete versus the finished building without the marble, it will cost between \$40 million and \$45 million.

However, the testimony of the United States Commissioner General and his associates before this Committee on February 4, 1958 is that instead of costing between \$40,000,000 and \$45,000,000 the Soviet building will cost about \$5,000,000; instead of being marble it will be a removable prefabricated building covered with stucco.

On March 10, 1957, in connection with prospective revenue, the Committee was advised by the United States Commissioner General as follows:

Mr. CULLMAN. Congressman Rooney, if I may suggest it, if they do ask you that, you may say we anticipate, if the shows are as good as we hope, we will have a contraincome of \$30,000 or \$40,000 a week. These are not for free. For that we get no credit. It goes to the Treasury.

However, on February 4, 1958, the Committee was advised that the receipts would be only approximately \$5,280 per week and that it was now planned to use these receipts in connection with the exhibition.

The Committee expects that the receipts will be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury of the United States as was originally testified.

An examination of the allocation of funds following the overall reduction by the Congress, reflects that a reduction of only \$71,500 was made in the item of \$1,237,500 for "Administration". The Committee is of the opinion that more of the reduction should have been applied to the item of administration rather than the science section, the performing arts or the exhibits program.

Testimony before the Committee reflects that over \$83,000 has been obligated to date for "public affairs". It is believed that the efforts of this group should be directed more toward producing a creditable exhibition in Brussels rather than propagandizing the American people and the Congress for more money.

Since the Department of State, United States Information Agency, and the Department of Commerce have recommended the use of funds originally appropriated for the 1958 trade fair at Gorki Park, Moscow, for other trade fairs, the Committee recommends that not to exceed \$1,000,000 of those funds be made available for the Brussels Fair, thus making a total of \$13,345,000 in United States taxpayers funds available for this exhibition. The Committee is of the opinion that with the proper management a full time first rate exhibition can and should be financed with such a substantial amount of money.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS

The Committee was advised by officials of the Department of Commerce that adequate controls over commitments in connection with the international trade fair program had not been maintained with the result that unless additional funds approximating a million dollars were presently allowed, the 1958 spring trade fair program of the United States would have to be abandoned.

The Committee can neither condone nor excuse such carelessness and fiscal irresponsibility. It does, however, recognize the urgency of prompt action if the United States is to be represented at these trade fairs and has therefore agreed to the request that funds previously appropriated and earmarked for the 1958 trade fair in Gorki Park, Moscow, be used for the deficiencies in the international trade fair program, to the extent of \$750,000 of that \$2,200,000 fund.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE		
	<i>ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS</i>		
313	Salaries and expenses-----	\$447,000	\$375,000 -\$72,000
	<i>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES</i>		
313	Contributions to international organizations-----	9,794,000	9,690,563 -\$103,437
313	International contingencies-----	300,000	-50,000
	Total, Department of State-----	10,541,000	-225,437
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
	<i>LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</i>		
313	Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	250,000	250,000
	<i>FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM</i>		
313	Support of United States prisoners-----	250,000	250,000
	Total, Department of Justice-----	500,000	500,000
	THE JUDICIARY		
	<i>COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES</i>		
313	Salaries of judges-----	340,000	300,000 -\$40,000
313	Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	675,000	675,000

313	Travel and miscellaneous expenses	70,500	59,000	-11,500
313	Salaries of referees	(52,400)	(46,000)	(6,400)
313	Expenses of referees	(71,000)	(71,000)	
	Total, the Judiciary	1,085,500	1,034,000	-51,500
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
306	President's special international program	2,054,000	(¹)	-2,054,000
	Total, Chapter VIII	14,180,500	11,849,563	-2,330,937

¹ Not to exceed \$1,000,000 to be made available by transfer within this appropriation, for the Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Brussels, Belgium, and not to exceed \$750,000 for the international trade fair program.

CHAPTER IX

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the amount of \$6,900,276 contained in the House Document Numbered 321 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$4,765,327 represents judgments of the Court of Claims. The amount provided for claims is \$2,134,949.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has not approved the language requested in House Document No. 298 which would make appropriations presently available for pay and allowances of members of the uniformed services available for the payment of claims as a result of Public Law 85-255 approved September 2, 1957. The budget for fiscal year 1959 for the Department of Defense also contains an estimate for the payment of these claims in the amount of \$2,100,000. The Committee fails to see the need for conflicting estimates for these claims and will consider the validity of the amount requested in connection with the Department of Defense Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959.

MINORITY STATEMENT

In all fairness we must dissent from the report on the item entitled "1958 Acreage Reserve Program" on the grounds that the Congress, itself, is equally responsible for any defects that may be apparent.

This is true in the dates of enactment which failed to coincide with a proper consideration of the crop year.

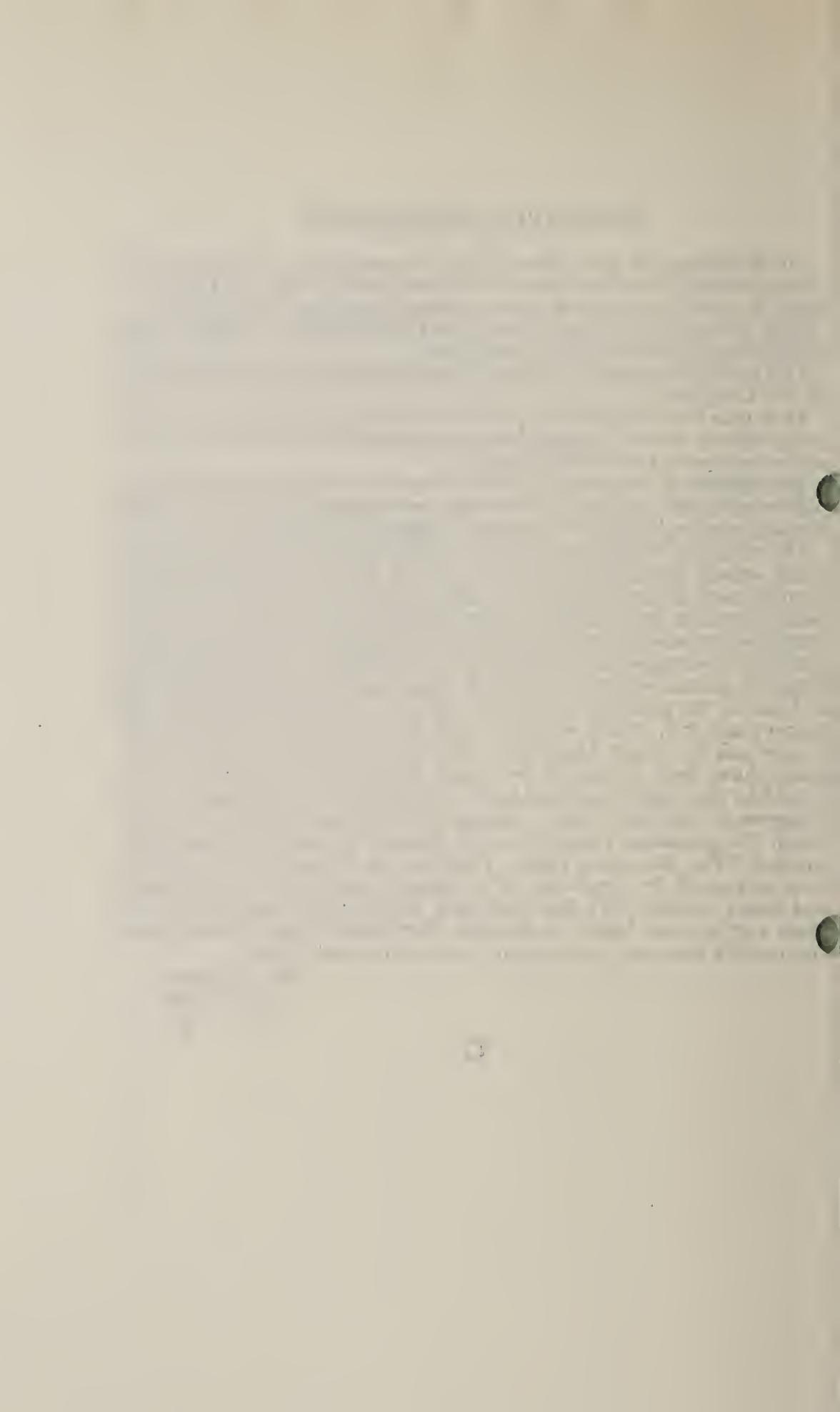
It is true with regard to an inadequate funding of a program enacted by the Congress.

It is true with regard to a proper balancing of all of the elements, geographical, climatic, and historic that should be weighed in a proper authorization of a soil-bank program.

Our dissent is based solely on the fact that we have been playing politics with the American farmer when we should have been enacting fundamental legislation to meet the challenge of the times.

Definitely, in our opinion, we in America cannot live with any law which entails acreage restrictions. This is true, we feel, because we cannot control agricultural acreages around the world. America definitely must quit holding the umbrella which presently sees other countries increase their acreages as we, by various means, restrict or remove our acreages from production. Secondly, we strongly feel the Congress should embrace and seek those self-help programs which, at least in the promise, would not cost the American taxpayers any money; and yet, which would provide for full production and a full dinner pail for every American. The irony of this is that such programs have been advanced by many commodity producers. They should be thoroughly explored and every effort should be made by the Congress to embrace them. Among these is one contained in a bill which Congressman Horan has had before the last two Congresses entitled "The Domestic Parity Program for Wheat." Others have been advanced by producers of potatoes, dairy products, livestock and many others. We feel that long before the Congress seeks to lace any present blame on anyone, they should search deeply into any defects that may be inherent in their own activities.

WALT HORAN.
JOHN TABER.



85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

Union Calendar No. 540
H. R. 10881

[Report No. 1373]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 20, 1958

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION

ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for advances for animal disease eradication activities", to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized transfers through June 30, 1957 (including interest through March 31, 1958), as follows:

(1) \$1,393,490 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1957, for eradication activities, pursuant to authority contained under such head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1957, and (2) \$17,548,- 923 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year 1957, for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204 (e) of the Act of August 28, 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 397).

1 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

2 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR

3 ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING ACTIVITIES

4 For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Com-
5modity Credit Corporation for advances for grading and
6 classing activities", to reimburse Commodity Credit Corpora-
7 tion for amounts transferred to the appropriation "Market-
8 ing research and service" through June 30, 1957 (including
9 interest through March 31, 1958), pursuant to the Act
10 of August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco
11 and classing cotton without charge to producers, as author-
12 ized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$1,139,982.

13 SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

14 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR

15 COSTS INCURRED UNDER SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

16 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
17 costs incurred under the soil bank programs in accordance
18 with the provisions of title I of the Act approved May 28,
19 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1801-1837), \$489,500,000.

1 ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

2 For an additional amount for "Acreage Reserve Pro-
3 gram", fiscal year 1958, \$250,000, which shall be available
4 to formulate and administer an acreage reserve program in
5 accord with the provisions of subtitles A and C of the
6 Soil Bank Act (7 U. S. C. 1821-1824 and 1802-1814),
7 with respect to the 1958 crops, in an amount not to exceed
8 \$175,000,000 in addition to the amount specified for such
9 purposes in Public Law 85-118.

10 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

11 SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

12 For an additional amount for "Special commodity dis-
13 posal programs", to reimburse the Commodity Credit Cor-
14 poration for authorized costs (including interest through
15 March 31, 1958), as follows: (1) \$89,996,331 under the
16 International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended
17 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642); (2) \$125,761,388 for commodi-
18 ties disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly
19 peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as
20 amended (7 U. S. C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,290,-
21 841,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for
22 foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10,
23 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1701-1709); (4) \$4,609

1 for grain made available to the Secretary of the Interior to
2 prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pursuant to
3 the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 442-446) ; and (5)
4 \$218,946,145 for strategic and other materials acquired by
5 the Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or
6 exchange of agricultural commodities or products and trans-
7 ferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to the Act
8 of May 28, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1856).

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL SHIP MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND

13 The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to advance to
14 this account from the "Vessel operations revolving fund"
15 (46 U. S. C. 1241a), such amounts as may be required for
16 the payment, pursuant to section 1105 of the Merchant
17 Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1275), of
18 unpaid principal amounts of defaulted mortgages and loans
19 and of unpaid interest thereon: *Provided*, That such ad-
20 vances shall be repaid to the "Vessel operations revolving
21 fund" as soon as practicable consistent with the status of this
22 account: *Provided further*, That the total advances outstand-
23 ing at any one time shall not exceed \$10,000,000.

1 PANAMA CANAL
2 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT
3 Operating Expenses

4 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
5 \$320,400.

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE PANAMA CANAL

7 The limitation contained in section 203 of the Depart-
8 ment of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation
9 Act, 1958, on the amount available for services authorized
10 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
11 55a), is increased from "\$15,000" to "\$30,000".

12 CHAPTER III

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$65,000.

18 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$133,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head
22 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the
23 amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from
24 "\$300,000" to "\$316,300", and the limitation thereunder
25 on the amount available for investigations relating to Federal

1 river development projects is increased from “\$335,000” to
2 “\$342,000”.

3 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 The limitation under this head in the Independent
6 Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available
7 for expenses of travel, is increased from “\$1,600,000” to
8 “\$1,850,000”.

9 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

10 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

11 For an additional amount for “Operating expenses, Pub-
12 lic Buildings Service”, \$2,000,000.

13 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND REC-

14 ORDS SERVICE

15 The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
16 Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for ex-
17 penses of travel, is increased from “\$48,400” to “\$53,400”.

18 OPERATING EXPENSES, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC

19 UTILITIES SERVICE

20 For an additional amount for “Operating expenses,
21 Transportation and Public Utilities Service”, including serv-
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
23 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per
24 diem for individuals, \$75,000; and the limitation under
25 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,

1 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is
2 increased from “\$27,500” to “\$39,500”.

3 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

4 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

5 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-
6 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on certain nonad-
7 ministrative expenses, is increased from “\$36,000,000” to
.8 “\$38,000,000”.

9 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
12 \$3,500,000, none of which shall be for personal services.

13 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

14 For an additional amount for “Construction and equip-
15 ment”, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

16 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
19 \$8,750,000, to remain available until expended; and the
20 limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
21 priation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses
22 of travel, is increased from “\$175,000” to “\$185,000”.

23 INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

24 For an additional amount for “International Geophysical
25 Year”, \$2,000,000, to remain available until June 30,
26 1960.

1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

2 INPATIENT CARE

3 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$6,-
4 000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
5 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount
6 available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$366,-
7 500" to "\$416,500": *Provided*, That, notwithstanding
8 the last proviso under that head, inpatient care and treat-
9 ment may be furnished to an average of 140,490 benefi-
10 ciaries during the current fiscal year without any propor-
11 tionate reduction in expenditures.

12 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

13 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
14 tion of supply depots", \$37,800.

15 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

16 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
17 sions", \$256,000,000, to remain available until expended.

18 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

19 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",
20 \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

21 SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

22 For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemni-
23 ties", \$2,250,000, to remain available until expended.

1 CHAPTER IV
2 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
3 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

4 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

5 For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the
6 Pacific Islands", \$1,350,000, to be derived by transfer
7 from any other definite annual appropriations available to
8 the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958.

9 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

10 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

11 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
12 and resources", \$700,000, to be derived by transfer from
13 any other definite annual appropriations available to the
14 Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958.

15 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

16 FOREST SERVICE

17 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

18 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
19 utilization", for "Forest land management", \$3,850,000.

20 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

21 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for the period December 1, 1957
24 to June 30, 1958, to carry out the provisions of the Act
25 of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$37,000.

1 LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the period December 1,
4 1957 to June 30, 1958, to carry out the provisions of the
5 Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), \$37,500.

6 CHAPTER V

7 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

9 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
10 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

11 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
12 unemployment compensation and employment service ad-
13 ministration", \$33,000,000.

14 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
15 WELFARE

16 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

17 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

18 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school
19 construction", \$56,900,000: *Provided*, That the amounts
20 heretofore appropriated under this head shall be merged
21 with this appropriation and shall remain available until
22 expended: *Provided further*, That payments from such
23 merged appropriation may be made with respect to applica-
24 tions under title III of the Act of September 23, 1950,
25 as amended, filed on or before November 18, 1957, prior

1 to any subsequent cutoff date established under such title
2 III, and without including such applications in an order of
3 priority with those filed after November 18, 1957.

4 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

5 GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

6 For an additional amount for "Grants to States and
7 other agencies", for vocational rehabilitation services under
8 section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
9 \$1,400,000.

10 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

11 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-

12 AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

13 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
14 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958, to be
15 expended from the Federal old-age and survivor's insurance
16 trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age
17 and Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$130,000,000"
18 to "\$138,690,000".

19 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

20 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public
21 assistance", \$170,600,000.

CHAPTER VI

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Julia L. Slappey, daughter of Henderson Lanham, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, \$22,500.

For payment to Ella M. B. Kelley, widow of Augustine B. Kelley, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

For payment to Lee Ruby Jones, Anna L. Bradshaw, Mary F. Fuller, sisters, and Fowler F. Cooper, brother of Jere Cooper, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee, \$22,500.

For payment to Marge L. Keeney, widow of Russell W. Keeney, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500.

For payment to Carl M. Andresen, brother of August H. Andresen, late a Representative from the State of Minnesota, \$22,500.

For payment to Eleanor J. Smith, widow of Lawrence H. Smith, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$22,500.

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

2 For an additional amount for expenses of "Special and
3 select committees", \$475,000.

4 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

5 DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

6 For an additional amount for "Distribution of catalog
7 cards, salaries and expenses", \$48,000.

8 BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

9 For an additional amount for "Books for the blind",
10 \$75,000.

11 CHAPTER VII

12 PUBLIC WORKS

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

14 SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

15 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

16 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
17 nance", \$359,000, to be derived by transfer from appro-
18 priations to the Department of the Interior which are
19 available for obligation in the current fiscal year only.

20 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

21 For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado
22 River Basin Fund" for the Glen Canyon project, not to
23 exceed \$10,000,000; and for the Trinity River Division

1 of the Central Valley Project, not to exceed \$10,000,000;
2 to be derived by transfer from any definite annual appro-
3 priations available to the Department of the Interior for
4 the fiscal year 1958 and from the appropriation "Construc-
5 tion and Rehabilitation": *Provided*, That no part of any
6 funds allocated to these two project activities shall be used
7 for contracts not in effect as of February 20, 1958.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

9 For an additional amount for general investigations,
10 \$62,500.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$375,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

19 For an additional amount for "Contributions to interna-
20 tional organizations", \$9,690,563.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

22 For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$250,000.
23

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

4 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
5 witnesses", \$250,000; and the limitation under this head
6 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1958, on
7 the amount available for compensation and expenses of wit-
8 nesses or informants, is increased from "\$225,000" to
9 "\$250,000".

10 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

11 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

12 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
13 prisoners", \$250,000.

14 THE JUDICIARY

15 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
16 JUDICIAL SERVICES

17 SALARIES OF JUDGES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
19 \$300,000.

20 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

21 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
22 missioners", \$675,000.

1 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
3 expenses", \$59,000.

4 SALARIES OF REFEREES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",
6 \$46,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-
7 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
8 (11 U. S. C. 68).

9 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

10 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
11 \$71,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund
12 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as
13 amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

14 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

15 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

16 Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds previously ap-
17 propriated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in
18 Gorki Park, Moscow, may be used for the Universal and
19 International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, and the limi-
20 tation thereon as contained in the Supplemental Appropria-
21 tion Act, 1958, is increased from "\$7,045,000" to "\$8,045,-
22 000."

1 Not to exceed \$750,000 of the funds previously appro-
2 priated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in Gorki
3 Park, Moscow, may be used for the international trade fair
4 program.

CHAPTER IX

6 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND 7 JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 321, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$6,900,276, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

85TH CONGRESS H. R. 10881
2^D SESSION

[Report No. 1373]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

FEBRUARY 20, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 24, 1958
For actions of February 21, 1958
85th-2d, No. 27

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HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee ordered reported bills to exclude certain counties from commercial corn area. Sen. Yarborough introduced and discussed bill to increase cotton allotments and credit.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Sparkman stated there was an agricultural depression, and inserted two letters from farmers on the problems of farm living and the need for long-term farm credit. pp. 2192-2
2. FOREST SERVICE. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on Forest Service activities in Alaska, 1957. p. 2166
3. INSECT CONTROL. Agreed to S. Con. Res. 66 to make certain corrections in the enrollment of S. 1805, to grant relief to certain persons for expenses occurred in kaphra beetle eradication. p. 2199
4. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Received a Ky. House resolution urging legislation to support dairy prices at \$3.25 per cwt., and a parity equivalent for manufactured milk based on the 1946-8 period. p. 2166
Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Thye inserted a letter from the Bigfork Valley Co-operative Creamery Ass'n, Minn., on the value of dairy farming and favoring assistance to the small dairy farmer. pp. 2167-8, 2190-2
5. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Malone inserted a series of articles opposing free trade and the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. pp. 2209-11

6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial supporting a self-financing Federal power corporation in the Pacific Northwest. p. 2187
7. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Kuchel inserted an editorial supporting the mutual security program as a short term measure and urging that a corps of civil servants be established to improve its administration. p. 2209
8. SMALL BUSINESS. Received from the Small Business Administration its semi-annual report for July-Dec. 1957. p. 2166
9. FLOOD CONTROL. Received two Ky. Legislature resolutions urging a flood control program on the Big Sandy River. pp. 2166-7
10. TOBACCO. Received a Ky. House resolution urging maintenance of tobacco price supports at 90% of parity. p. 2167
11. SOIL BANK. Sen. Johnston inserted a S. C. Legislature resolution urging Congress to appropriate funds to pay all farmers who have applied for participation in the soil bank. p. 2167
12. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Nueberger inserted various resolutions of the Ore. State Ass'n of Soil Conservation Districts, including reforestation, opposition to extension of authority under the Wildlife Coordination Act, distinguishing USDA funds for soil conservation from those for production control and price stabilization, and opposition to the proposed wilderness bills. pp. 2169-70
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced the intention to vote on H. R. 9955, to increase the public debt limit \$5 billion, on Mon., Feb. 24, and to move to consider the postal rate bill Tues., Feb. 25. p. 2166
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 24. p. 2212

HOUSE

15. CORN; SOIL BANK. The Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee ordered reported to the full Agriculture Committee H. R. 10316, to exclude Ottawa County, Mich., from the commercial corn area in 1958, and H. R. 10843, to allow Soil Bank payments to farmers in counties being included in the commercial corn production area for the first time despite violation of certain acreage limitations. p. D128
16. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. The following minority statement was included in the committee report on this bill, H. R. 10881 (see Digest 26):

"In all fairness we must dissent from the report on the item entitled '1958 Acreage Reserve Program' on the grounds that the Congress, itself, is equally responsible for any defects that may be apparent.

"This is true in the dates of enactment which failed to coincide with a proper consideration of the crop year.

"It is true with regard to an inadequate funding of a program enacted by the Congress.

"It is true with regard to a proper balancing of all of the elements, geographical, climatic, and historic that should be weighed in a proper authorization of a soil-bank program.

"Our dissent is based solely on the fact that we have been playing politics with the American farmer when we should have been enacting fundamental legislation to meet the challenge of the times.

"Definitely, in our opinion, we in America cannot live with any law which entails acreage restrictions. This is true, we feel, because we cannot control agricultural acreages around the world. America definitely must quit holding the umbrella which presently sees other countries increase their acreages as we, by various means, restrict or remove our acreages from production. Secondly, we strongly feel the Congress should embrace and seek those self-help programs which, at least in the promise, would not cost the American taxpayers any money; and yet, which would provide for full production and a full dinner pail for every American. The irony of this is that such programs have been advanced by many commodity producers. They should be thoroughly explored and every effort should be made by the Congress to embrace them. Among these is one contained in a bill which Congressman Horan has had before the last two Congresses entitled 'The Domestic Parity Program for Wheat.' Others have been advanced by producers of potatoes, dairy products, livestock and many others. We feel that long before the Congress seeks to place any present blame on anyone, they should search deeply into any defects that may be inherent in their own activities.

WALT HORAN
JOHN TABER."

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Thye inserted an article written by Alfred Stedman, "Save the Soil Is Theme at Meet of Conservation Men in Mill City." p. A1604
Extension of remarks of Sen. Yarborough favoring the establishment of a soil and water conservation research laboratory in the Southern Great Plains. pp. A1604-5
Sen. Thye inserted an editorial, "Bless the Soil Savers." pp. A1607-8
18. STATEHOOD. Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial favoring statehood for Alaska. pp. A1605-6
19. ROADS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Kuchel inserting 2 American Automobile Ass'n releases favoring legislation to control outdoor advertising along the Interstate Highway System. pp. A1606-7
20. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Knutson inserting an editorial, "Not As It Seems," and stating that it "points out that widely publicized, but misleading, figures on the farm subsidy programs have prevented general understanding of the extent and danger of the present farm depression." pp. A1610-1
Extension of remarks of Rep. Knutson inserting a constituent's letter and stating that "it gives clear warning of the prairie-fire character and danger of the present farm depression." p. A1618
21. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Boggs inserted several editorials favoring extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program. pp. A1614-5

BILLS INTRODUCED

22. COTTON. S. 3322, by Sen. Yarborough, to provide an emergency relief program for the 1958 production of cotton; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 2172-4
23. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. S. 3323, by Sen. Fulbright (for himself and others), to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. p. 2174
24. DISASTER LOANS. S. 3325, by Sen. Humphrey, to provide for disaster loans to small-business concerns which suffer economic injury due to federally aided highway-construction programs; to Banking and Currency Committee.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

25. APPROPRIATIONS. Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for 1958. H. Appropriations Committee.
26. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Federal-State-Local Relations. H. Government Operations Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- Feb. 24: Dairy price supports and acreage allotments, S. Agriculture. Corn production bills, H. Agriculture (exec). Cotton acreage in Texas, H. Agriculture (Texas witnesses). USDA appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec) (AMS to testify). Area redevelopment, S. Banking and Currency. Government Corporation Control Act amendment, H. Govt. Operations (BB and FCA to testify).
- Feb. 25: Extension of Marketing Agreement Act to certain imported fruits, etc., H. Agriculture (S.R. Smith, AMS, to testify).
- Feb. 26: Extension of school milk, brucellosis, and armed-forces dairy-donation programs, H. Agriculture (Davis, AMS; Anderson, ARS; and Palmby, CSS, to testify). Consideration of excess acreage in establishing future wheat allotments, H. Agriculture (witness to be designated).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105-A.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 25, 1958
For actions of February 24, 1958
85th-2d, No. 28

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bills to extend special school milk program, dairy program for armed services, and brucellosis eradication. Senate passed bill to increase public debt limit. Sen. Stennis criticized cut in ACP. House committee ordered reported bill to permit soil bank payments to certain producers who exceed
(cont'd on page 6)

HOUSE

1. CORN. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 10843, to permit soil bank payments to certain producers who exceed their corn acreage allotments, and H. R. 10316, to exclude Ottawa County, Mich., from the commercial corn-producing area during 1958. p. D134
2. FOREST SERVICE. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. p. D134
Received from GAO a report on the review of Forest Service activities in Alaska. p. 2307
3. FARM-CITY WEEK. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "went on record as favoring H. J. Res. 546, pending before the House Judiciary Committee, to designate November 21-27 as National Farm-City week." p. D134
4. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Rep. Christopher inserted statements by the president of the Mo. Farmers Assoc., criticizing the Department for not making greater quantities of surplus commodities available for the school-lunch program.
p. 2278

5. FOOD STAMPS. Rep. Sullivan urged support for legislation to establish a food-stamp plan for the distribution of surplus food to the needy, and criticized the Department for not supporting such a plan. p. 2278
6. INSECT CONTROL. Agreed to S. Con. Res. 66, to make certain corrections in the enrollment of S. 1895, to grant relief to certain persons for expenses incurred in kaphra beetle eradication. pp. 2277-78
7. BANKING. Rep. Patman inserted his testimony before the H. Government Operations Committee favoring H. R. 8332, to provide for an annual audit by GAO of certain Federal corporations. pp. 3285-90
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Several Reps. spoke in favor of, and others spoke against, extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program, and discussed foreign trade as it relates to agricultural products.
9. RIVER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1086, to grant the consent of Congress to a Bear River compact (H. Rept. 1375). p. 2307
10. PRICE SUPPORTS. Received a Ky. Legislature memorial favoring the maintenance of price supports for tobacco at 90 percent of parity. p. 2309
11. APPROPRIATIONS. Following are additional excerpts from the committee report on H. R. 10881, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1958:
 - Translations of foreign documents. "House Document 313 proposed a supplemental appropriation of \$300,000 for the initiation of a program to make available to American science and industry translations of foreign documents in the fields of technology and applied science.
"The Committee has not included this item in the accompanying bill. Funds for this purpose are also requested in the regular 1959 budget and the Committee expects to consider this matter further during the hearings on that estimate. The Department should give this proposal further study in the meantime, in view of the fact that other Federal and private agencies are already doing some work in this field."
 - Science Foundation. "The additional \$9,900,000 requested is to expand present National Science Foundation programs. The Committee is in agreement these programs can be expanded profitably at this time on an emergency basis, and has approved \$8,750,000 for such purpose. In so doing, however, increased emphasis has been placed by the Committee on the fellowship and teacher training programs."

SENATE

12. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed without amendment H. R. 9955, to increase temporarily until June 30, 1959, the public debt limit by \$5 billion. Rejected a motion to recommit, 12 to 74, and an amendment by Sen. Lausche to confine the increase to \$3 billion, 27 to 56. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 2236-9, 2243-9, 2252-61, 2272-3
13. BRUCELLOSIS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported an original bill, S. 3343, to extend the accelerated brucellosis control program under sec. 204 (e) of the Agricultural Act of 1954 for two years (S. Rept. 1320). p. 2217

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 26, 1958
For actions of February 25, 1958
85th-2d, No. 29

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated second supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to permit soil bank payments to certain producers who exceed corn allotments. House Rules Committee cleared bills to prohibit trading in onion futures, and to develop marketing facilities for perishable commodities. House committee reported bill for Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission. House committee approved pay bills. Sen. Javits urged deferring cut in dairy price supports. Sen. Humphrey claims mismanagement in ASC Committee elections in Minn. Sen. Bricker and Rep. Henderson introduced and discussed bills to exempt certain wheat producers from liability when wheat is fed or used for seed. Rep. Hill introduced and discussed bill to facilitate insurance of farm ownership and soil and water conservation loans.

HOUSE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 10881. pp. 2381-2409

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Rep. Whitten, by a vote of 120 to 57, to provide \$250 million additional instead of \$175 million, for the acreage reserve program for 1958 crops. pp. 2398-2405

By Rep. Laird, as amended by an amendment by Rep. Taber, by a vote of 137 to 17, to provide that no part of the appropriation shall be used to authorize compensation to any one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000. pp. 2405-09

Rejected an amendment by Rep. Reuss (as a substitute for the above amendment by Rep. Laird) to provide that no part of the appropriations shall be used to formulate, administer, or implement an acreage-reserve program which would result in total compensation being paid to any one participant in excess of \$3,000. pp. 2407-09 A point of order by Rep. Taber, which would have stricken out the provision for additional funds for the acreage reserve program for 1958 crops, was overruled. pp. 2397-98

2. ONIONS FUTURES; MARKETING FACILITIES. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for the consideration of H. R. 376, to prohibit trading in onion futures in commodity exchanges; and H. R. 4504, to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable commodities. pp. 2410, 2429
3. CORN. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10843, to permit soil bank payments to certain producers who exceed their corn acreage allotments (H. Rept. 1382), and H. R. 10316, to exclude Ottawa County, Mich., from the commercial corn-producing area (H. Rept. 1383). p. 2429
4. FOREST RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 846, to establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study outdoor recreation resources of public lands (H. Rept. 1386). p. 2429
5. ROADS. The Public Works Committee approved with amendment H. R. 9821, to authorize appropriations for the construction of highways under the Federal Aid Road Act for 1960 and 1961. p. D140
6. PAY RAISES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved with amendment H. R. 9999, to provide pay increases for classified employees. p. D140
The "Daily Digest" states the Committee action as follows:

"Approved legislation increasing salaries of postal employees, Federal employees paid under the schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, certain employees of the judicial branch, employees of the legislative branch, and employees of the Medical Division of the Veterans' Administration..."

"In general, H. R. 9999, concerning salary increases for employees paid under the Classification Act of 1949 and other groups of employees, provides for increases ranging from 10.5 percent (first step GS-4) to 12.5 percent in GS-18, with a \$18,000 ceiling. The increases would be effective August 25, 1957..."

PERMISSION TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF HOUSE

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on the Armed Services may sit during general debate in the House this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, in today's RECORD a quotation I used yesterday in my 1-minute speech on George Washington's Farewell Address was incorrectly reported. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE SITUATION OF THE AMERICAN FARMERS

(Mr. WILSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, we have before us today an unfortunate situation whereby many American farmers have been "left out on a limb" by the Federal Government. I propose immediate action to remedy the condition, and I have just introduced legislation for that purpose. I hope this action will be expedited, and I believe many of my colleagues in this body feel likewise.

My proposal would immediately provide an additional \$250 million for the acreage reserve or soil bank program. This is imperative, since present funds are insufficient and thousands of farmers everywhere may not receive payments they were told would be available.

Mr. Speaker, a sum of \$750 million was made available for the soil bank in fiscal 1957. Due to various factors, this amount was not fully used. This led to the belief that \$500 million for fiscal 1958 would be sufficient, and such was the amount appropriated. We now find this amount is far short of the actual need for carrying out the soil bank program.

In my own congressional district and in many other areas of Indiana and elsewhere, the evident shortage of the soil bank program has left a void and a state of confusion highly aggravating to farm folks.

If we are to have effective production controls this year, these additional funds as proposed in my legislation must be made available at once. Such action would show the Federal Government's intent to keep faith with its farmers and administer programs as planned and publicized.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 12]

Arends	Diggs	Morgan
Belcher	Engle	Moulder
Blatnik	Everett	Passman
Blitch	Forand	Poff
Bow	Gavin	Porter
Breeding	Gordon	Powell
Brown, Mo.	Grant	Radwan
Buckley	Green, Pa.	Rivers
Burdick	Hays, Ark.	Roberts
Carnahan	Hays, Ohio	Rogers, Colo.
Celler	Hébert	Rogers, Tex.
Chiperfield	Ikard	Shelley
Christopher	Karsten	Shuford
Colmer	Kitchin	Sieminski
Davis, Ga.	McGregor	Vorys
Davis, Tenn.	Macdonald	Williams, N. Y.
Dawson, Ill.	Magnuson	Wilson, Calif.
Dent	Merrow	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 365 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION, 1958

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited not to exceed 2 hours, and to be controlled one-half by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the other half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 10881, with Mr. WALTER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, the agricultural section of this bill provides appropriations to restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation. As the membership realizes, I am sure, the Commodity Credit Corporation has been used for a number of years to carry on various activities of the Government. In turn, we have re-

stored the capital impairment by appropriation. In the present bill we have 18 million-odd dollars which was used for animal disease eradication; one million dollars plus, which is the restoration of money expended for grading and classing activities; \$489,500,000 for the soil-bank program of last year. The disposal of various commodities in world trade as a part of our foreign policy, through Public Law 480 requires another \$1,725,549,473.

These appropriation are made for the purpose of restoring capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation. I think the Members will thoroughly understand it, but the other section of this bill, which perhaps needs some discussion, is the provision whereby the committee has increased or made funds available for the acreage reserve program. The acreage reserve part of the conservation program was announced last year as \$500 million. The Department of Agriculture had the authority to scale down the rates offered, or they had the authority to scale down the acreage so that all farmers could get into the program as was guaranteed under the law. Instead of pointing out such rights, however, the Department announced to the farmers of this country that they would have until March 7 to sign up to put their acreage into the acreage reserve program and stated there was ample authority to include all.

In many areas of the country the farmers have been trying to get into the office to sign up and put their share of land into the acreage reserve program. At the time they had been advised that they had until March 7; they went to the proper place to sign up, and then the signup was so much greater than the \$500 million that had been authorized by the Congress last year that after 3 days the doors were closed; and these farmers who had not signed up were told they could not participate in the program.

That is the situation with which the committee is confronted. First, the Department had advised the farmers that they had to sign up under a law which provides as follows:

The Secretary shall make provisions for the limits within which each farm may participate in the acreage reserve program in such a manner as to achieve the national reserve acreage goals and—

Listen to this—

And give the producers a fair and equitable opportunity to participate in the acreage reserve program.

Mr. Chairman, it is my belief that this is a most unsound program. I am convinced that this program was passed in the first instance, so as to put some money in the hands of the farmers just prior to the elections of 1956, when farm income was way down. Be that as it may, and in spite of the fact that many of us had doubts about it, the law was enacted. Last year the House cut this program out for the present year, but it was restored in the other body; and in conference it was retained at the \$500 million level.

It is my belief that this program will, in the end, do untold damage to Amer-

ican agriculture. I am convinced that with the same amount of money we have in this program, by a proper system of price supports and sales in foreign markets at competitive prices, we could generate business and do something to reverse the downturn in our economy, and stop this increasing unemployment we hear so much about.

But, be that as it may, and in spite of my belief, this law was passed last year by the Congress, and the farmers were told that they had until March 7 to sign up to get their fair chance to participate in this program.

I am the chairman of this subcommittee and speak the sentiments of nearly all the members of the subcommittee. It is our feeling, while many of us believe the program itself was unsound, that when the law says to each farmer that he is entitled to a fair and equitable opportunity to participate in the program, and he has gone to the right place to sign up within the time he was told he had the right to sign up, that there is an obligation on the part of the Government to raise the ceiling to protect that right.

THE CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

MR. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the committee feels that since the law says to each farmer that he is entitled to his fair and equitable opportunity to participate, and since the Department was unwilling to scale down the rate of payment per acre or to scale down the acreage but attempted to close the door, leaving half without the program and half in it, there is an obligation on our part to raise the ceiling within the limit of the law so that all can be treated alike.

At the time this bill was acted on by our subcommittee, we talked to the Department of Agriculture and they advised us it would take an increase of \$175 million to include all farmers who tried to participate. In the meantime the Department had scaled down the time limit within which farmers could sign up. They moved it back from March 7 to February 20.

The Department notified each farmer of the change in date; so it is my belief that every farmer has full knowledge that he must have taken action by February 20.

The Department stated this morning that they have signups or attempted signups that will equal the full amount authorized under the law, which is \$750 million. Our committee met just a few minutes ago and voted to offer a committee amendment to raise the amount you see in the bill by another \$75 million, which is the maximum allowed under the law.

I cannot see anything we can do except to go along with this committee action because, again, the law says each farmer is entitled to participate in the program if he went to the right place at the right time; and there is no way to exclude him from the program.

Mr. Chairman, it remains my opinion that this is an unsound program. The same amount of money could have done

a great deal more good if used in connection with price supports.

MR. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

MR. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

MR. DIES. This sum of money as provided in the bill is not in excess of the \$500 million; is it?

MR. WHITTEN. The amount of money here is not an appropriation. The basic law authorized the \$750 million program. Last year the Congress authorized only a \$500 million program. The Department refused to scale the applications back, either by limiting the acreage or by limiting payments, to bring it within the \$500 million.

MR. DIES. And the Department knew we had voted to limit it to \$500 million?

MR. WHITTEN. It did.

MR. DIES. As a matter of fact, the House defeated it when the matter first came before us but it was put in conference?

MR. WHITTEN. That is right.

MR. DIES. Notwithstanding this limitation that we put on it they refused to abide by it?

MR. WHITTEN. They have refused to abide by it except in this way: After seeing the line of people in front of the office trying to sign up, they adopted a first-come-first-served proposition. Under the law, where each farmer is given the right to participate, you cannot have a line of 500 people and let the first 200 people come in, then slam the door on the others. Involved here is the obligation to hundreds of thousands of farmers. It is they who would be penalized if action is not taken.

MR. DIES. The effect of this is to increase the amount for soil conservation?

MR. WHITTEN. It is for this acreage reserve.

MR. DIES. Yes.

MR. WHITTEN. That is made necessary because the Department attempted to follow a policy of telling them all they had until March 7 to sign up, then when they lined up in front of the place to sign up, suddenly after 3 days the door was closed leaving in some instances fully half of the would-be participants out of the program.

MR. DIES. If they can do that in this instance, they can do it in every instance. When Congress limits an appropriation, they can open the door and create a situation similar to this, and the same arguments would then be used, that since they through their mistake led the farmers to believe that they would receive more money, therefore the Congress has to come in and appropriate an excessive amount. It seems to me that is a dangerous sort of situation.

MR. WHITTEN. It is a dangerous situation. But may I ask the gentleman from Texas what he would do if he were the subcommittee?

MR. DIES. I think we ought to fire a few people in the Department of Agriculture.

MR. WHITTEN. The law says frankly that the farmers shall be given a fair and equitable opportunity to participate in the acreage reserve program. He was

notified he had until March 7 to sign up. He went to the right place at the right time, only to find that under the Department's policy they had finally announced a first come-first serve proposition; and those who were successful in getting in received the full amount, while the others were thrown out. It does leave us with an obligation, as I see it, to provide for those excluded, but it is unfortunate that this situation has arisen.

MR. DIES. In other words, a majority of the Members of the House went on record last year opposed to the entire program. However, it went to the Senate and the Senate put it in, and it came back in conference, and as I recall the argument was used that we ought to do it for various reasons, and the House yielded on the \$500 million. Now, because of the action of the Department of Agriculture, in very clear and plain violation of the law, we are going to not only reverse our action on the \$500 million, but we are going to increase the total amount; is that it?

MR. WHITTEN. That is what it amounts to.

MR. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a clarification?

MR. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

MR. TABER. I have here the appropriation bill that was passed and became law August 2. In it, on page 10, it appears that the appropriation made was not \$500 million, as has been stated here, but it was \$600 million.

MR. WHITTEN. Well, may I say to the gentleman from New York that everybody who has discussed this with me, and all newspapers I have read have referred to it as an appropriation. Actually, this is the announcement of a program, the ceiling on a program. The appropriation that the gentleman mentions was the appropriation for the preceding year's program. This is not an appropriation, but it is the announcement of this year's program, the funds for which will be in the next appropriation bill. So, the announced program last year was \$500 million, though the appropriation for the preceding year was \$600 million.

MR. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

MR. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

MR. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The point I would like to bring out—and the gentleman from Mississippi has already spoken of this—is that we are faced with the basic question of deciding today on a moral commitment on the part of the Congress to the farmers of the United States. Now, that is what we are deciding, regardless of what you might personally think of the program itself. I believe the gentleman from Mississippi will agree with me in my analysis of what is the basic issue to be decided here today.

MR. WHITTEN. I do not think there is any question but what that is true.

MR. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

MR. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. I understand the basic purpose of this program is to reduce the production of crops. To what extent has that been successful?

Mr. WHITTEN. The proponents of the measure offered it in that guise, but it is my personal belief that it is a relief bill made necessary by the decline in farm income. But, that is not the basis on which it was offered to the Congress.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Has it reduced the production of crops?

Mr. WHITTEN. Well, that is open to question. In my opinion it has amounted to little in that direction.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. The Congress wrote a limitation to give certain producers under this act \$3,000. Has that provision been followed?

Mr. WHITTEN. Well, there again the Comptroller General held that a producer, the word used in the amendment, meant that 1 farmer could have 5 farms and participate in \$3,000 per farm.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Does the gentleman agree with that interpretation?

Mr. WHITTEN. Personally, I do not.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Now, had that interpretation been followed, had the clear language of Congress to limit the allocation of \$3,000 to any 1 producer been followed, would this fund have been bankrupt as it is today?

Mr. WHITTEN. We were not able to get any estimate from the Department as to how much money has been expended by reason of the interpretation, so I am not able to say.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, first I am going to refer to a matter that was discussed chiefly by the gentleman from Mississippi. There was no moral commitment on this thing at all. It was all dependent upon an appropriation that might be made. Now, there is no more reason why they could not cut down the amount of acreage that any particular farmer might have than anything in the world.

These payments that were contracted for under this proposition are so outlandish that in my opinion it is perfectly ridiculous for them to come here in this way.

Here is the story as I get it right out of the records of the committee, right out of the books. The contracts called for payments in Alabama of anywhere from \$19 an acre up to \$77 an acre. For Arizona from \$76 an acre to \$160 an acre. For Arkansas from \$14 an acre for wheat up to \$87 as a peak for cotton. These are moderately low figures. I do not have time to cover all of them.

The next one of substantial size is that for Louisiana, running from \$34 an acre up to \$112. Nevada from \$77 up to \$126. New Mexico from \$35 up to \$126. There the average figure per acre was given as \$21.25. New York ran from \$24 to \$37. Tennessee ran from \$14 to \$106; Texas from \$8 to \$113. The average of these so-called payments will run somewhere around \$40 an acre. To me that is outlandish.

I believe if they would go ahead and divide this money up proportionately among those who have already signed up, we would be doing more for them than any of them ever expected. I think we ought to stick to something that has been done for them that is exceedingly liberal.

Last year we knocked out the appropriation on the floor. It is too bad that it cannot stay knocked out.

There are many other things in the bill, but I am not going to go into any detailed statement at this time. They are set out in the report and pretty well itemized. If any Member has any question concerning the other departments covered under the bill I should be glad to answer the questions. The large item is for veterans in the independent offices part of the bill. In this particular case, almost all of it for veterans, the amount is \$316 million.

The Health, Education, and Welfare item relates practically entirely to school construction funds in impacted districts. There is also the addition of old-age pensions that have been caused by conditions throughout the country.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. According to the evidence in this case and the statement of the committee staff, there has been paid to one farmer in Colorado the sum of \$346,546.56 and an additional sum of \$792,809.82 to the tenants on the farm. Is that true?

Mr. TABER. That seems to be what appears in the hearings. I was not present at the hearings, but I expect that is correct. I do not suppose the committee can report anything else but what happens. That of course could not come this year. That is a 1957 item.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. But the 1957 law provides that—

No part of this appropriation shall be used to formulate and administer an acreage reserve program which would result in total compensation being paid to any one producer in excess of \$3,000.

Mr. TABER. Yes; but that would apply only to the new contracts that were made for the calendar year 1958 and not to the 1957 operations.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Am I correctly informed, now, that on the 1958 crop the Department is not imposing the \$3,000 limitation?

Mr. TABER. I understand they are limited to the \$3,000.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Is that correct, may I ask the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman will yield, the interpretation they give is that according to the Comptroller General if a farmer has 5 farms they limit him to his part of the \$3,000 on each of the 5 farms, but do not hold the producer to one \$3,000 item. I differ with that interpretation, but it was rendered by the Comptroller General.

Mr. TABER. I would think the committee would want to have some corrective language on that if that is the interpretation. Frankly, I do not believe

in this program at all. I voted last year to throw it out. I am going to vote to throw it out this year, because I do not think we ought to encourage the sort of operation that is involved here. We are going so far in these statements that the amount of payments in a great many cases exceeds the average value of the farmland in the State.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. REUSS. The gentleman has just stated that he hopes that corrective amendments will be offered so as to make clear the intent of Congress that that \$3,000 limitation shall apply to a producer whether he produces on 1 farm or 10 farms or a hundred farms. I am glad to report to the gentleman that that amendment will be offered at the appropriate time, and I hope that the House will overwhelmingly adopt it.

Mr. TABER. I would think that would be the least the House would do. Frankly, I would hope the House would throw out that entire part of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I believe there is a misunderstanding as to the provisions of present law and that misunderstanding should be corrected. The discussion that has just taken place does not take cognizance of the fact that the conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill last year definitely expressed the intent of Congress relative to the use of the term "producer" in the language limiting acreage-reserve payments.

It is unfortunate that these questions have been raised at this time because, as far as I am concerned, the remarks by the gentleman from Wisconsin and others accomplish nothing more than to confuse the real issue before us. The intent of Congress is absolutely clear. The conferees discussed this interpretation and came to the same conclusion as have the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller General.

Our interpretation is the only logical one under the circumstances. The conferees arrived at this interpretation simply because they did not want to discriminate against tenant farmers who should certainly be made eligible for participation in any worthwhile farm program. They did not want to have the Congress say to a tenant farmer that simply because he operates a farm owned by somebody else he cannot take advantage of this acreage-reserve program if the tenant on another farm owned by that same man signs up. How would you make a decision between tenants? We hear criticism of the "first come first served" policy when funds are limited—would you want that to apply as between tenants?

In virtually all of our farm legislation we consider a producer to be a farm operator—whether he be the owner of that farm or the tenant on one of several farms owned by another man. It was clearly the intent of Congress last year

that we would not discriminate against these tenant farmers, Mr. Chairman, and the Department has properly interpreted our intent.

THE CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

MR. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

MR. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the committee for the time and effort they have spent in examining some of the projects that we are so concerned with in my area—one in particular, the Glen Canyon Dam, which is one of the key features of the upper Colorado project and which is of particular concern to us. The prime contract on this dam was let in 1957 for \$107 million, \$27 million under the engineer's estimate which is quite commendable. At the present time there are employed at this dam site approximately 2,500 workmen. The work is proceeding in a very economical manner. A request was made of the committee for an additional \$10 million to carry on this work between the first of the year and the time that the general appropriation bill comes before us. The committee has recommended the \$10 million. However, there is a proviso in the bill that the funds must be secured by transfers from other departments within the Department of the Interior. This gives us some concern, but I assume the committee has in mind appropriating the \$10 million. If I am wrong about that, I hope that any member of the committee will correct me. Our concern arises from the fact that if the funds are not available by transfers from other departments, then we are going to be laying off 2,500 men who now work on this dam and we are going to have a very serious problem on our hands. I inquired of the Department to ascertain if they could tell me where they could secure these funds by way of transfer. I received from the Department, at my request, a statement of reserves or savings applicable to annual appropriations as of January 31, 1958. The statement is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Statement of reserves for savings applicable to annual appropriations as of Jan. 31, 1958

Bureau and appropriation	Amount of reserve by appropriation	Total for bureau
Departmental offices:		
Office of Oil and Gas-----	\$11,450	
Office of the Solicitor-----	11,125	
Office of Minerals Mobilization-----	750	
Bureau of Indians Affairs:		\$23,325
Education and welfare services-----	2,176,000	
Resources management-----	200,000	
General administrative expenses-----	17,000	
Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations and research-----	430,000	2,393,000
Bureau of Mines:		430,000
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	496,000	
Health and safety-----	87,000	
		583,000

Statement of reserves for savings applicable to annual appropriations as of Jan. 31, 1958—Continued

Bureau and appropriation	Amount of reserve by appropriation	Total for bureau
National Park Service: Management and protection, Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	\$13,000 10,000	\$23,000
Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Sport Fisheries and wildlife management and investigations of resources-----	540,000	540,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, management and investigations of resources-----	40,000	40,000
Bureau of Reclamation: Operation and maintenance-----	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, Department of the Interior-----		5,032,325
Deduct transfers to other appropriations in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1958 (other than Bureau of Reclamation):		
Office of Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	1,350,000	
Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	700,000	
Southeastern Power Administration: Operation and maintenance-----	359,000	2,409,000
Balance of reserves available for transfer to Bureau of Reclamation-----		2,623,325

No determination has been made since the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1958 was reported of the extent to which additional savings may be available from definite annual appropriations for transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation for use in meeting the purpose for which the \$20 million supplemental estimates were recommended. It is reasonably believed that very little additional savings will accrue inasmuch as the \$5,032,325 reserves as of January 31, 1958, represent substantial savings in such appropriations.

The Bureau of Reclamation has no definite information as to how much unobligated balance there may be in the construction program than the \$2,442,161 shown in the 1959 budget. As the Committee on Appropriations has stated in its report, past years' experiences are that such balances are in excess of those estimated. The Bureau of Reclamation has indicated that as much as \$5 million additional may be unobligated at the close of the current fiscal year. Much of this amount will be derived through the delay in awarding contracts for work currently authorized but for one reason or another not placed under contract. The use of such unanticipated additional unobligated balance would in most instances result in the cancellation of the work authorized, and would require another appropriation to reinstitute the work.

The only other source of funds to be derived by transfer for the Trinity River and Glen Canyon projects would be from the curtailment of work on other Reclamation projects or other programs of the Department of the Interior, such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Office of Territories.

This statement discloses that the total which could be transferred from all de-

partments within the Interior Department is only \$5,032,000. Of that amount this second supplemental bill has already committed a total of \$2,409,000 leaving a balance of reserves available for transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation of \$2,623,325. That amount is all that they can see in sight to apply not only on the \$10 million which is appropriated for the Glen Canyon Dam, but also an additional \$10 million for the Trinity project in California. I hope the committee will give very careful consideration to these figures. I repeat again that I assume the Appropriations Committee is committed to the proposition and they are not going to close this project, but that they are going to give us \$10 million from other sources within the Interior Department if they are available, and if not available then a direct appropriation will be agreed to. If I am wrong in this assumption I would appreciate being corrected. After a discussion of this matter with some members of the committee, I understand there is some dispute as to whether additional funds from other sources will be available. I hope they are available, but I can tell the committee that if we are forced to close down it is going to throw this whole project out of kilter, because we are paying interest on the construction funds during course of construction. This is one of the few projects that does that. Up to June of this year we will be paying in excess of \$700,000 in interest charges during course of construction. So if we are held up and not permitted to proceed in an economical manner as construction is now going forward we are certain to burden this project down with interest, and eventually the Federal Government itself and the people in my area will suffer the consequences. Therefore I sincerely hope and assume this committee is committed to the proposition that they will see that the \$10 million is made available either from transfers, and if these are not available, then by direct appropriation. If I am wrong I hope to be corrected at this time.

MR. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

MR. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak about the same matter that has been brought to our attention by my colleague the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

The amount of money which has been set aside by the legislation now under consideration for two large irrigation projects, the Glen Canyon project, and the Trinity project in California, are subject to a provision that the funds be derived by transfer from any definite annual appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958 and from the appropriation "Construction and rehabilitation." May I say that I have read the report from our great Committee on Appropriations, and I have also read, rather studiously, the hearings relative to this particular re-

quest. I am inclined to be quite sympathetic toward the feeling of the Committee on Appropriations in that the actions of certain representatives of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of the Interior and of the Bureau of the Budget do not lead to the best relationships between this great legislative body and some of the bureaus and departments downtown.

What alarms me, however, is the matter which has been brought to our attention rather forcefully by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON]. He has told us very clearly what our information from the Department of Interior shows us as to the possible sources of prospective funds to take care of these two \$10 million supplemental appropriation authorizations. As a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, most certainly the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation, and with those of us who are interested in all of the activities of the Department of Interior, I, and I am certain that my committee colleagues are with me in this respect, do not wish to be brought into any departmental struggles or fights as to the use of appropriations which have heretofore been authorized for specific uses.

Appropriations were made for fiscal 1958 for the Department of the Interior for certain definite uses. It now appears that the Committee on Appropriations that we obtain funds for further construction work on the Glen Canyon and Trinity projects from the following sources: from the Office of Oil and Gas Administration \$11,450 may be available, from the Office of the Solicitor \$11,125 may be available, from the Office of Minerals Mobilization \$750, all of which total \$23,325. Now, here is one suggested source which tears the hearts out of some of us, and that is, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs from appropriations heretofore approved for welfare services, general administrative expenses and resources management, the total of which is recommended to be transferred, although they are unquestionably needed for the purpose for which they were originally appropriated is \$2,393,000. From the Geological Survey, which is very important in the current activities of our Federal Government, \$430,000. From the Bureau of Mines \$583,000 at a time when we must firm up our domestic mining industry. From the National Parks Service \$23,000. From the Fish and Wildlife Service \$540,000. From the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries \$40,000. From the Bureau of Reclamation, Operation and Maintenance, which hits at the heart of every other area in the United States interested in reclamation and irrigation, \$1 million. Those figures are as of the 31st of December. It is stated also in this message from the Department that perhaps there will be an additional \$4,500,000 to \$6,000,000 of funds heretofore appropriated for specific purposes that will not be used in fiscal 1958 because such funds may not be committed within the next 4 months. It must be kept in mind that those moneys have been heretofore specifically set aside to certain areas for irrigation and reclamation

development in those particular areas. What is suggested by the Committee on Appropriations will, in my opinion, lead to untold difficulties within the various bureaus and agencies of the Department of Interior. It may also cause misunderstandings and strife between the Members of Congress, themselves.

Mr. Chairman, when contractors bid on large dam and reservoir projects, they do so on the basis of a construction period and schedule set out in the contract and on the basis of the construction work going forward at an efficient rate. The construction is set up in such a way as to meet the seasonal requirements due to expected river flows. Certain work must be completed at a particular time of year or there is danger of heavy losses due to flooding.

When these large construction jobs have to be shut down, or there is a stretchout in a construction period after construction is underway, it is extremely costly both to the Federal Government and the contractors. At the time contracts are signed, the contractors have a right to assume that every effort will be made to meet the construction schedules set out in the contracts.

When a job is shut down or there is a stretchout in the construction period, the losses to the Federal Government occur in at least three ways. First of all, the administration and supervision expense continues during stretchout periods and much of the time work is not in process due to shutdowns. If supervisory personnel are released, the job of reassembling an organization is very difficult and expensive. In the case of a stretchout, of course, the administrative and supervisory expense is required for a longer time.

The second reason shutdowns or stretchouts in the construction period add additional costs to the Government is that there is a delay in completing the project, which in turn means a carrying charge to the Federal Government and a delay in revenues and benefits from the project. Until the revenues and benefits are available, there is an interest cost to the Federal Government for the money already invested and, in addition, every year's delay in completion will mean the loss of a year's revenue. In other words, the sooner the project is completed and placed in operation, the sooner the return on the investment will start, and the sooner the public will receive the benefits.

The third reason why shutdowns or stretchouts in construction periods are costly to the Federal Government is because this practice will lead contractors to consider this as a possibility and bid higher on later jobs.

In addition to being costly to the Federal Government, shutdowns or stretchouts in the construction period once construction is underway are even more costly to the contractors. A contractor assembles his labor force and supervisory personnel and brings in his heavy construction equipment to do a job on a certain schedule. Normally on reservoir and dam jobs these forces and equipment are assembled in remote areas where housing and other services have to be provided. If construction is shut

down, the construction forces will be disbanded and it will be difficult and expensive to build them up again at a later date. Also, expensive construction equipment will be left idle with very little likelihood that it can be economically moved and used elsewhere. While stretchouts in the construction period are not quite so damaging to the contractors as shutdowns, they do tie up his equipment and supervisory personnel for a longer period of time.

Either shutdowns or stretchouts in the construction period can be extremely damaging to contractors where they prevent or interfere with construction at the most favorable season of the year. Normally, the river must be controlled during construction activities and certain work must be completed during certain seasons. If the work is not completed, there is a risk that the work which is done may be completely lost due to floods. In many instances work has to be done at a particular period in the year or it has to be delayed for a whole year.

It seems unfair to require contractors to set up their organizations and schedule their construction activities to meet a construction schedule placed in the contract by the Federal Government and require the contractors to pay penalties for failure to meet such a construction schedule and, at the same time, give no consideration to heavy additional costs to the contractors when construction is delayed due to no fault of their own. The end result of such a practice will be that contractors will start adding in their bids a contingency for the possibility of shutdowns and delays which will result in higher bids and additional losses to the Federal Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

(Mr. ENGLE (at the request of Mr. ASPINALL) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I want to speak briefly on the item in the bill relating to supplemental funds to prevent the shutting down of construction activities on the Trinity River project, California. I note that the committee has disallowed the budget request of \$10 million but has included language in the bill to permit the transfer of not to exceed \$10 million from other appropriations available to the Department of the Interior to continue construction work. The same language is applicable to the \$10 million budget request for the Glen Canyon project on the Colorado River.

The committee has thus recognized the necessity for keeping these projects going and the additional cost involved both to the Federal Government and to the contractors if construction activities are shut down. The problem then is going to be to find the money to transfer. The committee apparently has information which indicates that it will be possible for the Department of the Interior to transfer \$20 million from other appropriations for this purpose. However, I understand that the transfer of such an amount will not be possible and I suspect that when it comes right down

to making any transfers, it is going to be a very difficult problem.

I assume that since the Appropriations Committee of the other body has already expressed itself as favoring the inclusion of additional funds to keep these projects going, that committee is going to consider very carefully the availability of funds for transfer. If the other body should determine that funds are not available from other Department of the Interior appropriations and should approve the budget request, it is my sincere hope that the House conferees will agree to such an allowance in consideration of the necessity of keeping the construction going.

Last May, during the committee's consideration of the regular appropriation bill and its consideration of funds for the Trinity project, I urged that the administration's request of about \$17 million for the Trinity project be increased by an additional \$17 million to keep the construction moving at an efficient rate and prevent a shutdown of construction activities. I pointed out at that time that on the basis of the construction schedule submitted by the contractors—a schedule based upon the allowable construction time in the contract—the amount included for the Trinity Dam was \$10 million short and the amount for the Clear Creek Tunnel was \$7.7 million short. I subsequently made the same request of the Appropriations Committee of the other body and although the other body did not include additional funds, it recognized that the funds included in the bill were not sufficient to maintain construction of the dam and tunnel on an efficient and economic schedule, and the report of the committee included a recommendation to the Department of the Interior and to the Bureau of the Budget that a supplemental request for additional funds be submitted. Recognizing the serious implications of allowing construction to stop, the administration submitted such a supplemental request and it is this request which the committee has disallowed.

Unless these additional funds are made available from some source, construction work will be suspended almost immediately on both the Clear Creek Tunnel and the Trinity Dam. I am advised that if construction work is stopped on the dam, it will be shut down for a whole year because the construction program is tied in with river stages and river control. If construction work on the tunnel is suspended, it will result in 7 months delay. These delays, of course, will be extremely costly both to the Federal Government and the contractors.

With respect to the Federal Government, the administration and supervisory expenses for the most part will continue even though the job is shut down. There will be a continuing interest charge to the Federal Government for the money already expended and a delay of at least a year in the time when revenues and benefits from the project will be available. In addition, construction job shutdowns result in the contractors bidding higher on later jobs to cover such a possibility.

As for the contractors, their heavy equipment will be standing idle, their labor and supervisory forces assembled in the project area will be disbanded, and it will be very difficult to build them up again. Several thousand people will be put out of work, contributing to the already serious unemployment situation.

These facts emphasize the seriousness of this situation. I cannot urge too strongly that we must be certain, before final action by the Congress on this bill, that there must be assurance that construction activities on these vitally needed projects will not stop.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I desire to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Colorado who has just spoken, and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON]. I feel very grateful that the Committee on Appropriations has seen fit to include appropriations for the Glen Canyon project and the Trinity River project, although I am sorry that in order to spend the money, the Interior Department may find it necessary to cut into other worthwhile and necessary functions. I am confident, however, that the members of this committee, many of whom have always been so zealous in their concern for our Indian citizens, national parks, and the like, will make certain that ultimately funds will be provided not only for those two great reclamation projects, but for all of the other vital functions of the Interior Department.

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the Members from the upper Colorado Basin and from the Trinity River, Calif., project feel grateful to the committee for the action of the committee in permitting the Department to transfer up to \$10 million for the upper Colorado-Glen Canyon project and also \$10 million for the Trinity River project in California.

I do want to call the attention to the fact that with hardly a single exception the Bureau of the Budget has reduced the requests made by the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation for projects all over America and below the 1958 fiscal year appropriations for such projects. For example, the Missouri River borders on my district, where funds were reduced below last year for channel improvements and flood control from Sioux City to Council Bluffs. It was reduced over \$2 million below last year. They reduced another project in my district, where we are trying to take hundreds of farmers out of the floodwaters, \$300,000 below last year.

Now, I am not complaining, because some of us are trying to save a few dollars here and there and trying to get along with a little less in all these different functions of Government, or, at least, I hope this Congress will take that

attitude in the final analysis. However, the other day the House was not caring to save when they voted against my amendment to save \$23 million in personnel hire for the Interior Department alone by the attrition method. It is clear the Democrats in control of the House are not interested in reducing Federal expenditures, since only one single Democrat voted for my amendment. The committee has been very liberal with the upper Colorado River project and the Trinity River project in California in recommending this transfer of \$10 million for each project. I hope, however, that the Department of the Interior will not transfer funds from such important functions as the education funds for our Indian children, and so forth.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, it was Voltaire who said:

History is the patter of silken slippers descending the stairs to the thunder of hobnailed boots climbing up from below.

For some time we have worn the silken slippers of complacency. For some time we have ignored the thunder of the Russian hobnailed boots coming up—we have ignored their development of all types of atomic airpower weapons including jet bombers, supersonic fighters, intermediate intercontinental ballistic missiles, hydrogen bombs which are megaton in dimension—we have dismissed all of their achievements indicating scientific progress of a most impressive magnitude as the work of captured German scientists or stolen secrets. The life and death struggle for supremacy in which we are engaged with the Soviet Union will not permit us to underestimate their capabilities.

It was thought for a while that the Russian space satellites had blasted us out of our smugness. There was general agreement with Eric Sevareid when he stated at the time the sputniks were launched:

The presence of the ball must put an end to certain persistent and parochial myths. The myths that science favors America first and that nature has some special interest in the survival of Americans; the giant myth of official secrecy, probably as responsible as anything else for our relative slowness in the field of rockets; the myth that our breaking through the national debt ceiling would be a more ominous event than the Russians' breaking through the ceiling of earth.

We became suddenly aware of the fact that while we were devoting our technological and industrial prowess to extending the fins of our latest automobiles and turning out more resplendent appliances, the Soviet Union was moving to conquer space. While the administration had been under-financing our military and thinking in terms of "a bigger bang for a buck," with fewer bucks being allocated to maintain a strong military posture, the Russians were moving forward. It became painfully apparent that Russia had outdistanced us both in imagination and skill in reaching for the stars.

We were going to reform. We were going to appreciate the need for intel-

lectuals and intellectualism, and scientists and men of letters became the wise men to whom we turned for advice to meet the Russian challenge. For the first time since he has occupied the White House, the President even invited some scientists to the White House for dinner. The missile program was thrown into high gear.

Rocketry and missile firings which had been among the most closely guarded secrets of our military now received front-page publicity as Jupiters, Atlases, and Vanguards competed for space to attract the public eye. Every effort was made by the administration to create the impression that the administration had not been sleeping—and if it had been, that it was now very wide awake.

We looked desperately to the day when our own satellite would soar around the earth. After two failures in firing the Vanguard missile, the Army successfully projected the Explorer satellite into its orbit. Apparently this was both good and bad, for while it gave us a feeling of accomplishment the Explorer now seems to have brought back the feeling of relaxation which marked our presputnik attitudes.

Such an attitude is again manifesting itself in the action taken by the Appropriations Committee in reducing the appropriations for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. In the face of the changing Russian space campaign, it is incredible that the appropriations for NACA should be cut. This agency is as essential to our national security as the Department of Defense itself. And yet the Appropriations Committee has cut its appropriation by 15 percent, from \$5 million to \$3½ million.

NACA had requested \$7 million from the Bureau of the Budget as a supplemental appropriation in order to participate in the stepped-up missiles, rockets and high-speed space program. The Bureau of the Budget cut this request by \$2 million. Now the Appropriations Committee has made a further cutback to \$3½ million, so that in all NACA has suffered a reduction of 50 percent from its original request. Is this the action of an administration—is this the action of a Congress alerted and determined to keep pace with the Russian threat?

The reductions make no sense. The regular appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959 will be considered in a few weeks. If reductions are required, they should be made in that bill, for that bill will not become law for another 6 months. However, this supplemental bill will be passed shortly. Reductions in this bill will only result in losing 6 months' valuable time.

If we hope to enter outer space, the NACA must be our space ship to take us there, for this agency was established for that very purpose—to attack and conquer the problems of flight. But the actions of the Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committee have added unnecessary anchors to weigh down the stepped-up program. It is like giving a soldier a gun with which to engage the enemy and then taking away his ammunition from him.

But what is even more significant—and much more dangerous—the Appropriations Committee has inserted a limi-

tation which forbids NACA from hiring any new employees. Take a look at the bill. It grants \$3½ million, none of which may be used for personnel services. Does this make sense to you? Does it make sense that the committee should authorize NACA to purchase rockets, to purchase tools, to purchase power—but not to purchase the manpower necessary to operate the additional equipment?

Mr. Chairman, it is difficult for me to sponsor an amendment which is not favored by my good friend, the gentleman from Texas, who is chairman of our Appropriations Subcommittee. He will speak in favor of this reduction. There is no finer man in this Congress than ALBERT THOMAS. There is no more gentlemanly or charming person. I have the budget admiration and respect for him as I am sure everyone in this House has. We all have the greatest affection for him, not only for his outstanding and lovable personal qualities, but as well for his grasp and understanding of the matters within the purview of his appropriations subcommittee. He is rarely wrong—but in this instance he is surely in error. Don't take my word for it. Nor should you take the word of our good friend from Texas, able as he is. Listen, instead, to the words of one who is assuredly much more proficient in the field. Listen to Jimmy Doolittle. Jimmy Doolittle, who is a real flyer, and who is Chairman of the NACA, has been able to combine the practical knowledge of his combat flying with the searing urge of the scientist and engineer to break out into space. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle, who wants to do a job for his country. I read from his letter of submittal of the 43d annual report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the year 1957 to President Eisenhower:

Fifteen years ago this month the Bell P-59, powered by General Electric I-16 engines, made America's first jet-propelled flight. Ten years ago this month the X-1, piloted by Capt. Charles E. Yeager, made the world's first supersonic flight. Since then research airplanes have exceeded three times the speed of sound and tactical military aircraft have flown at twice sonic velocity. The strides we have made in perfecting ballistic missiles capable of spanning intercontinental distances have been no less significant.

Now our leadership is being challenged. Within recent days the Russians have demonstrated once again a very high degree of technical competence in aeronautics. They have shown they are determined to achieve world leadership in this area.

Our national security requires that we, rather than Russia, be first to find answers to the formidable questions that now limit the performance of aircraft and missiles. We can succeed in this objective only if we are prepared to make the necessary investments of money in research facilities and scientific talent. Early acceleration of our research programs to the extent necessary is earnestly recommended.

And I read now from General Doolittle's letter of transmittal of the NACA report to the Congress of the United States:

Limitations on military expenditures mean that utmost care must be exercised by the military services in deciding which new airplane and missile designs shall be developed. It is necessary that the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics be able to pro-

vide the new basic information needed by the military and industry to insure success of the new airplane and missile designs that are selected for procurement. Only an adequately manned and financed NACA can do this.

General Doolittle concludes:

The pressure for governmental economy, coupled with the effect of rising costs, has resulted in the general level of NACA research effort compared to that of the Soviets being lessened when it should be increasing. Thus, America's relative position in aeronautical science has been deteriorating. There is an urgent need at this time for a genuine increase in the level of research effort.

Now let us turn to the hearings before our subcommittee. At page 131 the following colloquy appears:

Mr. YATES. Will the amount you are requesting in the supplemental budget permit the NACA to do the job you are supposed to do under the law?

Dr. DOOLITTLE. It will permit us to do a reasonably good job. We could do a better job with the whole amount. If we do not get this much, I feel, we will be wholly unable to meet the national requirements.

Let me invite your attention too, to the colloquy which took place on page 134 between the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] and General Doolittle:

Mr. BOLAND. The original request was for \$8 million?

Dr. DRYDEN. \$7 million.

Mr. BOLAND. And it was reduced to \$5 million?

Dr. DRYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. BOLAND. In what area will the reduction take effect?

Dr. DOOLITTLE. I would say we will do five-sevenths of the work with the \$5 million as we would do with \$7 million, and this is still a good effort, but not as good as we would have preferred.

Mr. BOLAND. Where does it apply, generally?

Dr. DOOLITTLE. Across the board; however, let me point out we are getting more and more into the high-speed area. We may even be asked to do more. If we are asked to do more we will have to have the financial support to permit us to do it.

Mr. Chairman, I think you should know that when NACA appeared before our Appropriations Subcommittee, the following appeared in its justification and shocked our subcommittee:

Under the minimum budget available for the current year, we are unable properly to meet our responsibilities in these areas. Many facilities are understaffed as our current budget requires a reduction in staff throughout the year. Funds are lacking for the procurement of electric power to permit efficient utilization of existing facilities and progress is being delayed by a shortage of funds to procure rockets. Many needed modifications to existing facilities are being deferred. The shortage of funds is requiring the committee to reduce its research effort at a time when it should be increasing.

These are grave statements, but this is a time which calls for the truth. If the people at NACA believe they cannot carry out their responsibilities for lack of funds and personnel, it is not only proper, it is their duty to bring this situation to the attention of Congress. In reply, the argument may be made that NACA has 8,000 employees; that it is one of the biggest agencies in the Govern-

ment, and surely it should be able to do its work with 8,000 employees.

Mr. Chairman, I wish NACA had another 8,000 employees working to keep the United States secure in the space age. Our Nation would be much better off if we had the qualified scientists, the designers, the engineers, the dedicated people to staff this critical organization which is so important charting our path to outer space. One would think that the employment of 8,000 people by this agency was the limit of our endurance. There is nothing magical in the number 8,000, and it must be remembered that 8,000 people can only do so much. Problems with which they must deal are so infinitely complex and intricate, so numerous, that tremendous numbers of people are required to cope with them.

There is a vast difference between the germ of an idea and the fact of creation. The consummation of a single project makes necessary the employment of myriads of people to investigate and research an enormous amount of details. It will also be argued that the appropriations for this agency have been increased annually, that its appropriations for the current fiscal year were raised from \$64 to \$71 million. Why, then, did they not hire the necessary personnel they needed from that appropriation?

Mr. Chairman, the NACA has fewer employees now than it had at the start of the fiscal year. But it will be said this cannot be true. After all, the agency received an additional \$6,800,000 during this fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, this is what happened to the \$6,800,000 increase in the regular NACA budget:

How \$6.8 million increase provided in 1958 regular NACA budget is being used

1958 appropriation-----	\$71,000,000
1957 appropriation-----	64,176,500
Increase, 1958 over 1957--	6,823,500

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL INCREASE	
Personal services-----	3,256,000
Rental of data reduction equipment-----	270,000
Electric power-----	138,000
Supplies, equipment, modifications-----	88,000
Retirement contributions-----	3,041,000
Miscellaneous-----	30,500
	6,823,500

BREAKDOWN OF PERSONAL SERVICES INCREASE	
Top-of-grade adjustments-----	284,000
Wage board adjustments-----	1,320,000
Within-grade advancements (Ramspecks)-----	180,000
Cost of employees on duty for part of 1958-----	1,867,000
Position reclassifications-----	394,000
Excess day in 1958-----	191,000
Miscellaneous-----	20,000
Total personal service increase-----	3,256,000

¹ This is the partial year cost for personnel whose positions, after their separation, are not being refilled because of lack of funds. While this money did provide some increase in effort (approximately 140 man-years), its effectiveness is being lost because funds are insufficient to retain the people the full year.

Mr. Chairman, if the urgency of the challenge of the conquest of new frontiers for human knowledge is not adequate to support the work being done at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, certainly the latest information as to the extent of the research being planned by the Russians should compel us to approve the full amount. This is an item which appeared in the Washington Post last Sunday:

FOUR AND ONE-HALF BILLION DOLLARS ALLOTTED BY REDS FOR SCIENCE

Moscow, February 22.—The Soviet Academy of Sciences mapped out yesterday a program to spend 18.2 billion rubles (about \$4½ billion) allotted for scientific development in 1958.

The academy presidium, including about a dozen of the nation's top scientists, heard a pep talk by Russia's planning boss, Deputy Premier Joseph Kuzmin. The Communist Party organ, Pravda, said Kuzmin stressed the need for Russia to attain and keep the top world spot in all branches of science.

And if this were not enough to cause us to sit up and take notice, let me read to you from another article which appeared in the Washington Post on the same day:

REDS' ANTARCTIC WORK AMAZES WESTERNERS

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, February 22.—Western Antarctic scientists attending a 5-day symposium here are reported to be staggered by the amount of work done by Russians in Antarctica and its waters.

Russia's Dr. P. A. Shoumsky, one of the world's leading glaciologists, produced graphs, charts, and formulas developed by Soviet ice specialists which one American scientist described as being well in advance of anything carried out by the United States.

The symposium, attended by 70 scientists from 7 nations, ended today with a discussion on how future Antarctic research can best be carried out.

Delegates have exchanged information on data and experiences gained during their expeditions to the world's least-known continent.

Largest delegations were from the United States and Russia.

There is only one way to keep up with the pace and quality of the work currently being exhibited by the Soviets and that is to increase the excellence of our own scientific resources. We cannot do this by an appropriations-as-usual policy. If the Soviet Union can afford \$4½ billion in research, most of which is apparently basic research, can we do less if we hope for scientific pre-eminence?

NACA is an agency whose efforts are devoted almost exclusively to basic research. There is little that a basic research agency can point to in listing its accomplishments, but we do know that NACA has a long and proud record of progress in the conquest of flight. Indeed, it was the research done by NACA scientists which paved the way for the use of the bluntnose cone used on our missiles. The Jupiter C which projected the Explorer into its orbit employed the blunt nose design by NACA.

And now NACA is engaged in experiments of the most vital importance. On page 127 of the hearings in response to my question as to what we should do to

help NACA carry out its mission, the following is the reply of Dr. Dryden:

DR. DRYDEN. IT—

The supplemental appropriation—will permit us to begin increasing our personnel; it will permit sufficient funds to buy rockets to carry forward the program in this area, which is applicable to ballistic missiles; it will permit the purchase of enough electric power to be able to schedule the tests required in the new chemical bomber program and the new satellite vehicles and the Polaris missile program.

The chemically fueled bomber is of extreme importance.

This is a bomber that will fly nonstop over roughly the same distance as a B-52, and make that flight at a speed very much greater than the best the B-52 can manage.

A year or so ago, the Air Force was reconciled to the idea that the best it could obtain in the way of performance from such a new large bomber would be what the engineers call high subsonic cruise plus supersonic dash, similar to the B-58. In other words, a bomber that would fly most of the way to and from the target at 600 miles per hour plus, about the same as the B-52, and then dash at supersonic speed—perhaps 1,000 miles per hour—to and away from the target. Even a large bomber with this kind of performance was extremely difficult to design and build.

Both bomber builders that were invited to submit designs had the benefit of the supersonic research the NACA has been doing since the end of World War II, and they practically breathed down the necks of the NACA scientists to get the very latest results. The Air Force also knew how far along the NACA work had progressed.

About a year ago, a strange and wonderful thing happened. It was as if the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle began falling into place. Almost simultaneously, research programs that had been underway at the NACA laboratories in Virginia, California, and Ohio, began to pay off. The result—this is an oversimplification but it is not an overstatement—was that the companies and the Air Force suddenly realized it would not be much harder to design a long-range bomber that could fly its whole mission supersonic than to design one that would fly subsonic most of the way, and only a small fraction of the flight supersonic. Not only that, but the top speed of the prospective bomber was raised to Mach 3, about 2,000 miles per hour.

This new supersonic bomber, the WS-110-A, will require refinement in all design details to a degree that probably has never before been attempted in modern engineering practice. What follows, about the NACA contributions to the design, in no way detracts from the enormously difficult task that faces North American Aviation, Inc., winner of the competition, in designing and constructing this airplane.

Three main factors are involved, in each of which design practice must be pushed to the limit of man's capability. These are: First, aerodynamic efficiency; second, structural efficiency; and third, propulsion efficiency. In each of these categories, the NACA has made contributions that are absolutely vital.

One big reason for confidence in the ultimate success of the project information is that NACA supersonic research has been proven right in the past. Only this month, the Air Force announced its B-58 medium-range bomber, the Convair Hustler, had been flown supersonic continuously for an hour and a half. This airplane makes use of a great many NACA innovations. To name only three: First, its wing incorporates NACA-developed camber, a sort of droop that for reasons that are very technical greatly improves flight efficiency; second, it incorporates the NACA area-rule concept, shaping the fuselage and wing to obtain much better efficiency at supersonic speed; and third, the power-plant installations, and the engines themselves, reflect advanced NACA research data. The B-58 demonstrated spectacularly that the supersonic data that the NACA has proved out with models installed in its wind tunnels and fired by rockets from its field station at Wallops Island, off the Virginia coast, are if anything, conservative.

NACA work on the WS-110-A program has been on a crash basis for nearly a year now. It is likely to continue that way until the airplane takes to the air a couple of years from now.

Without the research information produced at the NACA laboratories, there could have been no all-supersonic long-range chemical-bomber program.

Mr. Chairman, I plead today for the appropriation which will keep an essential agency vital and dynamic. But I plead for more than an appropriation or consideration for a Government agency. I plead for understanding and for realization of the position our country occupies in time and space. Now—today—we face our moment of truth in the vast span of history. In the words of Eric Sevareid:

Never before has it been so hard for a people to understand the era in which they live; yet never before has it been so imperative that they do understand. We must know *** that we are living in the first stages of an accelerating scientific revolution that is changing the position and power of nations, the face of our earth, the habits of our daily lives as much, and possibly much more, than did the industrial revolution after the static centuries that preceded it.

Mr. Chairman, we can continue to enjoy our creative comforts, we can continue to regard ourselves with an air of superiority, we can continue to wear our silver slippers of complacency. But we cannot do so for long. Sooner than we think, I fear, we will not be able to close our ears to the thunder of the hobnailed boots.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON].

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I also want to express my appreciation to members of the Committee for recognizing the importance of the work being continued on Glen Canyon Dam and, for that matter, on the Trinity. I am in a little different position from some other Members representing States of the upper Colorado River Basin, in that this project does not mean any more to me directly than it

would mean to any Member of Congress, with one exception. Since there is a basin fund and this is a revenue-producing project, ultimately excess revenues from the power generated on the dam will go to the basin fund to assist in water development, and Wyoming will participate in those revenues to a small extent. Otherwise, the project has no more meaning to me than it would to any of you. It is way down in the State of Arizona, almost the length of the United States away from the State that I represent.

My concern is about something that I think deserves our attention for a few minutes. Perhaps the matter can be clarified for myself and for other Members of the House. To me, it is a wise decision to keep this project going. Suggestions have been made by several that we should start several new projects to provide employment. If that becomes necessary and they are good projects, I would be for doing this. Certainly, though, we should not stop construction—and I say that even though this is many miles away from the district I represent—on a good project that is now employing over 2,000 men who would be put out of work if we do not provide these funds. From reading the hearings, I notice that almost 1,000 of those come from the State of Missouri that is even farther away from this project than is the State which I have the honor to represent. Materials for the project are coming from all over the Nation. Contrary to the provision with regard to most projects, the upper Colorado River projects bear interest during construction. To stretch out construction is to unfairly burden the people of the area who must pay for the added costs in the form of power rates. I think everyone will agree with the wise decision of the Committee that funds should be provided to allow construction on these projects to proceed without interruption. Some of us, though, are genuinely concerned about the language in the bill providing for these funds "to be derived by transfer from any definite annual appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958 and from the appropriation 'Construction and rehabilitation'."

Again, my concern about this is somewhat different than has been heretofore expressed. Much has been said about the figures furnished by the Department of the Interior. I am not going into those in detail, though I have discussed them carefully with the Department, being one of those who requested the figures. These funds that have been reserved, or in other words have been saved by prudent management, would be turned back to the Congress for reappropriation when the time comes to consider the general appropriation for 1959. The total of the reserved funds is \$5,032,325. This is not, though, the sum that is available from prior savings without curtailing any of the Department of the Interior activities. Within the bill that we are now considering, \$2,409,000 of these funds have already been utilized by other transfers. This means that there would only be a balance of \$2,623,325 that can be made

available under this transfer of authority from reserved funds, or in other words, savings. In addition to that, within the Bureau of Reclamation construction and rehabilitation fund, there is about \$2,400,000 available. The Interior Department advises me that this might be expanded to as much as \$5 million. Even so, the maximum available without curtailing other activities would be \$7½ million. But in this language, if I understand it correctly, and I hope I can be corrected if I do not, we are saying that the funds of \$20 million are to be derived from any definite annual appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958, and therefore the balance of at least \$12½ million to make up the \$20 million would have to come from cutting back other activities. If this is the fact, I think it should concern every Member of this House. It could be an activity in your district or in my district. It could be from Fish and Wildlife funds, either commercial or sports, and could involve doing away with a wildlife refuge in New York; it could be from funds for Indians in North Carolina; it could be from National Park Service funds and could affect a park in Florida; it could be the Geological Survey funds and strike at ground-water surveys in Nebraska; it could be from Bureau of Mines funds and stop coal research or cut back a health and safety program in Pennsylvania; or it could be taken from oil and gas, minerals mobilization, or the Bureau of Land Management. If that is the effect of this language, and I think it is, then it would be my hope that the Committee would give this very careful further consideration as the bill progresses through the Senate and into conference. This Committee, as I have observed it, has been adamant in preventing this very sort of thing from happening and for that I congratulate them. I would dislike seeing that policy changed, inadvertently or otherwise. As a matter of fact, the policy is written into the law because every Member of Congress is interested in it, and I refer to title 31, United States Code, section 628.

After reading the hearings and the committee report, when I see this language I wonder if we are not doing something which we will regret and that I frankly admit I would be tempted to do if I were a member of the Appropriations Committee. The Commissioner of Reclamation is severely criticized. As a Member of Congress from a reclamation State, I must join in that criticism. On the basis of the facts as I know them, I do not believe that he has kept faith with the directions of this Congress, nor has he accurately reported his intentions to the Congress. I say this with some reluctance. This contract was let in April of 1957. It was apparent from that time and even before the original appropriation bill had cleared the House that this situation would develop under the terms of the contract. Because of my concern as to transfers, I went to the Commissioner and discussed it with him last spring. At that time it was suggested that they should be coming before us for more money then. I am not going into the full details of what subsequently

happened, but I will say that I am equally critical of what has been done, if not more so than is the committee. I have repeatedly said that we people in the reclamation States must be zealous in sorting the bad out of reclamation, or we will lose the good along with the bad. By the bad, I refer to bad practices just as much as to bad projects. This is a bad practice, but is there not a possibility that the committee, in their dissatisfaction with the Commissioner, is destroying something that they as a committee and we as Congressmen have very, very jealously guarded? That something is our right to tell the departments where to spend the money, and we have repeatedly complained about departments taking money from one project for another or transferring it from one activity to another. Here, though, it seems to me under this language we are opening the door wider than any department has ever sought to do. We are making virtually all funds appropriated to the Interior Department for the fiscal year 1958 available for transfer. In fact, we are going further, in that we are directing the Secretary to proceed with construction on these projects and to do so by transferring funds. As I have previously pointed out, these funds could be transferred from almost any vital activity in almost any district in the United States. I agree with the general policy previously followed that such should be the prerogative of Congress. If I am correct in my analysis of this, I sincerely hope that the committee will correct this situation before the bill becomes law. I do not know what will happen when this section is up for amendment. The project itself is outside of my district and I do not think it would be proper for me to offer an amendment. Regardless of what happens, though, this should receive further thought and consideration before it becomes law.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. As I understand, the money that is to be transferred comes from budget reserves. None of this money which will be transferred to these two projects will come out of appropriated funds which were appropriated last year for fiscal 1958, except the amounts which the Bureau of the Budget put in reserve.

I do not agree with that kind of business because when the Congress appropriates the money we are supposed to know what we are appropriating for. We possibly do not always do that. Possibly we make mistakes sometimes. But after all, I do not think it is the business of the Bureau of the Budget to do the appropriating.

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS].

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to go back to the soil bank acreage reserve amendment which has been alluded to here earlier this afternoon.

What happened was that last year the Congress appropriated \$500 million for the soil bank acreage reserve for the crop year 1958. It also tacked on a \$3,000 per producer limitation amendment.

The senior conference committee member from the other body, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] made very clear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 11, 1957, what was happening there.

He said:

The \$3,000 limitation was proposed because we proposed that the total amount be reduced to \$500 million. Therefore, we proposed the \$3,000 limitation in order to assure that all the smaller producers would be able to participate in the program.

Thus spoke Senator RUSSELL. Now what happened? No sooner had the Congress adjourned and gone home than Secretary of Agriculture Benson proceeded to flout the will of the Congress and to disregard the \$3,000 per producer limitation. As the hearings of the subcommittee show, a vast corporation-type farm such as the Garvey Farms of Kansas and Colorado, with dozens and scores and hundreds of farms stretched out over many counties and 2 States, has been paid apparently unlimited sums by Secretary Benson.

What is the position we are in? The soil bank is broke. The half billion dollars we voted for has been oversubscribed \$750 million worth by applications so far filed by farmers. When the Department of Agriculture is asked to extract out of that amount that which has been paid in violation of the \$3,000 limitation, they say they cannot do it.

Now Robin Hood many years ago acquired a reputation for taking from the rich and giving to the poor. Secretary Benson has applied Robin Hood in reverse. He is taking from the poor, the family-sized farms that we wanted to help, and giving the money to the rich, the large corporation farm that does not need this aid. I hope when we are under the 5-minute rule, when an amendment that I am going to introduce reapplying that \$3,000 limitation is brought up, that the Congress by its ringing voice will tell Secretary Benson that we want the law obeyed and we want the soil bank restricted to \$3,000 per producer whether he owns 1 farm or 100 farms.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. Apparently, the gentleman is not in agreement with the subcommittee report then because, as I read the subcommittee report here, it states very clearly that the reason there was a shortage of funds was because our per acre payment was not scaled down commensurate with the amount of money made available. Is that not what the gentleman reads in the report?

Mr. REUSS. That is what I read in the report and that is one of the reasons for the shortage. But another very important reason for the shortage has been this robbery of the soil bank by the Secretary of Agriculture, which has re-

sulted in \$500 million that we set aside for the family-sized farm being squandered on large corporation farms that do not deserve the taxpayers' money.

Mr. AVERY. The gentleman, in effect then, would be associating himself with the Secretary of Agriculture in subscribing to lower supports because he is associating himself with supporting the idea of a lower rate of payment.

Mr. REUSS. God forbid that at any time I should ever associate myself with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I just want to ask the gentleman what the effect of his amendment will be on the tenant farmer. When the point was made a little bit ago, I was a little bit concerned about the effect of the limitation.

Mr. REUSS. I am glad the gentleman asked me that because both in the amendment introduced last summer and in the amendment that I am going to introduce today, the tenant farmer and the sharecropper will be protected by this \$3,000 limitation. In other words, if 1 tremendous farm has 100 tenants on it, each tenant, of course, should get his \$3,000 maximum. What we are against is applying it to the large farming corporation that may operate dozens of separate farms.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I take this time because I think we should have some clarification here. We felt that the sharecropper and the tenant farmer would suffer under the provision that the gentleman has stated—and that it would be a \$3,000 limitation whether he had 1 farm or 100 farms. Obviously, if he has 100 farms, he will have some sharecroppers and people on a tenant-farmer basis. When you use the term "producer" that is rather broad. But, we felt the \$3,000 limitation should be against the producer and not against the ownership of the property. I think the gentleman should make himself clear on that.

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman for giving me this opportunity to make myself clear, although I point out that I made myself clear all last year in letters to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Comptroller General. I shall make myself clear again.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. REUSS. Would the gentleman yield some additional time since I would like to clarify this matter?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. REUSS. Let me say that tenants and sharecroppers, as well as owners, are under the amendment which we adopted last summer, and under an amendment which we will consider this afternoon, entitled to a \$3,000 maximum for each producer. The person who is not entitled to more than \$3,000 is the operator of many farms who would get a total, and has gotten a total, of hundreds of thousands of dollars. We do not want him to

go on getting all this money. My amendment does not affect in any way the tenant farmer or the sharecropper, who, of course, is entitled to his \$3,000. That is the sense of the amendment.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Does not the gentleman agree that if his amendment is adopted there is no possibility of the large farmer going into the soil bank? The idea of the soil bank is to take land out of production, whether it belongs to big farmers or little ones. No large farmer will go into soil bank for \$3,000. Therefore, the small farmer will be bought out for \$3,000, and the crops will be grown by the large farmer.

Mr. REUSS. If Secretary Benson would apply the law as Congress intended, it is quite true that the large corporation farmer would be able to come into the soil bank only for \$3,000. That, in my opinion, is as it should be.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY].

(Mr. BRAY asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment that will be made by the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations for the soil bank. I am thankful for the opportunity given to us at this time to make a material contribution to solving the Nation's farm problems. We who have supported the soil bank have never considered it a cure-all for all of our agricultural problems. We are aware of its shortcomings. But we are left with the conviction that it offers the best immediate hope of reducing production and our sizable commodity surplus, and of giving a more equitable return to the farmer for his investment and labor.

The Department of Agriculture requested for this year's program a total of \$1 billion for the soil bank program, including both the acreage and conservation reserves. The committee recommendation to the House last year allowed an acreage reserve program of only \$500 million. Then, on a day which is still bitter in the memories of some of us, the House voted to eliminate the program altogether for this year. I opposed that action, and I felt it was a sad and unfortunate blow at our farmers.

The Senate restored the program, allowing the same \$500 million for acreage reserve, and this was accepted by the House. So we have had a program for this year, but in county after county in Indiana there has been a demand for inclusion in the program which far outdistanced the funds available. In fact, unless we adopt this amendment, most of the farmers in Indiana who desire to come under the soil bank will be unable to do so. There are more than 18,000 in my State alone who will be denied this opportunity. The interest in the acreage reserve program this year is en-

couraging, and indicates that this program can do much to reduce production. The Government has implied that those who wish to participate should be given an opportunity to do so, and the Congress will be honoring this promise of the Government by voting the additional funds required for the program.

The administration and Congress have in effect allowed and encouraged all farmers who so desired to come under the provisions of the soil bank. Unless this amendment is adopted many farmers, in fact a majority, will be denied that privilege granted to others. I believe that, regardless of a Congressman's opinion as to the merits of the soil bank, this body has a moral obligation to carry out the commitment that we have made.

I am indebted to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], chairman of the subcommittee, for his cooperation and understanding in facing this need. I have discussed this matter with various members of his committee and want to express my appreciation that this additional amendment has been included.

The additional sum of \$175 million as reported by the committee would be of help, but it would not do the job. The Department urgently needs an additional amount of \$250 million to realize the full potential of the acreage reserve this year. In Indiana, there are more than 18,000 farmers who have been denied participation in the program because the funds for commitments are exhausted. They offer more than 328,000 acres to be placed in the reserve this year, which would reduce production substantially, conserve and enhance the quality of their land, and increase farm income both directly and indirectly. This additional appropriation will give them an opportunity to participate.

I believe this program is justified on its own merits, and I believe it was equally justified when it was considered last year, but if we need any additional argument in favor of its adoption, the economic downturn of recent weeks should provide a convincing statement. Here is a relatively simple and direct way to improve the economic conditions of this Nation's farmers. This is the first opportunity that we have had to see the real capabilities of the soil bank. If it will not work we should abandon it, not strangle it by insufficient appropriations. Farm income, it has been shown, vitally affects the entire economy. A substantial improvement in farm income will undoubtedly stimulate business activity and partially restore the upward direction of our economy.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, my remarks are directed at the section of H. R. 10881 providing additional funds for United States participation in the Brussels Fair.

Last month I joined Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY in introducing legislation to appropriate the full \$2,054,000 requested in supplemental funds to enable us to secure the type of representation in

Brussels that is in keeping with our role as leaders of the free world.

The \$1 million voted by the committee is a step in the right direction. However, in view of the importance of the Brussels Fair to our overall foreign policy, I do not feel that this amount is sufficient to meet the Soviet challenge at this diplomatic and cultural level. It is my hope that the Senate will approve the full amount requested for this project so that we can compete on more even terms with the Russian propaganda offensive at the fair.

The importance of the Brussels Fair from a diplomatic standpoint cannot be overestimated. Two hundred thousand people from all walks of life are expected to visit the exhibits daily and will observe and compare our efforts with those of the Soviets and other nations, and judge our economic, cultural, and political achievements by what they see.

It is a matter involving our national pride and our prestige as leaders of the free world, as well as being a matter of diplomacy. At the fair we have the unusual opportunity of presenting the best aspects of our free civilization to the people of Europe and of the world. These are people unreached through our normal diplomatic channels and who represent the vast area of public opinion on which all free governments base their policies.

Let there be no mistake about it, the Russians are making every effort to win a spectacular propaganda victory at the Brussels Fair. They are preparing a massive demonstration of their achievements, especially in the cultural field, endeavoring to convince the people of the world that emphasis on military, engineering, and scientific programs has not prevented their cultural advancement.

During the past several months, there have been many disturbing reports that we are not equipped to make the type of showing at the Brussels Fair which is necessary in view of the vast undertaking of the Russians and other Iron Curtain countries. These reports have come from many well-respected sources having no personal ax to grind. They have been publicized in our newspapers, magazines, and via television. As public attention has focused on the inadequacies of our own efforts, there has been a nationwide demand for additional funds to fill the gaps in our Brussels Fair program to prevent a major psychological defeat at the hands of the master propagandists of the Kremlin.

By appropriating sufficient funds for our participation in the fair, Congress can deprive the Soviets of a propaganda victory. I hope that we will make this sound investment which can provide such great returns in the cold war struggle for the loyalties of the peoples of other nations of the world.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder if the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania has any idea as to how much the Soviet Union will expend in Brussels?

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. I have no idea but I believe it will be

substantially more than we are prepared to spend.

Mr. ROONEY. Has the gentleman read the \$60 million figure in the newspapers?

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. I doubt whether it is \$60 million.

Mr. ROONEY. I hope the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania will listen to what the committee will have to say about this figure of \$60 million for Soviet participation which has been carried in every newspaper in this country. If this committee cannot blow that figure down to its correct size, then we must be slipping.

The distinguished gentleman submitted to the committee a statement which appears at pages 511 and 512 of the printed hearings in which he said that the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra was going to play in Brussels at the fair and that the city of Philadelphia "has generously provided the necessary funds for the appearance. The fact is, and I now refer to page 430 of the same printed committee hearings, that they will be there at the expense of the State Department. The total amount if the pending appropriation bill for the Brussels Fair is approved would be over \$13 million, as compared to an all-time high of \$1,500,000 for previous American participation in any overseas international fair.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. I am afraid the gentleman underestimates the amount the Soviets will spend.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER].

(Mr. SCUDDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, I am very appreciative of the item in this appropriation bill providing \$10 million for the Trinity River project in California. However, I want to warn the Appropriations Committee that when they consider the 1959 budget for the Trinity River project, they take into consideration the fact that when this project was authorized we provided that the Secretary of the Interior should negotiate with any power company who would be willing to construct the power facilities of that project. The Secretary has carried on a lengthy investigation and has made his recommendation.

Before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs there is now pending a bill introduced by myself to carry out the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior. He has negotiated an agreement with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. of California by which they will construct all power facilities amounting to \$60 million and will distribute the power and pay to the Federal Government for falling water over a 50-year period \$165 million. At the same time they will pay to the Federal, State, and local governments \$145 million in taxes. Furthermore, 93 percent of the power consumers in northern California will benefit as against a few who have contractual and preference rights on the power being developed. I believe the committee should give serious consider-

ation to further appropriations having in mind that the large majority will benefit if the partnership development is permitted.

I am very hopeful my bill will be reported by the committee and to you in the very near future, because I feel that we have an opportunity to demonstrate that the Federal Government in cooperation with private enterprise can do a better job and benefit the maximum of our citizens and save money for the taxpayer at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my earnest hope that regardless of the viewpoint which Members of the House have as to the merits of the soil bank, and I know there are serious objections and questions about the merits of the soil bank in the minds of many, all will be aware of the moral obligation which we owe to the farmers who were not able to get in under the wire, although they were there when the doors opened on the morning this soil bank was first made available this year.

I know that in my own hometown over 300 farmers were standing in the halls over and beyond the number that were able to sign up on the day that the soil bank was opened. These hundreds of farmers in that county and in other counties were literally left standing at the altar through the failure of the Congress to provide adequate funds, or through the failure of the Department of Agriculture to properly allocate those funds for the farmers.

It is a great pity, Mr. Chairman, that Agriculture Department executives elected to administer available funds upon a first-come, first-served basis that did not assure fair and equal opportunity for all farmers to share in these reserve funds, on a pro rata basis. Such a procedure would have been fair to all, would have kept more farmers in actual production, and would have had less impact upon community economy.

Since another procedure was followed, and we now have a first-class mess on our hands, it becomes necessary to provide the necessary money to insure fair treatment for all of our farmers.

I trust the committee amendment to provide this money will be adopted by an overwhelming vote.

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. MCINTIRE].

Mr. MCINTIRE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct a question to the chairman of the subcommittee. There has been, as he knows—and we know of his great interest in the legislation before the Cotton Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture—considerable testimony relative to a possible shortage of white cotton before the 1958 crop may be brought in. Can the gentleman advise me what, in his opinion, is the effect of the authorization in

this bill on that situation. Will there be additional acreage taken out of cotton by virtue of the legislation pending before the House today?

Mr. WHITTEN. It is my belief that every acre of cotton that is rented to the Government could well have been planted to cotton this year. But the Congress and the Government did announce the program under a law which says that every farmer is entitled to his chance to participate. The farmers went to the place to sign up and the Department wanted to pay them all out. The first ones who happened to get in line were signed up and the others were left out.

I would point out to the gentleman that under the law each farmer is entitled to participate and, therefore, we feel obligated to go on. The effect is not good on agriculture, the cotton farmer, or the cotton industry. It is my belief that the Secretary of Agriculture under existing law has ample authority to increase the cotton acreage. I spent two afternoons trying to persuade the Secretary that that was the thing to do. This will not be helpful but it is the thing which I believe we are obligated to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maine has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, the farmers made their plans based upon the acreage-reserve program announced by the Department of Agriculture for the year 1958.

The Government has allotted \$180 million to the cotton farmers under the rule of first come, first served. The portion allotted to my State will aid only about half of the farmers who wish to participate in the program, and it is certainly inequitable and unfair. The Government has refused to distribute the funds in the State on an equitable, pro rata basis.

It seems to me the only way to clear up the mess, under the circumstances, is to appropriate more money. Justice can only be served through a pro rata distribution and this should be the rule throughout the Nation in keeping with the American spirit of equal treatment for all men.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to address my remarks to the acreage reserve program feature of this bill. Earlier this month I introduced a bill to set aside the appropriation of \$500 million for the acreage reserve program and to authorize the full \$750 million figure to be made available for 1958 as recommended by the administration last year. I introduced the bill because the farmers in my congressional district and throughout the Corn Belt were deeply concerned about the oversubscription of the acreage reserve program this year. The farmers apparently were not told

that they would have to sign up on a first-come first-served basis; they were given a fixed sign-up period and with every indication that they would be eligible to put land into the soil bank if they signed up within a given time. Subsequently, they found that the signup had been halted due to the lack of funds. I am, therefore, pleased that the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture Appropriations is concurring with my views in this matter and that they are now ready to submit an amendment which would insert the figure of \$250 million instead of the \$175 million. Thus the sum of \$750 million is the total amount to be made available for 1958. The Department of Agriculture has furnished me with some figures regarding oversubscriptions for the program this year. As of the closing date, March 20, 1958, the signups were as follows:

Wheat, \$107 million or \$7 million above allocations.

Corn, \$313 million, or \$120 million above allocations.

Cotton, \$283 million, or \$103 million above allocations.

Now the figures above allocations total about \$230 million, so with the additional appropriation of \$250 million we should be in the clear. We certainly want to do what is fair in this emergency.

Our farmers acted in good faith, and I do sincerely hope that the \$250 million figure will be approved. In doing so we will not only be keeping faith with the farmers, we will also be taking a lot of land out of production, the very thing we want to do in trying to alleviate the surplus problem. Furthermore, the full amount appropriated is going to be a real shot in the arm as far as the agricultural economy of this country is concerned.

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY].

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I think there have been implications at least of dissatisfaction with the administration of this program by Ezra Taft Benson. For the sake of the record that this point should be noted, however, that before the administration prepared this bill, when Benson was opposed to the soil bank program the Secretary said he could not administer the program. I think the record of the last 2 years proves that he was right.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee whether the limitation with regard to the time before which these payments must be made, the September 15 date, is still in the law or whether it would be necessary to put it in by amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. That continues as an expression of the Congress in connection with the original \$500 million program. This \$175 million being in addition to an existing program, it would be any understanding that the September 15 date would apply to this equally as much as it applied to the original program.

Mr. McCARTHY. Therefore it would not be necessary to offer an amendment?

Mr. WHITTEN. That would be my interpretation.

Mr. McCARTHY. We can assume then that the Secretary of Agriculture will abide by the intent of Congress as it was expressed last year when the \$500 million was authorized.

Mr. WHITTEN. Since this is in addition to an existing program, and the existing program has that requirement in it, I would think that he would be bound by the original provision.

Mr. McCARTHY. The effect, then, is to provide an additional \$250 million through which the Government can meet the commitments which it has made and somehow to make up for deficiencies in the administration of the program under Ezra Taft Benson.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say this? I have tried every way in the world to get the Department to include all farmers on a fair basis, within the limits of the present program. They refused to act. I got the Department witnesses before us, including the Solicitor, and they agreed that they had a right under the \$500 million program to scale the rates down, by acreage, to come within the \$500 million program. They agreed they had the right to scale down the rate offered per acre. They refused to take any action, but attempted to permit the first ones there to get the full amount, the others being denied the right to participate, although they were in the same place trying to sign up. It is to relieve that situation that the committee felt that it had to take action.

Mr. McCARTHY. The first year's experience under the program did not indicate that production was in any significant way scaled down. We can look upon this principally as a device by which farm income which should have been raised through other devices might be raised somewhat closer to what the farmer has a right to expect. I favor the additional appropriation.

Mr. WHITTEN. In my judgment, this is purely and simply a relief bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I was shocked a little while ago to hear the gentleman from Wisconsin call the Secretary of Agriculture a robber on the floor of the House. The basis of that charge was that the Secretary had incorrectly interpreted the word "producer" as used in the \$3,000 limitation placed in the appropriation bill last year to support the Acreage Reserve Program.

While I am not a spokesman for the Secretary of Agriculture and have never discussed the subject with him, I do believe in fair play and do not believe he deserves to be called a robber on the floor of the House of Representatives.

I voted for the \$3,000 limitation last year and, in fact, I voted for a \$2,500 limitation and my comment today should therefore not be construed as supporting or even approving the interpretation of the word "producer" as used by the Department in connection with the Soil Bank Program this last year.

I take this time for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that, before the Secretary of Agriculture made his interpretation of the word "producer", as a result of which so much criticism has been directed at him today, he requested and received from the Comptroller General of the United States a decision approving his interpretation of that word. Now the Comptroller General of the United States is a creature of the Congress and not the Executive Department. The Comptroller General serves in the capacity of a watchdog for Congress over executive acts. I think the Secretary of Agriculture was well advised to put the question up to the Comptroller General himself and receive his interpretation of the word "producer" before beginning the program. Since he followed the decision of the Comptroller General, the use of the word "robber" seems to me to be very harsh and unfair.

The letter from the Comptroller General to the Secretary of Agriculture appears on pages 205, 206, and 207 of the hearings on the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1958. This letter was dated August 26, 1957 and was in answer to a letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, dated August 9, 1957, asking the Comptroller General to interpret the meaning of the word "producer" as used in the appropriation bill last year. The letter from the Comptroller General is too long for inclusion here but I should like to include, as a part of my remarks, the following paragraph from that letter which contains his decision:

In view of the foregoing comments, you are advised that we concur in the understanding of your Department that the Congress considered the applicability of the \$3,000 limitation to each producer regarding a particular farming unit, rather than as a ceiling on the amount of compensation that can be paid to him for all farms in which he may have an interest. The acreage reserve payment illustrations outlined in the letter are based upon this understanding and appear unobjectionable.

(Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I shall read the language which appears in the act. The reference is to Public Law 85, page 118. The particular section reads in part as follows:

That no part of this appropriation shall be used to formulate and administer an acreage reserve program which would result in total compensation being paid to producers in excess of \$500 million with respect to the 1958 crops, or in total compensation being paid to any 1 producer in excess of \$3,000 with respect to the 1958 crops.

That quite definitely says you cannot pay 1 producer over \$3,000, if I understand the English language.

The Comptroller General, in reading the basic Acreage Reserve Act, read the preamble of it and the provisions that were included in the original act, which was for the purpose of taking out as

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much land as possible wherever it was and even if it was all under one ownership.

It is my opinion that when the Congress limited payment to any 1 producer to \$3,000, the whole soil bank acreage reserve program became a new type of act in effect. It is my belief the Comptroller General's opinion is in error insofar as the language in the act is concerned, particularly if they fail to take into account the change in the law which was brought about when we put a limitation on the payment to one producer.

Mr. JONAS. Do you agree that the Comptroller General agreed with the Secretary of Agriculture, and will you not agree that it is proper for the Secretary of Agriculture to inquire of the Comptroller General?

Mr. WHITTEN. As we said in the report, and as I said in the committee, the Comptroller General held with the Secretary of Agriculture that he was acting within the law. I would like to point out, however, that the Secretary of Agriculture did not ask for an interpretation of the act. The Department of Agriculture says: "We have interpreted thus and so and ask for the approval of the Comptroller General." And that is the kind of ruling the Department received.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I voted for the Harrison amendment which set this limitation last year, and my understanding then was exactly as the subcommittee chairman has explained today. I was under the impression that the \$2,500 limitation which was changed to the \$3,000 limitation did apply to 1 producer and was not to be considered as applying to the man who owned 10 farms so that, by that fact, he got \$30,000. I certainly understood it the way the gentleman explained it.

Mr. WHITTEN. In reading the language again, you will find he can sign up as many farms as he wants to; but the act says you cannot pay him any more compensation than \$3,000. I think that is quite clear.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Certainly, it was clear to me in my mind.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Is it not also a fact that in the letter seeking the opinion of the Comptroller General that the Department of Agriculture stated unless that interpretation was approved the act could not be administered, and in making his reply the Comptroller General laid great emphasis on the fact that the Department of Agriculture said the act could not be enforced unless such an interpretation was made.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to obtain a little enlightenment on the appropriations to be found on page 15 of the bill under

chapter VIII, Department of State. For instance, an additional amount for salaries and expenses, \$375,000. To what agency would that go?

Mr. ROONEY. I would say in answer to the inquiry of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa that last year this 85th Congress made certain changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the issuance of about 80,000 additional immigrant visas, and the resultant increase in workload has required additional expenditures. The committee went into the matter and reduced the requested amount to the extent of \$72,000, recommending the amount of \$375,000 for salaries and expenses of the State Department so as to insure the issuance of approximately 29,000 of these additional visas by June 30, 1958.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Now, the item of \$250,000 for international contingencies?

Mr. ROONEY. The committee made a reduction to the extent of \$50,000 in that item which is for American representation in the activities of the new International Atomic Energy Agency which is headed up in Vienna, Austria, by our distinguished former colleague, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Cole. This would provide the funds for the establishment of the office of the American representative to the Agency and all the various trimmings that go with the United States being represented at an international agency in Vienna, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Mr. GROSS. I think I understand the third appropriation in the amount of \$9,690,563. That is to support the United Nations debating society police force; is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. That is for the United States share of funds voted by the U. N. General Assembly as an assessment to maintain the United Nations Emergency Force which is on duty and has been on duty since the Suez Canal trouble in the Middle East.

Mr. GROSS. Is this a commitment or is it called a voluntary contribution, or what?

Mr. ROONEY. Insofar as the Committee on Appropriations is concerned, this is a proffered check for \$9,690,563, to be signed. Action with regard to this amount has already taken place under Ambassador Lodge and his staff at the United Nations; and under the commitments made by Ambassador Lodge and the American representatives at the United Nations, the United States will contribute to the extent of about 47 percent of the present total amount for the U. N. emergency force.

Mr. GROSS. Is this an advance payment?

Mr. ROONEY. No. This has already been voted on in the U. N. and already committed. We must pay the bill. This is the amount of our dues.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, the satellite countries, the Communist countries, although they helped vote this tax upon the American people, did not contribute one lousy dime to this United Nations police force in 1957, did they?

Mr. ROONEY. I guess the latter part is an accurate statement. They have not contributed up to now.

Mr. GROSS. Nor is there any indication that they will contribute a dime this year.

Mr. ROONEY. Insofar as this particular U. N. fund is concerned, they are in default. It seems that some of our people are ashamed to refer to the Soviet bloc being in default.

Mr. GROSS. Let me say the Russian bloc has three votes in the General Assembly of the United Nations to our one. They belong but they pay nothing.

Mr. ROONEY. If they do not pay their dues they should not have a vote.

Mr. GROSS. I agree with the gentleman, but they are there, and I will offer an amendment to knock out this appropriation when the time comes. It probably will not be adopted, but I will try it.

Mr. ROONEY. I will do my best in opposing it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DIXON].

(Mr. DIXON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include a statement.)

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp. of New York City received the prime contract for Glen Canyon Dam with a low bid of \$107,955,122. The Bureau of Reclamation estimate was approximately 25 percent higher.

Total funds received by Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp. are \$7,400,000. They used these funds by the end of January, but to keep moving efficiently they are spending their own funds. By doing this the contractor is preventing a disjointed development schedule which is the cheapest way of building the dam. Their payroll is \$100,000 a week. Their earning rate for appropriations is \$2 million to \$2½ million per month.

As of February 1, the project was 7.4 percent complete, but 11.3 percent of the time schedule had elapsed. They must be allowed to keep up with their schedules or the prime contractor will delay orders which could radically delay the project. For example, there would undoubtedly be a delay on the order of cableways—cost approximately \$3 million—and aggregate and concrete equipment if appropriations are not forthcoming. These are necessary to concrete the diversion tunnels and carry excavation out of the canyon.

A delay in completion of the cable system could delay the completion of the diversion tunnels, and even a month delay in the diversion tunnels might mean a year delay in the project. This is because they cannot work in the bottom of the river until they complete the tunnels and of course the diversion must be made at low water with rapid excavation and concrete pouring to meet the possibility of floods.

A delay could mean unemployment for part of the more than 1,000 workers from various parts of the country. For example, one subcontractor comes from

Missouri. These workers would be stranded 135 miles from the nearest town.

Such a delay would be wasteful to the taxpayers, since the Government payroll would continue. Further waste would be incurred by the delay in completing the dam which would delay repayment to the Treasury. The net revenues from Glen Canyon, which would be the largest source of repayment, would be of a magnitude of \$20 million a year.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I was quite interested in the remarks that have been made concerning the payment of our soil conservation fund. There is a very interesting slant to some of the remarks that have been made. I have not been able to clarify my own thinking, but if an honest-to-goodness farmer owned and operated five different farms under five different farmers who leased land from him, why should the Secretary consider that as one payment to one farmer?

It is not because the farmer who owned the land did business with 10 different farmers—and certainly by no stretch of the imagination can you figure that the same man was receiving 10 different payments, because those 10 farmers are farming the farms in a different way; they might be in a different county; they might be in different counties; they might be on entirely different crops.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. This language reads very plainly. It just says that the Department cannot use any money to pay to any one producer total compensation in excess of \$3,000. So, however sympathetic we might feel to a given case, the law says you cannot pay one producer over \$3,000.

Mr. HILL. I have stated the understanding I had when the bill was adopted on the floor of this House. I remember arguing that very question.

Mr. WHITTEN. It does not say a thing about that.

Mr. HILL. I do not agree. It was the distinct understanding of the gentleman speaking. There is a difference in the type of operations and character of crops grown. A man might grow cotton in the gentleman's State and at the same time grow wheat on the flat lands of Colorado. There is no relationship between the two operations.

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman is making a good argument.

Mr. HILL. It is not a good argument; that is the plain truth.

Mr. WHITTEN. But the language, I think, is controlling. It says, however we may feel, that one producer cannot be paid over \$3,000.

Mr. HILL. On the committee bill in our committee that is exactly the way we interpreted it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The opinion expressed by our good chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], is not in accordance with the majority opinion of the conferees. The majority opinion of the conferees last summer, acting on the full appropriation bill for agriculture, is exactly what the gentleman from Colorado has just told the House, because if we did not we would rule out 9 of the 10 tenants on those 10 farms referred to as an example, owned by 1 owner, and that would do an injustice to 9 tenants. It would say to them: "You cannot come in under any way whatsoever," because one owner is not going to be foolish enough to put his land under soil bank unless he can get adequate compensation. Therefore as a result he will not permit his tenants to come under any program. That is the basic reasoning as laid down by the conferees relative to this question; and, in my opinion, Mr. Benson is absolutely correct and justified in what he did.

Mr. HILL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. REUSS. I appreciate the contribution the gentleman from Colorado has made. May I ask him to insert in the debate this afternoon any legislative history which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD or any other official document which the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL] has which supports that? Also, I ask the gentleman from Minnesota to insert anything from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD or any official document or conference report which bears out this supposed intent of the conferees or of any other Member of Congress. Because as I read the legislative history it is crystal clear that Congress meant to limit the payments under the soil-bank acreage reserve to \$3,000 to one producer whether he had one farm or a hundred farms.

Mr. HILL. That is correct. When you say "producer," do you mean the man who owns and operates the various farms? The gentleman is just as right as he can be, but not right far enough. But if one man owned all 10 farms and they were operated by 10 lessees he certainly would be entitled to the payment.

Mr. REUSS. That is precisely what Mr. Benson is doing out there.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. HILL. Regardless of what you and I say I shall be glad to give you some information from the report of our committee. I know that was my own understanding. Since I have only a minute and I want to talk of something else I will continue this discussion when we have more time.

I would like to say just a word to the House about the fact that I am today introducing a bill which will facilitate the insurance of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act; I am putting it in the hopper at this moment. It is a bill that will give the Farmers' Home

Administration an opportunity in the sale of direct farm ownership and soil and water conservation loans to private investors. I will put my statement in the RECORD at this point, and I hope you will read it and that we do not get into any argument when you come to passing that legislation concerning whether it is for one farm or two, because it is for only one.

The proposed Farmers' Home Administration legislation will give more flexibility in the insured loan program. More specifically:

First. The sale of direct farm ownership and soil and water conservation loans to private investors would be authorized when the borrower has acquired at least a 10 percent equity in his farm. These direct loans would be converted to an insured basis at the time of sale.

Second. The amount to be retained by the Government out of interest payments by the borrower on a direct loan converted to an insured basis would be at least one percent. The Government would be authorized to retain more than one percent when the difference between the interest paid to the holder of the insured loan and the amount paid by the borrower as "interest" exceeds one percent.

Third. Farm ownership and soil and water conservation loans could be made from the mortgage insurance fund and sold in blocks, as insured loans, to private investors. Not more than \$5 million could be borrowed from the Treasury for this purpose. These funds would be available on a revolving basis.

Fourth. The amendments would authorize the sale of a farm ownership or soil and water conservation loan, if an investor desires to purchase the loan. Such sales would be on a noninsured basis and would save the borrower most of the expense involved in refinancing.

Fifth. The National Banking Act would be amended to permit a bank to exceed the present limit on the amount it could loan to any individual. At present, this limit is 10 percent of the bank's capital and surplus. The proposed amendment would permit a bank to lend up to 25 percent of its capital and surplus to one individual if the excess over the 10 percent involves an insured farm ownership or soil and water conservation loan.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I shall not discuss any of the financial matters involved in this bill at the present time. But I would like to say that I was in the Gaza strip last fall and observed the results of the presence of United Nations troops there. Instead of tensions, instead of depredations every night, instead of agonies, deaths, and other constant fear, there was peace and relaxation in that little narrow strip. Why? Because the United Nations troops were there, each nation in its own little area. We have no troops there ourselves. This meant that people could go out at night, they could go out after dark, and they knew that nothing was going to happen to them.

I just want to bring this picture to you for your thinking because there is such need to break tensions, to make people feel that, after all, there can be such a thing as peace in the world.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the discussion today has touched at all upon the basic purpose back of the acreage-reserve program.

The basic purpose is to take good average cropland out of production, thereby reducing production of commodities in surplus and improving markets for such commodities. The figures show—and these are direct from the Department of Agriculture as of February 20, just 4 days ago—that if this House today will go on record for this \$250 million additional for the acreage reserve, it will mean as far as cotton is concerned that we will take 5,106,000 acres out of production. Just think for a minute how many bales of cotton this means which will not be produced for storage in a Government warehouse. I am talking about the entire \$750 million program. Why should we go ahead and produce enormous quantities of a commodity which is creating market difficulties because of surplus stocks? It is estimated with the \$174,600,000 allocated to cotton out of the \$750 million, we will take 5,106,000 acres out of production.

Let us look at rice for a minute. On rice we will take 150,000 acres of land out of production and thus help to bring to the farmers of America a better price for what they do produce.

Let us look at wheat. Five million four hundred and forty-six thousand acres of wheat will not be produced to be put into these tin cans in the Midwest, which will do nobody any good except roll up huge storage charges for the taxpayers to pay and give critics of farm programs something to talk about. If the House will agree to this action today, there will be a total of 7,258,000 acres of corn, good average producing corn land, in the United States of America which will not produce corn this year. Give that an average of 40 bushels to the acre, we are taking nearly 300 million bushels of corn out of production. I think that it is good, basic commonsense to do that, and I think we should keep in mind the basic purposes of the acreage reserve.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I am wondering why, if a man takes his land out of production, he needs a tenant.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We are talking about the acreage reserve and it affects only a small portion of each farm.

Remember the basic purpose of this act. I see before me at least 20 or 30 Members who for 19 years here have been fighting for a fair price for the

farmers of America for what they produce. Now we are trying desperately to help to give to those farmers what we call parity in the market place. What has been the trouble? We have been producing a little bit too much and now we do have the opportunity to take good producing land out of production, and I say it is simply good commonsense to do so.

But, what is another basic feature relative to what we are doing here today? The chairman of my subcommittee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], rightly touched upon it. We are fulfilling a moral commitment to the farmers of the United States when we write into the law this language: "The limits within which each farmer may participate in the acreage reserve program shall be established in such manner as the Secretary determines is reasonably calculated to give producers a fair and equitable opportunity to participate in the acreage reserve program." Are you going to tell those 300 farmers down in that 1 county in Oklahoma, which the gentleman from Oklahoma, [Mr. EDMONDSON], mentioned, that just simply because there was not enough money voted, the Congress of the United States is not going to live up to its moral commitment? I am not, nor is the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON] who joined us last year in our fight to prevent the mistake we hope here today to correct. And he is entitled to the consideration he seeks for those 300 farmers he so ably represents. Last year we had a different fight on the floor of the House here. The fight was whether or not we should have the acreage reserve program. It failed by five votes on a record rollcall here in the House of Representatives. The Senate put it in by a large majority. The conferees put in the \$500 million.

As far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, it is my intention to vote to give to the farmers of America that moral commitment which the United States Congress and the Government has held out to them. I sincerely hope that there will be full acceptance of the amendment which will shortly be offered in behalf of our subcommittee by the chairman of our subcommittee the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] which will reinstate the entire \$250 million of the authorized \$750 million.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, in yesterday's Washington Post there appeared opposite the editorial page an article directly referring to this bill. The article states that it is a favorite practice of the Congress to cut appropriations in the regular money bills when the economy spotlight is on and then vote it back later on in supplemental appropriation bills. It asserts that we are doing just that in the supplemental bill before us today; that in this bill we are merely putting back in the budget the money we cut out last year. And it goes on to state that last year Congress cut \$4.5 billion from President Eisenhower's new money requests for the year which ended June 30, 1958.

As a matter of fact—and no one disputes this because it is the fact—we cut

from the President's budget last year \$5.7 billion instead of the \$4.5 billion mentioned. The \$5.7 billion is shown in an official administration release of last October. And in this bill we are not putting that money back. We put back, from the cuts made in the independent offices bill last year, a portion of the veterans' compensation and pensions item, due to the fact that no one could say at the time exactly how much money would be needed, how many demands there would be, because that was simply a mathematical computation to carry out the law. So in this bill we do put back some, but not all, of the money we cut out last year, \$129 million, for compensation and pensions, under the Veterans' Administration.

We put back in this bill \$30 million cut out last year for Veterans' Administration readjustment benefits, but again only a portion, under circumstances similar to the compensation item. And we put back all of the money cut out last year for servicemen's indemnities, but that is less than \$2 million. At the time we passed the bill last year we could not precisely estimate how much that would be, and neither could the President. We made an estimate and the estimate was a little bit too slow. There is one other item—public assistance grants, \$79 million—where we missed a bit and that is restored in this bill.

But let me call attention to the important fact: We are putting back a total of only \$239,972,500, which is less than 5 percent of the \$5.7 billion overall cut from the budget last year. In other words, more than 95 percent of the money we cut out last year is not being put back.

Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact, this supplemental bill is extraordinarily large because of the way the budget has juggled the figures to produce a favorable looking but misleading comparison between the 1959 budget and the 1958 budget. The bare totals shown in the 1959 budget reflect an apparent decrease in total obligating authority of about \$2.6 billion compared to fiscal year 1958. If the budget had been put together properly, they would show a further increase, not a decrease, just as the spending side of the budget shows a further increase.

Last year, obligational authority enacted for fiscal 1958 aggregated approximately \$5.7 billion less than the President's original budget requests. At the close of the last session, the President estimated he would submit to the current session supplemental and deficiency requests approximating \$0.7 billion. Now, he indicates \$6.6 billion.

Approximately 83 percent, or \$5.5 billion, of the \$6.6 billion figure represents items lifted from the 1959 budget, or otherwise proposed to be submitted during fiscal 1958 notwithstanding a showing in the 1959 budget that there is no demonstrated need for anywhere near this amount during fiscal 1958. They are not true supplements to the 1958 appropriations. Again in round figures, therefore, only about 17 percent, or \$1.1 billion, represents what might be termed

supplemental and deficiency additions to 1958 appropriations heretofore made.

The following table summarizes the situation:

	Bil-	Per-
	lions	cent
1. Defense, H. R. 10146 (lifted from 1959 budget and advanced to 1958 to buy time)	\$1.3	19
2. Reimbursement to CCC for past expenditures (under normal budget timetable, these would have appeared as part of fiscal 1959 totals)	2.2	34
3. Additional Export-Import Bank lending authority (although the 1959 budget shows uncommitted lending authority of \$0.3 billion at end of fiscal 1958)	2.0	30
Subtotal	5.5	83
4. All other items (including \$400 million contingency reserve)	1.1	17
Total	6.6	100

I am reminded in this connection of a poem from the pen of our old friend Bret Harte in which he said:

That for ways that are dark
And tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, every budget submitted in the last several years has been peculiar.

Let us take the budget submitted in 1955 for the fiscal year 1956. That was one of the most extraordinary documents ever written and submitted to the American Congress. It said at the close of the budget, that the Defense Department was going to cut it by \$1 1/4 billion—and that is quite a substantial sum. They were going to cut the 1956 budget by \$1 1/4 billion. Where were they going to cut it? From what items did they propose to take it? They didn't specify. It was merely entered as a one-line "unallocated reduction" which was to be allocated as the year proceeded.

But did they allocate it? No. Instead of cutting \$1 1/4 billion, as they said they would, in order to bring their budget down low enough to avoid the castigation of the public, they not only used the entire \$1 1/4 billion but they used more. They spent every cent of the \$1 1/4 billion they said they were not going to spend and in addition they spent \$41 million more, so that the actual defense spending in 1956, over the original budget estimate, was \$1,791,000,000. If there ever was a case of absolute duplicity, of positive intent to mislead the people, there it was, in the budget the President sent down to Congress for fiscal 1956. He said we are going to cut out this \$1 1/4 billion, but instead of cutting out the \$1 1/4 billion they added \$41 million, so that they spent altogether above the President's budget \$1,791,000,000 for the Defense Department alone.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the administration's budget is peculiar. The trick was vain because everyone saw through that. Everybody sees through it now. And every budget that has followed has carried that same character of legerdemain.

Take last year's budget, the fiscal 1958 budget. The minute the budget was submitted to us, the highest fiscal officer in

the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury himself, came out and said it ought to be cut, and hoped it would be cut, and urged the Congress to cut it.

Later in the session the President sent out a secret letter and, in substance, said to every bureau and agency, regardless of what the budget says, regardless of what the Congress has provided, regardless of how much was requested of Congress, I request you to cut your funds down at least as low as the 1957 budget, if not lower.

But the representatives of the departments, with this letter in their pockets—every one of them came down here before our committees and asked for the full amount of the budget. But the news of the letter leaked. We got wind of it. And when the next agency came before us with a request for the full amount of the President's budget, we asked him, "Can't you get along with a little less than the amount provided here in the budget? Can't you absorb some of these items? Can't you reduce your expenditures just a little?" "No," they said, "we have to have every dollar of it." I asked, "Didn't you get a letter from the President telling you to cut it back to the 1957 budget or lower?" Well, they had to acknowledge they did. "When did you get this letter?" "About a week or 10 days ago." And yet they were down here deliberately misleading our committees by telling us they had to have every cent of the original budget.

Oh, Mr. Chairman, for budgets that are dark and tricks that are vain this administration is peculiar.

Now, let us take a further look. In the fiscal year 1956, the President's original spending estimate was \$62.4 billion. They actually spent \$66.5 billion. In other words, for the fiscal year 1956 they spent \$4.1 billion more than they first estimated they would spend.

For the fiscal year 1957, their original estimate was \$65.9 billion. The actual expenditure was \$70.3 billion. That year they spent even more above the budget than they spent the year before. That year they spent \$4.4 billion more than the original budget.

For the fiscal year 1958, the current year, they first advised they proposed to spend \$71.8 billion. They recently told us they expect to spend \$72.8 billion.

From these facts, the announcements and the promises and the estimates made by this administration to the Congress appear to bear little relation to what they actually intend to spend and what they actually do spend.

And here last session when they said the budget estimates could not be cut, we cut them \$5,700,000,000. They could not deny when they made their midyear estimate that we had cut their budget that much and that we had saved the country over \$5 billion the President asked us to approve. I submit to you that is an amount sufficient to make a difference to every taxpayer in the country. Now they say, through the newspapers and here on the floor, "You are just putting back what you took out last year."

As I have shown, we have put back less than 5 percent of what we cut out

last year. And that small amount consists of items on which it was impossible to make an accurate computation at the time.

But we are holding in excess of 95 percent of the economies we made last year. Approximately \$5 billion we cut from the President's budget and took off the backs of the people and the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. Chairman, all the previous budgets of this administration have taken great delight in making misleading and unfair comparisons with expenditures in the fiscal year 1953, the last full war year in Korea, and with the last budget submitted for fiscal 1954 by the previous administration. That budget, of course, was written and submitted at a time when the war in Korea was still underway. They have made repeated comparisons of these last several peacetime budgets with the wartime budgets of 1953 and 1954 fiscal years. Of course, it is absurd to compare peacetime budgets with wartime budgets.

But they had to quit making such unfair and absurd comparisons in the 1959 budget submitted last month. The chickens have come home to roost. The reason is obvious. It is because the 1959 budget proposes to spend about \$2 billion more than was spent in the last full war year, fiscal 1953.

There is another trick in this budget. It is submitted as a supplemental and deficiency bill for 1958. As a matter of fact most of it is merely a page lifted out of the 1959 budget and inserted in the 1958 budget. Over 78 percent of the \$2.8 billion carried by this bill is accounted for by items which would normally be budgeted as part of the fiscal 1959 totals rather than the 1958 totals. The obvious purpose is to produce a misleading reduction in obligating authority as between the 2 years. Had the President handled these items in the routine way in the 1959 budget it would have shown an increase in the request for new obligating authority in 1959 instead of a decrease. That would have shown a continuing increase in expenditures. That is what they are trying to hide.

"For budgets that are dark and tricks that are vain this administration is peculiar."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

All time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Acreage reserve program," fiscal year 1958, \$250,000, which shall be available to formulate and administer an acreage reserve program in accord with the provisions of subtitles A and C of the Soil Bank Act (7 U. S. C. 1821-1824 and 1802-1814), with respect to the 1958 crops, in an amount not to exceed \$175 million in addition to the amount specified for such purposes in Public Law 85-118.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph on page 4, lines 1 to 9 of the bill on the ground that it changes existing law. I refer the chairman to the language of the appropriation bill which became law on the 2d day of August. I refer the

chairman to the language on page 10 of that bill. In the bill that became law, this particular setup received \$500 million. The language of the paragraph in the pending bill reads: "not to exceed \$175 million in addition to the amount specified for such purposes in Public Law 85-118."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard in opposition to the point of order.

I would call attention to section 103 of the Soil Bank Act. The first part of section 103 provides as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) is authorized and directed to formulate and carry out an acreage reserve program for the 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959 crops.

And then it lists the various commodities.

Then I call attention to subsection (c) of section 105 of that Soil Bank Act, which reads as follows:

The total compensation paid producers for participating in the acreage reserve program with respect to any year's crops shall not exceed \$750 million, and with respect to any commodity for any year shall not exceed the amount shown below.

And then it lists the amounts.

So I respectfully submit that in the basic law the Secretary is authorized to carry on such a program. The limits fixed by that law are \$750 million. The amendment which is carried in this bill is well within that \$750 million limitation.

I point then to section 120 of the same act, which reads as follows:

The Secretary is authorized to utilize the facilities, services, authorities, and funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation in discharging his functions and responsibilities under this title, including payment of costs of administration for the programs authorized under this title: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall, prior to February 1, 1957, or such earlier date as may be practicable, submit to the Congress a full program of all operations under this title—

And then it goes on and says what his actions may be, and then further the law says:

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title, including such amounts as may be required to make payments to the Corporation for its actual costs incurred or to be incurred under this section.

I respectfully refer to the action of the committee last year. At that time, notwithstanding that \$750 million was authorized in the basic law, and that the Congress was authorized to appropriate money in that full amount and that the Secretary was authorized to spend the money in carrying out that program, the Congress did provide the following language:

That no part of this appropriation shall be used to formulate and administer an acreage reserve program which would result in total compensation being paid to producers in excess of \$500 million.

In other words, last year's Congress said that no part of last year's appropriation could be used for a program in excess of \$500 million. The basic law, how-

ever, said that \$750 million was the limit.

I respectfully point out that the language in this bill merely provides for further appropriations in line with the basic authority, and provides for money to carry out an enlarged program over that which could be carried on from last year's appropriation; but in both instances it was within the authority of the Congress, because it is still less than the total amount authorized in the basic law, and it is in line for the Department of Agriculture to carry on such a program.

I therefore submit that the committee is in order in providing for an increase, as long as it is under the basic Soil Bank Act.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the Committee's attention to this: that this is not an item in appropriation but is an amendment to a previous law which was passed last summer.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WALTER). The Chair is ready to rule.

The language objected to by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] provides for an additional amount. This of course means an additional amount to that provided for in the authorization contained in Public Law 540 of the 84th Congress.

The Chair therefore feels that in view of the fact that there are ample funds authorized to carry out this program, and that the appropriation herein proposed is within the authorized amount, the point of order cannot be sustained.

The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN: On page 4, line 8, strike out "\$175,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$250,000,000."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as I have pointed out, the Department of Agriculture took the view that the \$500 million would be ample to take care of the farmers who wished to participate in the program. I would recall to your mind that the basic act provides that the Secretary shall set up this program under such rules and regulations as will give producers a fair and equitable opportunity to participate in the agricultural reserve program.

In the belief by the Department that \$500 million would give that right to all farmers, no allocations were made to the States, nor by the States to the counties, but the Department of Agriculture announced that farmers had up to March 7 to come in and sign up. So many farmers went in and signed up, as they had the right to do, within the times the Department specified, that there were long lines at practically every sign-up office in the country; and after about 3 days when the Department began to realize that the sign-ups would exceed the total amount authorized last year, they attempted to put into effect a first-come-first-served order. In other words, those who had signed up within those first few days would be paid in full, but those who had the misfortune

not to get signed up were left out entirely.

We called the Department witnesses before us and the Department admitted to us they had the authority to scale the acreage back, to bring everybody within the limit, so everybody would be treated alike. They admitted that they had the right to scale the payments of money down to treat everybody alike, but they flatly refused to take either course, and it left thousands of farmers out of the program, in spite of the law giving them a right to be included.

This amendment is offered on behalf of the committee following discussion with the Department of Agriculture this morning. They advised us that many farmers went to the proper place at the proper time and attempted to take advantage of their rights under the law to a fair opportunity to participate. This amendment would insure that all farmers be treated alike.

As I said earlier, and as I have said many times, I think this program is directed in the wrong direction, that it will do damage rather than good; but be that as it may, it is a program that is in the law; it is the program that the Department is attempting to implement, and in the absence of this amendment some farmers who went to the right place at the right time would be deprived of their rights, without any advance notice, while others get the full compensation.

I therefore trust the amendment will be adopted. I feel it is a good amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact that the full subcommittee is in agreement on the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. WHITTEN. I believe with one exception, and that is the gentleman from New York, who made the point of order.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am speaking of the subcommittee.

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman from New York is ex officio a member and a very good one, and he is a very good friend. I believe he is also ex officio a member of the subcommittee. The regular subcommittee is in agreement.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Does the Department of Agriculture have the names of those who signed up but who could not be served?

Mr. WHITTEN. The testimony before our committee was that after they stopped letting farmers sign up they did take their names and continued to do so until February 20. However, let me point out that the provision of the act is, "all those who sign up or attempted to sign up." Therefore the language is broad enough to take care of them, and I also point out that we do not spell out what we mean by "attempt."

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have not taken the time of the Committee or the House this session, and I rather doubt whether I should take the floor at this time. By that, however, I do not want to apologize for what I am about to say, because I think it is time that it be said.

I would like to remind my friends on my right, for whom I have the greatest affection, the Democrats in the House of Representatives, that for 24 of the last 28 years you have been in control of the House of Representatives. You have been in control by substantial majorities. You presently have a majority of some 30 votes. In the 80th Congress, in which I was privileged to be the leader, we had a slightly larger majority than that. In the more recent 83d Congress we had a majority of 3. We had 221 on the Republican side of the House.

Why do I mention that? There is not any question in the minds of us who come from agricultural areas that there is on the farmer today a cost-price squeeze that has put him at the bottom of the totem pole as far as the economic prosperity of this great land of ours is concerned. I would point out to you that the former President, to whom I just listened at a luncheon at the Statler Hotel a few minutes ago, speaking in the realm of things that are supposed to be nonpartisan, campaigned in 1948 against the record of the Republican 80th Congress. One of the things about which he talked the most was the failure of the Republican 80th Congress to do something for the farmers. I must say as I look back that obviously he spoke with some effect. I went out to Independence, Mo., when his library was dedicated and I took occasion to say out there in the little speech I made that as far as I was concerned no hatchets were buried in the cornerstone. I stand on that statement.

He made quite a speech the other night at the great meeting that you Democrats had here, and I am for those great meetings, too. I like them. One thing struck me about his speech: he apparently forgot when he was criticizing a lot of things that he was talking about a Democratic Congress and not a Republican Congress. For 3 years and 2 months you Democrats have had control of the Congress of the United States, or since the 83d Congress. You had control before that for 4 years under President Truman.

Why am I led at this time to say something about that? This committee in filing its report in respect to the deficiency that is now apparent in funds provided for the soil bank had the effrontery to blame it on the Department of Agriculture. I say "effrontery" and I stand on that. Your charges will not stand up. You can apologize, you can explain, you can say anything you want to, but the plain fact is that the administration asked for \$750 million to carry on this program in the House and, apparently in great glee, you sabotaged the program, even as you sabotaged the program we wanted for the corn farmers of the Middle West.

The other body put some of the money back in. So, now, here today you are coming back and saying we have to have the money that you refused to give the administration last year.

Here is the point I want to make clear, because as far as I am concerned, you are not going to get away with this attempt to duck your own shortcomings. You cannot blame the administration, you cannot blame Benson, you cannot blame me for the very failings in which you have indulged on your side as you have run the Congress of the United States. I want the farmers of the country and particularly out in my district to know what really happened and who is at fault. It was a Democrat Congress that failed to make the money available in the first place. I have had 15 or 20 letters from my district. They have complained to me about my shortcomings and about the President's shortcomings in this matter. They complain that when they came in to sign up for this program they were told, "We are out of money." Out in Indiana at the moment we are 97-percent oversubscribed on the basis of the original allocation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. HALLECK. Now, all I want to do is to just have the facts known. I have listened to my good friend from Mississippi who has said, "Well, the department might have prorated the money; they might have done this or they might have done that." Well, the best way to meet the situation was to provide the money in the first place that was indicated to be necessary for this program.

Now, I took the floor last year to oppose the striking out of this program. I do not know whether it is the best program in the world or not. It is the only one we have got for the farmers this year. But, you are the people who joined-up against most of us on the Republican side to cut out the money, thereby bringing this confusion throughout all of the farm areas today.

I have been trying to find out lately when you are going to come up with a farm program. You are mighty free and long on criticism, but I have not seen you come up with anything, and I do not think you are going to come up with anything. You will not take what the administration offers, yet, apparently, you are not going to do anything yourselves. As a matter of fact, time is running out. The crop season will soon be here, so apparently although you have had complete control of the Government so far as legislation is concerned, you yet are unwilling to do anything.

Let me just say this one thing further to those of you who complain. The administration can collect no taxes except as the Congress votes them. The administration can spend no money except as the Congress votes it. We can have no farm program except as the Congress votes it and appropriates the money for it. The executive branch of

the Government can only implement the program it has, so I think the time has come when the shoe ought to be put on the proper foot, and that is on the foot of the Democrat Congress that has failed to meet its responsibility.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, our distinguished friend from Indiana does a marvelous job with matters with which he deals. However, there were hearings in connection with this bill in which witnesses from the Department of Agriculture testified. Those witnesses testified, on behalf of the Department and the administration, that when they announced the sign-up they had every reason to believe \$500 million was more than ample to meet the requests of all comers. They admitted they had neglected to serve notice that the farmers would have to scale back so as to come within the announced program, if the program was oversubscribed, because they did not think it was necessary. Unfortunately for my friend from Indiana, those witnesses, including the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, testified they did have authority to scale back the amount of acres per farmer, to scale back the rates of pay so as to treat all farmers alike under the law. But, this administration, speaking through those witnesses, testified that they thought it was fair, after the farmers went to the office, for them to announce first-come first-served, to slam the door, and leave half of them completely out and half in; and, so help me, they testified in their judgment that was giving each farmer a fair and equitable opportunity to participate, as required by law. That is in the record.

You know, down in the South sometimes they say we are not too good Democrats; we are too independent of Democratic policy, and I am probably not the spokesman to answer the gentleman on Republican policy; but let me tell you this, under the laws that were passed by Democratic Congresses, laws which still exist, the President and the Secretary of Agriculture tomorrow can raise farm prices and bring back the prosperity that will employ these unemployed people in our cities. The authority is in the law now. There is no requirement that the Secretary reduce prices. Unfortunately, Secretary Benson, who is a very affable and lovable fellow, asked for a law authorizing him to reduce price supports. He is using that authority; and farm income has gone down as fast, and in almost the same percentage, as he has reduced price supports. Yet under that law he could increase price supports, and thereby prices, tomorrow.

The records of his own Department prove that the Secretary has been wrong on every proposal he has tried to put into effect. Those records show that as he reduced price supports, production went up. As he reduced price supports, farm income went down.

In his efforts, he has spent more out of the Treasury than all the Secretaries of Agriculture from 1932 to 1952. Truly

he seems willing to spend any amount necessary to prevent the user of farm commodities from paying a fair price. His records show that during the period he has been Secretary of Agriculture, those middlemen between the farmer and the consumer have been getting a bigger and bigger slice of the consumer dollar. We see the Secretary of Labor speaking up for his group, getting what he says is fair play for his crowd. We see the Secretary of Commerce speaking up for his crowd. And every time, a bigger part of that income dollar is taken by some other group we find Secretary Benson up here asking the Congress to give him authority to reduce the farmer's share, in order to absorb the increasing take of the middleman, those between the farmer and the consumer.

Yes, my friend, in the period that the gentleman's Secretary has been in office, the middleman's take of the consumer's dollars has increased from 50 percent of the consumer's dollar to 60 percent. Unfortunately, each time the rail rates are increased, or each time new service is put in by Safeway groceries, or each time Safeway splits its stock 3 for 1 because they are making so much money, we find the Secretary of Agriculture agreeing that the farmer should reduce his price which means the farmer has to absorb that increase.

Mr. Chairman, under democratic laws today, the President and the Secretary could raise price supports and put some purchasing power in the hands of the American farmer. And before my friend says anything about this acreage-reserve program, I suggest he read the record, because what I said and what is in this report is supported by the testimony of the Secretary's own witnesses, including the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, it is time we realized that we have to keep a sense of balance between agriculture, industry, and labor. You cannot let farm income go down without its being felt in Detroit and Chicago and St. Louis. You cannot let farm income go down for a period of 5 years and 2 months, as it has under this Secretary, without your administration wanting more money to take care of the unemployed. The authority to restore farm income is in the law. All we need is executive action to implement it.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is fair to say that for the 1957 crop year in connection with the soil bank, there was a constant fight and a delay largely on the majority side of the Congress which stalled the passage of any soil-bank legislation until it was too late to give it a fair trial for that crop year.

Then when we came to appropriate for the 1958 crop year, the only yardstick they had to go by in the Department of Agriculture was what they had done in 1957 with the result that probably and doubtless honestly they thought that the \$750 million would take care of all of the acreage reserve farmers who desired to take advantage of the law. The result was that that was their re-

quest and, of course, you know the story. That was beaten down to \$500 million in our committee. It was defeated on the floor of the House by the same forces referred to by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]. Now we come to the proposition: What are we going to do now? We had thought in our committee that probably \$175 million added to the present amount would take care of the signups, but the signups have been heavier this year because they have had a little more time, with the result they think now it will take \$750 million. That will pretty well implement the law as the Congress passed it, as it should have passed it, and as the Department of Agriculture forecasts at the present time.

I think what we ought to do is make it \$750 million, clean it up with the \$750 million that was requested. Then I think we ought to limit the amount that the Congress and not Secretary Benson put into the law, that allowed too great amounts to be taken out by certain farmers, corporations, and so forth. I am for that limitation and I am for this increase back to the \$750 million as passed last year.

There have been some attacks as to how well this law has been administered. I want to give you the facts that I got from the Department of Agriculture this morning.

The average price per acre for 1957 for land put in the acreage reserve which was paid to the farmers was, for the wheat farmer, \$20.04 per acre on the national average; for the corn farmer, \$42.66 per acre on the national average; for the rice farmer, \$63.18; and so on down the line for the cotton farmer and the tobacco farmer.

Now let us see how it will be for the crop this year. In 1958 the corn farmer will be paid \$42.90; the rice farmer, \$67.19; the cotton farmer, \$55.41.

It would appear that on the general average these prices are really not too high. The corn farmer of Illinois will average over 65 bushels to the acre. If he gets a net of \$42.66 it is not too much out of reason, considering the high cost of most farmland.

The theory of this law, as I understood it, was to try to reduce this overproduction. If we are going to reduce overproduction, and I am supporting this bill as I did last year in the belief it will or should make the amount payable practical enough to have a heavy usage, enough to put the productive acres in and reduce the piling up mountain high of continuous surpluses in the hope it will bring about a situation that will inure as a net increase to the farmers of America.

Whether we ever have another soil bank or not, it would seem to me that we ought to go through with this proposition, but I am satisfied that this heavy signup is going to reduce greatly the surplus in this country. If it does, it will probably do just exactly what the majority of this Congress wants, reduce the surpluses of this country, which will benefit all of the farmers.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know what prompted the gentleman from Indiana

[Mr. HALLECK] to come out into the lime-light today. He has been basking in the shadows, during this session.

I rather think perhaps, he had in mind a necessity for saying something that might offset the unfavorable publicity to the Republican Party as a result of the story appearing recently in the paper about 25 Members of the House of Representatives from the Republican side who are so unhappy with Benson's farm policies that they had a caucus to organize to try to do something about it. I have seen the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. HALLECK], pull some heavy loads in my day since I have been in the Congress, but when he comes here and undertakes to pull across Secretary Benson and sell him to the farmers of America, he is tackling the biggest load he has ever tried to pull. I do not know what my amiable friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], was thinking when he talks about a Democratic Congress not doing anything about a farm program. We passed a 90-percent bill here, the same type of law that gave the American farmers prosperity for years and this administration vetoed that measure. We have been suffering with this sliding scale bill of Secretary Benson and that is what has brought the American farmers to destruction and disaster. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] sponsored the 90-percent bill and put it through the House and it was passed by the other body, and then the President vetoed it. That is where the trouble is and I am afraid it is too late. You can call on him to resign or you can plead with him and importune him to resign, but I think it is a little too late now. We in the Democratic Party have known for a long time that he is our secret weapon.. Do not take him away from us now. Let us have him until November. He cannot do any worse in November than he has already done. It is a pity that we had to bring in some partisan politics on the soil bank debate. We would not have had a word said along that line if the gentleman from Indiana had not decided to castigate the Democrats a little. But, this is a political year and he has a right to do it. But, let us not overlook the fact that whether you be a Democrat or Republican, if we do not provide for additional funds for the soil bank, it is not going to be a healthy atmosphere that we will be going back to when we go home. I urge you to vote for the amendment providing \$250 million additional funds.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I assure you I do not intend to take the floor here to continue any political debate. I think the biggest trouble with our agricultural economy now is that it has been debated politically for too many hours on the floor. I have taken the floor rather to inquire of my friend, the gentleman from Mississippi, if he could clarify just a little bit more as to who might be eligible to participate in the soil bank by these extra funds being made available, assuming they will be made available also by the other body as well. I wrote the gentle-

man's words down, as I understood them—"That those who had signed up or who had attempted to sign up would be available now to come back in and place a portion of their allotted acres into the reserve phase of the soil-bank program." Are those the gentleman's words?

Mr. WHITTEN. May I repeat: We had witnesses before our committee and they recognized this situation. The Department had given notice by mail to all farmers that the sign-up date had been scaled back to February 20. The testimony was that they had written every farmer to that effect. In most counties, according to what the departmental people testified, after they quit taking signups, they listed all who came to the office to sign up. Someone said, "Well, perhaps that did not happen on all occasions." So, because you have to draw the line somewhere, the best provision we could suggest was that carried in the bill, as follows: "Those who signed up or attempted to sign up." We used the word "attempted" knowingly, because it is broad enough to include anybody who made an overt act to actually participate within the time prescribed, which was prior to February 20 regarding corn and cotton and the major commodities.

Mr. AVERY. I would like to have this clarified just a little bit more because I can foresee a lot of problems developing. Is the gentleman saying that unless there is a written record in some of these county ASC offices, the farmer will not be eligible to participate in the program? Is that clearly stated?

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say that my language was completely the opposite to that. It is my information that in practically every county, and as far as I know in all counties, that those who did not sign up were registered and had their names listed. But just in case that might not have been true everywhere, we used the word "attempted," so as to be a little broader, so that anyone who might not have been able to get his name down would be eligible if he made any attempt to sign up.

Mr. AVERY. I appreciate the gentleman's attempt to make this fit the situation, but there are 105 counties in Kansas, about 22 commercial corn counties. I can foresee a situation whereby in county B might have kept a rather accurate record of where farmers made an attempt to sign up. If they have not done it, how are we going to explain in county B why they cannot come into the program, whereas in county A they can?

Mr. WHITTEN. I wish it were possible for me to satisfy my friend, but if the farmer he describes attempted to sign up within the prescribed time, he is included. Would the gentleman say that a farmer who did not even attempt to sign up should be included?

Mr. AVERY. No; but what represents an "attempt" is what I am trying to get the gentleman to say. Does it have to be in written form or can a farmer say, "I was in here a week ago Thursday and now I am back again"?

Mr. WHITTEN. It would be a matter of proof. As a lawyer, I would say any

overt act he took toward getting signed up would be sufficient to be called an attempt.

Mr. AVERY. But the gentleman is not saying that the Department of Agriculture should take the responsibility of saying who is eligible and who is not?

Mr. WHITTEN. Well, the bill has not yet passed. Would the gentleman offer any language that he thought would be more preferable or broader?

Mr. AVERY. If I had a little time to work on this, probably I could.

Mr. WHITTEN. If you try to spell out "attempt," the minute you start spelling out what an attempt is, you would exclude everything you did not include.

Mr. AVERY. Well, I thank the gentleman. It will serve as a guide for the local ASC office to try to work the will of Congress.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am prompted to take the floor because of the remarks of our distinguished colleague from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]. It seems to me the remarks are rather unfortunate in the light of what has taken place in this country, all of which is so well known to all of us. It seems to me that he has indicted the Committee on Agriculture. I want to say that that indictment is altogether unwarranted. I do not know of any more devoted public servants in any legislative body that are the members of our Committee on Agriculture. I say that for the Republicans as well as for the Democrats. Our committee has been remarkably free from partisan politics. We have tried desperately to improve the farm program which has been built in this Nation over the last 20 years. If we want to look back at what has happened, we need look only at the figures in the Department of Agriculture and we will know the whole story.

When Mr. Benson came into office he took over a price-support program on basic agricultural commodities that showed a profit. He took over a price-support program on all commodities, rotten eggs, potatoes, peanuts, wool and everything else. It had been operated for more than 20 years and only showed a loss of \$1,064 million. In the short time Mr. Benson has been in office just 4½ or 5 years—he has lost three times as much money as we lost in the 20-odd years preceding Mr. Benson.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Am I correct in understanding that the cost of operating the Department of Agriculture was something over \$2 billion?

Mr. COOLEY. And the income was \$14 billion. At the time Benson took over.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Is that correct?

Mr. COOLEY. I think that is correct.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Am I correct in stating that today the income of the farmers has dropped to \$11 billion, but the expense of the Department of Agriculture has risen to \$5 billion?

Mr. COOLEY. That is substantially correct.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. I do not want to interrupt the gentleman, but one further question: If Congress can be persuaded to increase appropriations to the Department of Agriculture to the sum of six or eight billion dollars can we look forward to the day when the income of the farmer will disappear entirely?

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman's logic is sound.

I would like to say this in all sincerity, that Mr. Benson as Secretary has had more money and more personnel, more committees, and more authority than any other Secretary of Agriculture in all history, and I do not believe he has done a job which any Republican can say sincerely he is proud of.

It is rather strange, but the other day, yesterday, in fact, the President and Secretary Benson appeared on the same program. The President spoke with Mr. Benson sitting there beside him. He was speaking about food, but he did not mention Mr. Benson's name; he did not praise him nor did he mention the fact he was even present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have a recollection that within the past few days there was quite a demand from the Republican side that the President fire Mr. Benson.

Mr. COOLEY. That has been rumored around. I will tell you what I think about it: I think the President is not going to fire him, and I am sure he is not going to resign; so we may as well be frank with ourselves and realize that we are going to have Benson as long as Mr. Eisenhower is in the White House.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, the gentleman from North Carolina is fair, and I appreciate the fact that he has yielded to me. The gentleman spoke of the money Mr. Benson had lost in the farm program; could he have lost any less and stayed within the law that is presently on the books?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes. I will tell you what he did; he paralyzed our cotton trade. For 3 long years our export trade in cotton was absolutely stopped, and paralyzed, but when we forced the disposal program on him, within 40 days he sold over a million bales of cotton, and we were able to dispose of tremendous quantities of our surplus under the provisions of Public Law 480 under which he bartered surplus commodities for strategic materials which are now in less expensive storage. That was under the program by which he bartered away about one billion dollars worth of our surplus commodities. But without reason he abandoned that program.

He has invested in surplus commodities now almost three times the amount we had invested in surplus commodities when we turned the program over to him. Farm income has gone down at the rate of \$1 billion a year. Farm mortgages have gone up at the rate of \$1 billion a year, and the Government has been losing more than \$1 billion a year on the farm program under Mr. Benson.

THE CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

MR. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

MR. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is the gentleman going to talk politics?

MR. COOLEY. No; I am just trying to yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

MR. HOFFMAN. Unless you are going to talk politics I must object.

THE CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MR. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

MR. HALLECK. Would the Secretary have lost any more or any less money had the 90 percent rigid support been maintained?

MR. COOLEY. I do not think he would have lost any more money. That is my answer; and I do not believe that this last thing that he did to the dairy farmers of the country will ever be appreciated by the members of your own party.

MR. HALLECK. Will the gentleman yield for a further question?

MR. COOLEY. Yes.

MR. HALLECK. When does the gentleman's committee propose to bring up some legislation on the farm program?

MR. COOLEY. Now, just sit down and let me tell you. Whenever your Secretary of Agriculture makes up his mind that he wants to do something for the farmers of America, our committee is ready to go. We have offered to him the two price systems which were written by Clifford Hope, a very distinguished Member of the gentleman's party. He repudiated and rejected that.

We offered him a system that continued the 90 percent parity price which Clifford Hope voted for. He rejected that.

We offered him a compensatory payment program and he rejected that.

He has rejected everything except the one proposition to give him power to further reduce commodity prices. Your 83d Congress gave him the flexible price support program. Has he accepted it? No. He wants to flex it a little more. He has flexed and fleeced these American farmers the like of which no other American Secretary of Agriculture has ever done.

MR. HALLECK. I have always thought that the primary responsibility for legislation and the initiation of legislation, and certainly for its final enactment is in the Congress of the United States as the legislative branch. May I say further that, in my opinion, to seek as a gentleman, for whom I have the highest regard, has, to shift all of the responsibility to the administration is to beg the question for his great committee, and it is a great committee. But if you have a program, if you have something you think will solve this problem, you ought to get that heads together and report it out instead of criticizing and waiting for somebody else to act.

MR. COOLEY. I will answer the gentleman from Indiana. During the entire time that the Secretary of Agriculture has been in office, has any man in position of leadership in the Republican Party introduced a single bill of his of major importance? Not one, until this session, and that was introduced by the gentleman from Colorado. It is now pending before our committee.

The gentleman says the responsibility is ours. Let me take the responsibility. I take the responsibility and point to the record that under the programs provided and turned over to him, we had operated for 11 consecutive years and during every one of those 11 consecutive years prior to Benson, farm commodities were selling at or above 100 percent parity. Since Mr. Benson has taken office the parity index has gone down from 100 percent to 80 percent. That program is there and I challenge Mr. Benson to advocate the repeal of a single vital part or parcel of that program. He has not, up to this time, advocated the repeal of any part of it. He has not advocated a new law except the soil-bank law and now he damns and condemns that and wants us to repeal it. He admits that is a failure. We all know of 10 different people getting checks for more than \$100,000. You are ashamed of it, I am ashamed of it, he is ashamed of it. Now he wants the program repealed, and I, for one, am willing to have him repeal the program.

Another thing, he has taken money out of the pockets of the dairy farmers, but he has not done anything for the consumer. Everything he has done has been wrong and the gentleman from Indiana knows it.

MR. HALLECK. First of all, the gentleman spoke in respect to anyone in any position on this side having sponsored this program.

MR. COOLEY. Benson does not have a program.

MR. HALLECK. I happened to be the majority leader in the 83d Congress and I took a considerable share of the responsibility for that legislation. For that I make no apology. I would like to remind the gentleman that I am sorry he is pressing his attack on the administration and the Secretary so far as to indicate to me that this must be said: In these 11 or 12 years the gentleman is talking about under this program, wars have intervened and they have had much to do with it. The gentleman talks about this program, but fundamentally we are operating under a Democratic law, and since the law is on the books you people must take your share of the responsibility.

MR. COOLEY. Why do you not repeal some part of the Democratic law? You will not advocate the repeal of it. There is not an intelligent man on your side who will advocate the repeal of any part of that program and Mr. Benson has not come out to repeal any of it.

We are operating under laws enacted during Democratic administrations. Through these many laws we provided a farm program which has worked well, with proper administration, both in times of peace and in times of war.

Our trouble is not bad legislation but rather, bad administration of good legislation. As I have said, Mr. Benson has not and will not advocate the repeal of a single one of these laws to which I have referred. His only complaint is that we will not give him authority to drive commodity prices to even lower levels. The bill he has proposed will be repudiated by our committee and should it be presented to this House, I am certain that it will be repudiated here. We have numerous subcommittees working on the problem of producers, but I doubt very much that we will be able to agree upon general farm legislation which will be acceptable to Mr. Benson. During the last session, we tried to deal with the problems of the producers of feed grains. We wanted to do away with the commercial corn area and to deal with corn on a nationwide basis along with other feed grains. Now Mr. Benson seems to agree, and many of our Republican friends seem to agree that we were right last year in our efforts to deal with the problems of corn and other feed grains. Last year some of us wanted to abolish the acreage reserve part of the soil conservation program, but Mr. Benson wanted the program continued. Now, apparently, he is even convinced that the program has been a failure and should be repealed. We gave him the bank and now the bank is insolvent. Congress gave him flexible supports but still he is not satisfied. He wants more flexible supports. We offered him high supports and he rejected our proposal. I do not believe that the farmers of the Nation can stand Mr. Benson for 2 more years. We are now in an agricultural depression and on our way down the road to a national depression of great magnitude, unless we can check and change the downward trend in farm income.

MR. AREND'S. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

I would like to direct what I have to say to the special attention of the gentleman from North Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. To reemphasize what the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] has said, a very definite and a very great responsibility with respect to our agriculture program lies with his committee.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] may be disturbed about what happened to the one commodity—cotton—down in his part of the country. But what did the gentleman, occupying the important chairmanship that he does, play such a major role in helping cut the throats of the corn farmer when we had up for consideration last year vitally needed emergency corn legislation. Is it the gentleman's attitude that if he, and the commodity in which he is especially interested, cannot have what he and the producers from his area want, no other commodity of some other section of the country is entitled to fair consideration? What took place on the floor last year, in which the gentleman played such a leading role, indicates that such must be his attitude, with the result that the corn farmer and our agriculture economy as a whole suffers.

Now, the record has been written, and facts are facts. I repeat, the gentleman led a part of that fight, and as a result he and his colleagues denied the corn farmers of the great Midwest the opportunity to enter into the emergency corn-acreage program that they wanted. It was a program which would have solved a great part of the problem of the over-supply of corn. But you would not permit that.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Your colleagues right now are trying to do for corn and feed grains what we tried to do for you last year. Now, I was for the corn bill. I was willing to let the corn boys write the ticket, as well as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], and we offered to give you all the money needed from cotton, \$96 million, and all the money you needed from peanuts and turn it into a feed-grain program, and you refused to accept the money or use the money. If you did not have legislation, you cannot blame it on the Democrats, because every Democrat was perfectly willing to give you all the money that was left in the soil-bank program for your use.

Mr. ARENDS. You certainly were not willing to let us have the emergency corn bill.

Mr. COOLEY. No.

Mr. ARENDS. All right. You admit it.

Mr. COOLEY. The thing about it is that we wanted the feed-grain bill and not the corn bill.

Mr. ARENDS. Now, I just happened to sit on the aisle last year when the amendment was offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRISON] to the appropriation bill to strike from the bill \$500 million for the program. I saw the gentleman from North Carolina vote to support this amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. ARENDS. You sought to defeat the purpose of this legislation by not implementing it with the necessary funds. I cannot understand that kind of procedure. I cannot understand what you were trying to do.

Mr. COOLEY. You do not understand legislative history. The House struck out the soil bill, the acreage-reserve part of it.

Mr. ARENDS. Who struck it out?

Mr. COOLEY. The House.

Mr. ARENDS. Not by votes from my side of the aisle but by votes from his side under his leadership.

Mr. COOLEY. Yes, they did.

Mr. ARENDS. Not this side.

Mr. COOLEY. Never mind. Mr. Benson now agrees that the House was right when they defeated the acreage-reserve program.

Mr. ARENDS. The vote to strike the \$500 million from the agriculture appropriation bill was 192 to 187. I think less than 40 out of the total on this side of the aisle voted to strike it out. Let us be fair about this. You have taken what seems to me to be an arbitrary attitude. I am willing to meet the issue head on. I will say that your responsibility as

chairman of that committee has been nil in bringing to the floor of this House legislation for the farmer, regardless of who the Secretary is.

Mr. COOLEY. Let me answer that. You say we did not favor the corn bill. We wanted to do away with the commercial corn area, and now the gentleman does. Mr. Benson did not want it, and now he does.

Mr. ARENDS. We have not made that history yet.

Mr. COOLEY. We made it on the floor of the House. Now, let me say this, we will bring in a corn bill whenever the Republicans will sit down with us and write one that they approve.

Mr. ARENDS. That is what the gentleman says, but I wonder if what he does will actually bear out his words. On a basis of what took place, under his leadership, in connection with the emergency corn legislation and the agriculture appropriation bill we have good reason for grave doubts.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to do something a little different than anybody else generally does; I am going to talk on this amendment. If it has merits, perhaps it should be considered. If it has not, it should be voted down. I have been into it quite carefully. I feel obliged to vote it down. What does it do? The acreage allotments that were made under this so-called soil program were at a terrific price running up as high as \$160 an acre on cotton when the average price for land in that particular territory was \$27.06. In my own State of New York the highest price paid was \$37 an acre and the land was appraised at \$123, so they gave only a little bit less than a third of the value of the land for rental.

You know and I know that for 15 percent of the value of agricultural land you can rent it. It has to be very high-priced land to get anything more than that.

The law provides that this money must be divided fairly and equitably among the people who apply for it. That does not mean that the same amount should be paid to one farmer as another per acre. But it does mean that all of them should be given a chance. If the Department of Agriculture has made a mistake and failed to divide up the money among all the applicants so that they all had a square deal, they can still go ahead and do it. And they said so in the hearings. If anyone wants to read the hearings on that, they run along for about 10 or 15 pages at about page 120. He will find that they admit that this program could be allocated on a basis with the \$500 million they already have so that they would all get their share. Frankly, I believe that they would get more than they have been expecting to get, in most cases. For that reason I think it is absolutely ridiculous for us to adopt this amendment and appropriate \$250 million more for this program. I hope this amendment will be voted down.

[Mr. DIES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the Committee has just listened to—I do not know whether it is right to say it this way or not, but you know what I mean—a most shameful indictment of the Congress by the gentleman from Texas. Unfortunately, the gentleman from Texas laid the facts on the line. Whether we can be shamed into doing what we ought to do is something else again.

It is a little difficult for me to understand the attitude of the Democratic Party as expressed today in the consideration of this bill. One gentleman on the Democratic side condemned Mr. Benson. He called attention to the fact—it is only rumor as far as I am concerned—that a few Republicans, some of them on the Agriculture Committee, do not approve of Mr. Benson. It has been said they want him to resign. Later the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] talked the same way.

Years ago I resigned from the Committee on Agriculture. It must be 18 or maybe 20 years ago. Why? I could not figure out any legislation which would solve the farmers' problems, and apparently the committee has not been able to do it yet. There is no legislative road that leads to prosperity while ignoring the laws of nature. Wallace offered some ideas, they were adopted, but did not work. Now the papers tell me that you, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], and others on your side, have a new economic adviser, Mr. Reuther. He was at your dinner. I recall very, very distinctly that wonderful work of art, on the front page of a publication put out by the UAW-CIO. The dues of the workers paid for it. It was a beautiful little book filled with political "hokum." The employees did not know anything about it. They just paid for it. And on that front page was a picture of Mr. Reuther and lo and behold, our dear friend and colleague, Mr. COOLEY. So you got him down here the other evening at the \$100 dinner. You are not the only ones. He has been down to see why three Presidents have had him down here to tell them how to run things, and he answered with a proposition of a higher wage policy. Of increasing business to be given to other nations, and other nations to make automobiles. And so autos were made abroad, shipped back here, and the members of the union that Reuther represents are increasingly, sad to say, losing their jobs and the employers in Michigan are paying unemployment compensation and that is beginning to be quite a burden. But soon that fund may be exhausted. Then I do not know whether the farmers and others will pay for the support of the unemployed workers or what will be done.

In any event, if the proposition is that we keep Benson on our side—and I have never heard that he was not honest. Does anyone question his honesty or his integrity or his sincerity in his belief of the policies which he advocates. He inherited unsound policies from the Democratic Congress. Not so far as I know. Honesty and sincerity may be a novelty to some folks. Benson seems to have both in large measure. But, if you want us to keep Benson as a political liability to us and a benefit to you, I am perfectly willing to go along and you can keep Reuther. You have had him for some time and he has brought unemployment to Michigan. Follow his advice, if you wish—it will lead to disaster—I want none of it. He wants policies which will destroy employers, bring hardship to all. I want none of it—for his political support—we, all of us, get hardship and especially in Michigan.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we can talk till Doomsday. We can appropriate money by the billions and keep on appropriating every year by the billions in an attempt to cure the farm problem, and when we get all through we will just about be where we started. We never get to the source of the ailment. I want to remind the Members of the House that years ago our horses and mules used to eat the production from 43 million acres of our land. Then the iron horse came along. The iron horse did not consume that grain and we did not feed him that grain in liquid form as we should have done, hence we have this problem facing us year after year. There were bills introduced in the Congress in the early thirties which provided that 10 percent grain alcohol should be mixed with our motor fuels. But, oh no. The oil interests fought to a standstill and killed those bills. Had any one of those bills been enacted by the Congress of the United States, we would never have had this farm problem which is caused by the great surpluses that pile up year after year and cost billions and billions of dollars every year to purchase and store.

Two years ago Senator MUNDT and I introduced a bill which provided that 5 percent grain alcohol should be mixed with all our motor fuel. During that session Congress did pass a bill providing that the President appoint a commission to study new industrial uses for farm products. He appointed that commission. They met here in Washington, D. C., for many months. Senator MUNDT and I testified before that commission in support of our bill. They treated us wonderfully nice and showed a lot of interest in our bill, but there sat a couple of chemists or engineers, and they shook their heads. One said it could not recommend a 5 percent mix for certain reasons.

The commission's report said:

If we use a 10 percent mix it would soon use up so much of our surplus grain that we would not have enough left over for our natural uses.

Can you imagine? So they gave an unfavorable report on our bill. I asked a very important member of the House

Committee on Agriculture, a Member from Texas, if we could be heard before his committee in support of our grain alcohol bill. He said, "Oh, yes, but I would have to be against it because we produce oil in Texas, hence so long as the southerners are in the saddle in Congress they can stop our bill from becoming law. They are not very interested in corn. I do not blame them for taking care of their own farmers, but they should give the grain farmer a break once in a while. If we could use up this surplus grain in power alcohol it would very soon be a big help to the south, east, north, and west to the farm business, labor, and everybody. It would stabilize farm prices on a higher level and the whole economy would benefit. But, oh, we can't get our bill passed, so in desperation I made a proposal which you will find on A387 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 20 last, to balance the budget and stabilize farm income.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could reach some agreement as to limitation of time. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRISON].

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, there is one thing you cannot say about Secretary Benson. You cannot say that he is inconsistent. Whenever any proposal is made to reduce any of the figures for the big farmer he is consistently against it. Whenever any proposal is made to continue any payments or subsidy to any of the smaller, general, family-sized farmers of the country he is consistently opposed to it.

Let me illustrate. One of these farm programs which goes to the small family-sized farm, the payments under the agricultural-conservation program go to all farmers, yet the total payments under that program do not equal the amount to be added here today to this soil bank, but the Secretary is opposed to the agricultural-conservation program; he wants to cut the benefits down to those farms.

I would like to read to you a few cases that are being paid under the soil-bank plan. There is the case of the Baughman farms in Colorado where the farm-owners have been paid \$346,000 and the tenants \$792,000 more.

There is the Garvey farm at Colby, Kans., paid under this program \$318,000. No wonder the soil bank is going broke.

Mr. WHITTEN. That was under last year's program.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Yes; but it has been paid, and the program now with the limitation that the Congress voted being disregarded again we will find a situation where these larger farmers are being paid this money. There is the case of Jack Harris, who was paid \$235,000 and then went out and planted 4,639½ acres of cotton with no allotment.

There are 67 farm corporations that have been paid more than \$50,000 each year under last year's program.

The purposes of this program have failed. Its basic purpose was to reduce the production of crops; it has not done so.

My friend, the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. ANDERSEN, has said: "Give us this money and we will reduce those programs." This soil bank is like the old horse who was always going to go but has never gone yet, and it is costing the taxpayers of this country fabulous sums. It is for the benefit of a limited number of people who already have been subsidized. So I say to this soil program, Mr. Chairman—while not subscribing to the words to which my friend from North Carolina took exception, that the Secretary of Agriculture is a robber—I would not subscribe to that, but I say that the soil-bank program is a daylight robbery, and my farmers are not getting their share of the boodle. I urge the defeat of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES] is recognized.

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I find myself in a rather embarrassing situation, having been opposed to the soil bank, yet coming here to support an amendment to pay more money for the operation of the soil bank. The reason I do so is because I believe in equity being done, and I know the way the Department of Agriculture through their directives from Washington made it impossible for the local committees to operate the program and be fair to the people who should be given the most consideration.

In one county in my district there were 600 farmers who had participated in the soil bank last year who intended to participate in the soil bank this year, and who, prior to the sign-up date, had their farms measured and had their farm plan made ready and expected to be included in the soil bank. But when they went to the office to sign up during the first week they were told that there was such a crowd there for them to wait until later because there was plenty of money to go around and they could sign up then. But what happened? A majority of those people found themselves outside the soil bank. I say that the Secretary of Agriculture is directly responsible for making the additional funds necessary today. Had he used ordinary good judgment, had he operated the program on a basis of the money that was available, and had he followed the same plan which had been followed last year, there would have been sufficient money without any additional appropriation.

I believe the law means what it says when it is stated that all producers should be given a fair and equitable opportunity to participate in this acreage reserve program. They did not have that opportunity on a first-come, first-served basis. In my home county with reference to the number of people who appeared first to sign up for cotton, 85 percent of that number signed up their entire acreage in cotton and took all the money, so that people who came in later found themselves unable to get

anything. The Secretary of Agriculture indicated he is not willing to go back and revise and adjust this program. If he would do that there would be no necessity for this appropriation. I think it is still not too late to announce he will go back and distribute this money on an equitable basis, a pro rata basis, and it would be sufficient. But under the circumstances, since the Secretary has used such poor judgment, since he has been so unfair and unwilling to follow the law, I am going to support this additional appropriation to bring the money up to a sufficient amount to meet the sign-ups.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out again that under the law, each farmer is entitled to a fair and equitable opportunity to participate. The farmers went to the place where they were told to go, where they had a right to sign up. The Department has taken the view that those who signed up during the first 2 or 3 days would get the full amount of payment, and those who were precluded from signing up would get nothing. In spite of the things that have been said here today about the soundness or lack of soundness of this program, in view of the law which gives all farmers a fair and equitable opportunity, I do not see anything that the Congress can do except to adopt this amendment so that those who went to the right place within the right time to sign up may have the same treatment as those who were signed up during the first 2 or 3 days. I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. Chairman, our committee has already agreed that this will be the last year that our committee will support this program. In this last year we should certainly see that all farmers are treated alike.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman has expressed exactly the convictions that obtain in this part of the subcommittee. I hope this amendment will prevail.

Mr. WHITTEN. This is not the case of the Department being on trial or the program being on trial. All agree this is an unsound program. Involved here is a question of whether half of the farmers are going to be paid and the other half, having gone to the right place at the proper time to sign up are to be left out completely, although the law says that they have a right to participate.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 120, noes 57.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAIRD: On page 4, line 9, before the period insert "Provided,

That no part of this amount shall be used to authorize compensation to any one individual in excess of \$2,500."

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides for a limitation of the acreage reserve payment on an individual basis rather than producer basis. The limitation on a producer unit basis which was written into the bill last year does not apply. I believe it is important that the word "producer" not be used and that a limitation on these funds in the amount of \$2,500 for individual farmers be placed in this bill. As a member of the House Agricultural Committee in the 84th Congress, I proposed a limitation not only on acreage reserve payments but also on price-support payments.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. I just wonder if the gentleman means to place a limitation on corporations when he takes away the word "producer" which includes both individuals and corporations. Does he not leave corporations drawing any amount and place a limitation simply upon natural persons or individuals?

Mr. LAIRD. No; I do not think that that applies. I have checked on this and I find that "individual" is a much more limiting phrase than "producer." That is the reason I have used the word "individual." I feel that price supports also should have a per individual limitation and so proposed in the House Agricultural Committee in the 2d session of the 84th Congress. This idea of a limitation on the amount of price supports and on the amount of acreage reserve payments is nothing new to me. I feel that it is important, however, to tie it up to the individual farmer rather than the producing unit. A limitation on price-support payments has been recommended by President Eisenhower.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. I favor the gentleman's amendment in what he is attempting to do. But, you know, we thought he had done this once, and this time I hope we will be sure that when we do it we will have done it.

Mr. LAIRD. I am using the term "individual" rather than the term "producer."

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. In that connection, I call attention to an exchange of correspondence between the Department of Agriculture and the Comptroller General on the existing amendment, and in that exchange of correspondence it is said that the technical word that has been heretofore used to limit it to an individual is the word "participant." Is the gentleman familiar with that correspondence?

Mr. LAIRD. I am.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. I wonder if the gentleman would not think, in the light of that correspondence, that the word "participant" would be better than "individual."

Mr. LAIRD. Participant perhaps would be better than individual. "Producer" is not a good word to use and that is why I was using the word "individual."

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. We have discovered that, but let us be sure that we get the right language now.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I would say that the two words should go together.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the gentleman would accept a modification of his amendment?

Mr. LAIRD. I would be very happy to accept the suggestion of the gentleman from Virginia that the language be "individual participant."

Mr. MASON. That is it.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be changed so that after the word "individual" the word "participant" may be added in line with the colloquy which I have had with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRISON].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin that he be permitted to modify his amendment?

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is the gentleman sure that the use of the words "individual participant" will not allow farm corporations to escape from this limitation? They are not individuals.

Mr. LAIRD. I have been assured that as far as the use of the word "individual" is concerned it will cover a corporation.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Why not say "individual or corporate participant"?

Mr. LAIRD. If the gentleman will offer that amendment, I shall accept it.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my unanimous-consent request.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] may be changed to read "individual or corporate participant."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRISON] that the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] be modified as indicated?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAIRD: On page 4, line 9, before the period insert "Provided, That no part of this amount shall be used to authorize compensation to any one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$2,500."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we have already a \$500 million program, which has been increased so as to treat fairly those farmers who were precluded from signing up along with those who signed up earlier. The limitation on those who signed up earlier is \$3,000. Under this amendment, those who came in now would be limited to \$2,500. I doubt that

we should treat these farmers who went to the proper place, at the proper time, to sign up any less fairly than we treated those who came in earlier. I do not believe the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] has that in mind. If his amendment provided for \$3,000 instead of \$2,500, personally I should be glad to approve it. But if the figure is \$2,500 or some other figure, you would come to a point where those who had signed up earlier would be receiving one amount, while those who tried to sign up but could not would be getting a different figure. Therefore, I hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REUSS as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. LAIRD: On page 4, line 9, add the following language: "No part of this appropriation shall be used to formulate, administer or implement an acreage reserve program which would result in total compensation being paid to any one producer in excess of \$3,000."

(Mr. REUSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, mine is a very simple amendment.

Mr. BOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BOYLE. In light of the discussion which took place perhaps the gentleman would like to amend his substitute amendment on its face to provide in lieu of producer the more acceptable phrase individual or corporate participant?

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman, but I do not want to change the language of my amendment because it seems to me the clearest kind of language which we can arrive at to accomplish our purpose. That language is to require that the acreage reserve program be so administered that no producer, whether he be owner or tenant or sharecropper, whether he operates one farm or many farms, shall get more than \$3,000 for his 1958 crop. I think the discussion here on the floor a moment ago about the amendment offered by my friend and colleague [Mr. LAIRD] was that there might be difficulties with it which would be resolved by my substitute amendment.

This substitute amendment, and indeed the Laird amendment itself, is necessary because of what has happened under the soil bank. Repeated reference has been made here this afternoon to the huge sums, up into the hundreds and thousands of dollars, that have been paid to one producer who happens to operate a number of farms.

We do not wish to repeat the abuses of 1957 in which Secretary of Agriculture Benson paid out huge sums to large producers for not growing crops. Among the 1957 payments by Secretary Benson were the following:

Harris Ranches, Sahuarita, Ariz., cotton, \$209,701.80.

Ray Flanagan, Red Top, Calif., cotton and rice, \$138,122.20.

Tierra Prieta Ranch, Eloy, Ariz., cotton, \$135,107.45.

Sutter Basin Corp., Ltd., Robbins, Calif., wheat and rice, \$128,442.88.

Westlake Farms, Stratford, Calif., cotton, \$125,942.50.

Robert Pelletier, Bakersfield, Calif., cotton, \$124,378.80.

J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La., cotton, \$120,088.50.

Crews Farm, Pecos, Tex., cotton, \$107,200.

Vista Del Llano, Firebaugh, Calif., wheat, \$103,411.02.

A staff study by the House Committee on Appropriations, and reported on pages 208-209 of the hearings on this bill, shows that payments of almost one-third of a million dollars were made to Garvey Farms in Colby, Kans.:

Garvey farms and family interests: Payments totaling \$318,734.29 were made to Garvey Farms of Colby, Kans., and to individual members of the Garvey family. Although individual payments were made to Garvey Farms and to members of the family, the staff considered all payments as having gone to one interest.

This firm also owns large tracts of land in the States of Colorado and Kansas. It does not operate the land on a tenant basis, but utilizes hired help in its farm operations. Therefore, the firm receives the full amount of each acreage reserve agreement executed.

When the 1958 Agricultural Appropriations Act came before this body last year, we put into it a \$3,000 limitation in exactly the same form used today by me.

The legislative history last year is crystal clear that Congress meant to limit payments to \$3,000 to any one producer, no matter how many farms that one producer had. For example, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABITT], a member of the Agriculture Committee, said:

The whole idea behind this amendment * * * is simply to prohibit large operators from seeking and securing enormous Government subsidies. It is intended to limit payments so that the only ones who will participate are the family-sized farmers. (103 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 6183 (May 15, 1957).)

Later the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations, and who was also senior manager in the conference for the House, said:

Apparently, the temper of the membership of both the Senate and the House was that a restriction should be placed on the total amount of any one payment. (103 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 10006 (July 9, 1957).)

This colloquy then transpired:

Mr. BREEDING. Does this limitation of \$3,000 apply to a landowner's holdings or to the producer on his land?

Mr. WHITTEN. The limitation is to any one producer. * * *

Mr. BREEDING. I have 1 constituent who has 50 tenants. Does this landowner receive only \$3,000, or would he receive a portion or payment, for each of those 50 tenant-operated farms?

Mr. WHITTEN. It would be my thought that he would be 1 producer and would get a limitation of \$3,000. * * *

Mr. BREEDING. I would like to make this further remark, that if we put this limitation on at \$3,000, it will automatically cut out 40 percent of the operators in the summer fallow wheat-producing area of the United States from participation in the soil bank.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I add that some of the examples that have been brought to our committee would lead to the belief that somebody should be cut out. (103 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 10006 (July 9, 1957).)

And in the other body, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the senior manager for the Senate in the conference committee, said:

I think one producer could be a man who owns several farms and works them all by self-help. But if he had a tenant on each farm, each tenant would be a producer. (103 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 12105 (August 1, 1957).)

In other words, Garvey Farms, which owns many farms and works them all, is 1 producer, and subject to the \$3,000 limitation.

There has been reference made by my friend from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] to a letter written by the Department of Agriculture last summer, on August 9, 1957, to the Comptroller General, and the Comptroller General's reply of August 26. Hearings, pp. 203-207. The letter written by the Department of Agriculture on August 9, 1957, omitted entirely to give the clear legislative history of the limitation which I have just given. Thus it was that the Comptroller General, who unfortunately did not bother to do his own research into the legislative history, likewise in his opinion of August 26, 1957 completely ignored the legislative history to which I have just referred.

It is no wonder that the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], had this to say when these letters were placed in the RECORD:

I would respectfully differ with the construction which the Comptroller General has given. We are all familiar with the intent of the original act; it was to take land out of production. I would say, however, in my opinion that, when the Congress adopted the amendment limiting the payment per producer, quite definitely that changed the intent of the act to one of something of a relief payment, in line with certain other actions that were taken on other laws. Particularly is that true since the basis for the limitation were the large amounts that were paid as shown by our prior investigation (hearings, p. 207).

The limitation of \$3,000 to any one producer means clearly that one producer, whether he be an owner, a tenant, or a sharecropper, or whether he has one farm or many farms, is entitled to \$3,000. It is a clear and simple amendment, and I hope it is adopted.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLT. Can a corporation receive payment under the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. REUSS. Surely, a corporation can receive payment up to \$3,000.

Mr. HOLT. Can it receive payment over \$3,000?

Mr. REUSS. Certainly not.

Mr. HOLT. I notice the gentleman did not mention "corporation" in his amendment.

Mr. REUSS. That is right. The word "producer" is advisedly used. That is one of the reasons I have a little difficulty with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], that the word "individual" or "individual participant" might conceivably be construed to rule out a corporation.

Mr. HOLT. Would it not be safe to put the word "corporation" in the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. REUSS. I think not. I would like to use the same language that Congress weighed so carefully last year and which the legislative history so clearly delineated as limiting payments to one producer whether he owned one farm or a hundred.

Mr. BOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BOYLE. Is it the gentleman's notion that there are at least 10 producers in the United States that have received payments in excess of \$50,000 in derogation of the specific congressional intent that payments should be held to a ceiling of \$3,000?

Mr. REUSS. I cannot tell exactly how many violations of the \$3,000 per producer limitation there have been, because the Department of Agriculture refuses to give us the figures on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. HARRISON of Virginia, Mr. REUSS was permitted to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. I am still concerned about the use of the word "producer." In the letter from the Department of Agriculture to the Comptroller General seeking this ruling nullifying the plain intent of the Congress, the department says this:

The term "participant" has been used by the Congress in the same connection in previous appropriation acts and has been construed to mean that the limitation applies to a person with respect to all farms in which he has an interest. It appears that Congress by the use of the word "producer" in connection with the soil bank appropriation rather than the word "participant" clearly meant to distinguish between the two programs.

Now that does not mean anything to me, but if that play on words is going to be used as an excuse to distort the intent of the legislative enactment, then does not the gentleman think that we should take direct notice of that play on words and write into the law the technical words that they say were necessary to accomplish our purpose?

Mr. REUSS. That could surely be done and if the gentleman thinks it would improve the substitute amendment, I will be glad to ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that the word "producer" in the substitute amendment be changed to read "participant" al-

though the 2 are, of course, as any 3-year-old could tell you, identical.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS] to modify the amendment?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REUSS as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. LAIRD: On page 4, line 9, add the following language: "No part of this appropriation shall be used to formulate, administer, or implement an acreage-reserve program which would result in total compensation being paid to any one participant in excess of \$3,000."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I will yield to the gentleman in just a second, after I have made the point in response to the gentleman from Virginia that in the opinion of the author of this substitute amendment, the change just made has no significance. Participant is as good a word and no better than producer and producer is as good a word as participant, and with the use of either word it applies to owner, landlord, tenant, sharecropper, and either word limits him to \$3,000 whether he has 1 farm, 10 farms, or 100 farms.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I regret to have to stand up here and oppose my good friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin. He has been very conscientious and very sincere in offering his amendment. You know, oddly enough, I was going to support his amendment until he added to it. But when he added to it, he made it impossible for me to support his amendment. I will tell you why he made it impossible because now you are establishing a different set of rules. You have farmers who have entered into agreements. You have farmers who have signed up. Some of them may be placed under the \$500 million; and you have some others that come under this additional authorization that we are making today of \$250 million. Therefore, you have two different sets of rules for farmers who have signed up. If that is not confusion enough, how in the world are you going to go out here at this day and time, after you have published in the Federal Register the rates of pay and after you have set all the rules and after the Department of Agriculture and the Comptroller General has ruled, and whether they have ruled rightly or wrongly is not the question, but they have entered into those rules and they have entered into those regulations and they have publicized that, and now we are almost on the verge of a planting season and we start to change the rules here in the Congress.

That is plainly and simply what we are doing. What kind of business is that for the Congress to be getting into that sort of thing?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] is absolutely correct. If we accept the amendment as recently changed by the gentleman from Wisconsin, it will make two different funds and two different regulations out of the same general appropriation for the same program; will it not? It will make the program impossible of operation.

Mr. MARSHALL. I would hate to administer a program, I would hate to see the Congress of the United States impose rules, such as that. It would mean that as far as we are concerned we are assuming some responsibilities in this year's crop that we ought not to assume. That is why I feel that both of these amendments should be defeated.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true that people enter into agreements with tenants about the first of the year? The year is from January 1 to December 31. Is it not true that landlords and tenants have already made arrangements and they are already planting cotton in southern Texas where contracts have been made? For us to change the rules now and disturb those contracts would bring on an impossible situation which would certainly bring the Congress into considerable contempt among the farmers of the country who understand this program.

Mr. MARSHALL. It is also true that they have entered into agreements prior to February 20. The gentleman is talking about leasing arrangements, but they have made application for contracts which expire on the 20th of February. It would mean undue confusion. The farmers would not know which agreement they had applied for. It would mean some would be in and some would be out. I cannot imagine anything more confusing right at the planting season than for something like this to happen.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield. I have such high regard for the gentleman that I know that had he recognized exactly what he was doing with this thing he would not have offered his amendments.

Mr. REUSS. Not half as high as the regard I have for the gentleman; but I think, however, the gentleman is wrong on this. The original substitute amendment proposed by me, "producer" goes to the new \$250 million. The improved language which I accepted at the suggestion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRISON] in no way changes the sense of that. Both "producer" and "participant"—call him what you will—we are now providing what we provided last summer; that anybody who operates a farm can get only \$3,000 under acreage reserve, no matter whether he operates 1 farm or 20 farms. We are not changing that in any way. If any large corporate farms have signed, with the hope of getting another \$300,000, frankly I cannot feel very sorry if he does not get it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment of-

ferred by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER as an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. LAIRD: In lieu of 2,500 insert the figure 3,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I do this for the purpose of fixing it so there can be no qualms on the part of anybody about doing the right thing. The right thing is to have this \$3,000 limitation in there and have it so clear that there can be no question about it. I am afraid that that is the only way you could do it. Let us get over this idea of being so squeamish about a lot of things. Let us try to do our job and do it as near right as we can.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I take this time to ask the chairman of the subcommittee if we pass this bill as it now stands, without either the Laird amendment or the Reuss amendment, if we pass it just as it stands, will it not have in it the same \$3,000 limitation for the additional money that applies to the original \$500 million?

Mr. WHITTEN. It is my further thought in view of the language used in the bill that this is an additional amount to an existing program.

Mr. POAGE. Subject to all the limitations in the original act?

Mr. WHITTEN. I would take it that any commonsense determination of it would be that the \$3,000 applied to both programs.

Mr. POAGE. The bill brought in today in no way removes any of the limitations that were placed on the appropriations last year, does it?

Mr. WHITTEN. It is my opinion that the funds would be commingled; and, based on that, that the \$3,000 limit would carry forward.

Mr. POAGE. That is exactly my opinion.

Mr. WHITTEN. That being true, I oppose the amendment because I think it would go forward whether we adopt the amendment or not.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. POAGE. I will gladly yield, but first let me yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS].

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman. I see the point of the gentleman from Texas. The unfortunate thing, however, is that the \$3,000 limitation as it is in existing legislation has been so distorted—well, I will not use a harsher word—by Secretary Benson that we cannot really feel that the will of Congress is being done. Therefore, I feel it is necessary to get in that new \$3,000 limitation to the participant or producer as the case may be so that it may be clear that we want it to apply to 1 farm and to more than 1 farm.

Mr. POAGE. I now yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I would like to read this proviso from the appropriation bill:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation which would result in total compensation being paid to the subscribers in excess of \$500 million with respect to the 1958 crops, or the total compensation being

paid to any one producer in excess of \$3,000 with respect to the 1958 crop—

Clearly that limitation is entirely limited to the \$500 million.

Mr. POAGE. You mean in the original bill?

Mr. TABER. In the original bill. It would not go further and apply to the bill that is now before us.

Mr. POAGE. That would be true unless this is an amendment to the original appropriation. We oftentimes amend "the act of 1936 as amended." Is not this "the act of 1957 as amended"?

Mr. TABER. This is not an amendment; if it were, it would be out of order. It has been ruled by the Chair today that it is a supplementary appropriation, independent.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we cannot close debate. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I would like 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has noted the Members seeking recognition and will divide the time amongst them. It will amount to 2½ minutes each.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe all the Members standing wanted time.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. WHITTEN yielded 1½ minutes of his time to Mr. MAHON).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the adoption of these amendments in my judgment would represent a most unfair action on the part of the Congress and I urge the House to vote them down. It would be an inexcusable betrayal of the farmers of the country. I am not speaking for the acreage-reserve program. We already have it whether it is good or bad. It is bad in many respects. It has been held that individual farm owners of one or more than one farm can get soil-bank acreage payments on each separate farm. Under that interpretation, corn farmers, wheat farmers, cotton farmers, and others have made agreements for farm operations for 1958. The tenants and landlords have entered into binding contracts. They have made their plans for this crop year. They have already signed up. Most of them who will be in the soil-acreage program have already signed up. It must be understood they have been notified by their Government out of Washington what the situation would be, what the rate of pay would be, and how the funds would be distributed. After those binding contracts have been entered into on or before January 1, the beginning of the farm year, for this Congress to come in now and say it will change the ground rules, that those contracts are invalid, that farmers cannot proceed as had already been agreed to under the interpretation of the law, would be such an indefensible action on

the part of the Congress that it would bring a storm of indignation and protests from the people. I do not see why we want to even entertain for a moment any such ridiculous breach of faith. For myself, I want to disclaim any part of this sort of action which would lead the farmer to believe, and properly so, that he could have no confidence in Congress or in the Government or in the regulations. To be against the soil bank is all right, but to be in favor of bad faith and a betrayal of trust is a different situation. The amendments would be equivalent to a breach of trust.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the gentleman is absolutely correct. I feel the adoption of either one of these amendments would make the entire program unworkable from an administration viewpoint. The gentleman is correct when he says he wants no part in the offering of such amendments.

Mr. MAHON. If the Members of the House realized the situation, I do not believe they would vote for the amendments to change the rules in the middle of the game.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Is not the whole purpose of this appropriation to keep faith where the Government has made a commitment?

Mr. MAHON. Yes. We will be keeping faith by making this appropriation. I hope we will not by adopting these amendments practice an even greater breach of faith than the denial of the appropriation would have been.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

[Mr. CEDERBERG addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOYLE].

Mr. BOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Reuss amendment. In connection with the amendment, from everything that has been said today, it appears that the soil bank is no longer a bank, but it is empty. Since it is empty we are faced with the proposition of voting additional money to carry on its further function and operation, that of affording the opportunity for all producers to participate in the program as was guaranteed by the Soil Bank Act.

It is with considerable misgivings that I note a large number of farmers were turned away, particularly when it was reported by the announcement of the Department of Agriculture in its program for spring-planted crops last November as a basis for entering into 1958 acreage reserve agreements, that they would have a signing up period from January 13 through March 7, 1958.

The testimony is indisputable that the rates offered by the Department to farmers in cotton and corn areas caused them to sign up or attempt to sign up with such speed that they exhausted the authorized fund of \$500 million within a period of a few days of the signing up period. It appears that the situation amounts in equity jurisprudence to estoppel. I do not think that the farmers who did not sign up have any rights of a contractual nature; they really have no basis to complain that they are being forced to abide by a new set of rules, or a new bundle of rights. Anything we do today is really a gratuity in the interest of equity and good conscience. Personally, I do not care too much about the soil bank. In actual operation it has failed to justify its existence.

Surely in all good conscience since the Department of Agriculture held the signing-up date to and including March 7, it is now unfair to select only certain producers on a first-come-first-served basis.

It appears that the rationale in either the substitute amendment or the amendment itself is to keep any one producer from probably getting as much as \$300,000 if he has a sufficient number of farms.

A look at the language of Public Law 85-118, 71st United States Statutes at Large, pages 189-196, shows that the language haec verba is univocal and unequivocal when it says:

No part of this appropriation shall be used to formulate and administer an acreage reserve program which would result in total compensation being paid to any one producer in excess of \$3,000 with respect to the 1958 crops.

When it says one producer, it means just what it says. The design of the legislation was to protect the family farmer, the small farmer.

Although I do not feel it necessary under the existing language of the act, I have no quarrel with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] which says the same thing only in different language:

To any one individual or corporation participating in excess of \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that any department would follow the \$3,000 limitation, that is imposed already by law, on the \$500 million program. For that reason I have not seen the necessity of offering an amendment here. However, the same language carried in the earlier amendment would do no harm. I would like to point out that whatever the feelings of the Congress might have been in passing the original soil-bank bill, when there was no limitation on the number of acres that you might put in, it was one type of law, but the minute you put in \$3,000 per producer, you made it a people's bill, changing the original intent of the act. And, I think the intention of the \$3,000 provision was for the purpose of seeing that no producer could be paid more than \$3,000 if he had 100 farms. That is the way the lan-

guage reads to me, but that is not the way the Comptroller General's opinion held. For that reason I would say whether this amendment is adopted or not, I take the view that the program would be tied down by the \$3,000 already in existence.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

The question was taken; and the Chairman being in doubt, the Committee divided and there were—ayes 115, noes 24.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS].

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] as amended by the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MAHON) there were—ayes 137, noes 17.

So the amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WALTER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR GLEN CANYON DAM

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the failure of the Appropriations Committee to furnish \$10 million in new appropriations for the continued orderly construction of Glen Canyon Dam is, in my opinion, a classical example of penny-wise and pound-foolish.

It is true that the committee has authorized the Department of Interior to transfer funds from "any definite annual appropriations available" for Glen Canyon. If the committee intended by this blank check to sugarcoat the bitter pill of no new funds, it was unsuccessful. The trouble is that the blank check is drawn on a bank without assets. The Department does not have funds in the amount of \$10 million to transfer to Glen Canyon unless the committee intends it to discontinue such programs as the educational and welfare services to Indians and other similar functions.

Let us examine the present status of Glen Canyon Dam and it will become apparent to Members of this body what damage will be done if Congress fails to approve the \$10 million requested for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

The prime contract on Glen Canyon was awarded in April 1957. The firm contract price was \$107.9 million. This figure, by the way, was \$27.6 million under engineer's estimate. Since that time, work has progressed rapidly. There are now approximately 2,500 workers who have moved into the isolated area where the dam is being built.

No one doubts—and the committee does not contend—that eventually this prime contract will be completed and the full amount paid. The only question appears to be at what speed should work proceed. Should it proceed at a pace that contractor determines would be the most economical or should it proceed at a rate determined by a group of lay Congressmen who have never even seen the project. I do not contend that we should turn over the pursestrings of the Treasury to a contractor. But I do contend that the Appropriations Committee—after a large contract has been entered into—should give serious weight to the funding requirements necessary for the contractor to operate at a speed he determines to be most economical.

Suppose, through lack of appropriations, this contractor is required to close down until new appropriations are made available next fiscal year. What will happen to the 2,500 workers who have moved to this isolated site? Who will pay their unemployment compensation? Who will furnish relief checks? Is this economy? The \$10 million supplemental appropriation will be spent sometime. Is not the contractor—whose only interest is building the project as economically as possible—the best judge of when it should be spent?

An unnecessary delay in the construction of Glen Canyon places an unfair burden on the residents of the Upper Colorado River Basin States. These people are obligated to repay the entire cost of this project through power and water purchases. Under the terms of the authorizing legislation, they are also charged interest at the rate of 2½ percent on all funds advanced for the proportion of this project chargeable to power. And this interest is charged during the construction period. It is no small item. By June 30, 1958—if this \$10 million supplemental request is approved—nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in interest will have accrued. To add to the amount of this interest burden by unnecessarily delaying the completion of this project is not only unfair to the people who must repay its cost but it threatens the feasibility of the entire project.

At this point I am submitting for the record a breakdown of interest charges that already have been added to the amount that our people are obligated to repay to the Federal Treasury:

Colorado River storage project, Glen Canyon unit	2 1/2
Rate of interest (percent)	2 1/2
Interest charged to June 30, 1957	\$67,647
Estimated interest to June 30, 1958, exclusive of \$10,000,000 supplemental	397,436
Estimated interest to June 30, 1958, including \$10,000,000 supplemental	707,931

Colorado River storage project, Glen Canyon unit—Continued

PURPOSE OF SUPPLEMENTAL

Glen Canyon Dam and Reservoir:	\$7,073,000
Prime contract	
Colorado River Bridge contract	817,500
Minor contracts	172,000
Noncontract costs	150,000
Glen Canyon powerplant and switchyard: Prime contract	12,000
Service facilities:	
Water supply system	100,000
Miscellaneous camp facilities	770,000
Minor contracts	495,500
Noncontract costs	410,000
Total	10,000,000

The action of the committee in refusing to appropriate supplemental funds, and consequently delaying construction of Glen Canyon Dam, may have a costly impact on other Government projects throughout the United States.

When a contractor submits a firm bid for a project whose construction stretches over a period of years, he assumes that Congress will not unduly delay his work by not appropriating the funds he needs. How else can he submit a firm bid, except upon that assumption.

If contractors through bitter experience find that construction is turned off and on like a water faucet, they will begin to feather their bids in order to cushion the expensive impact of these delays. The bids received on all Government contracts will be higher.

Mr. Speaker, I think members of the committee were sincere in their belief that the Department of the Interior could find the additional funds the contractor needs in order to keep operating until next year's appropriations are available. I cannot and will not believe the committee intends to add unnecessary interest charges to the bill our people must repay. I can only hope that when the committee reexamines the ability of the Department to raise funds from other functions—reexamines this ability and finds it wanting, as I did—that they will agree that the additional \$10 million in new funds should be granted.

DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN UNCOMPLETED VESSELS

Mr. BOLLING, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 483, Rept. No. 1392), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8547) to authorize the disposal of certain uncompleted vessels. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDMENT OF COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

Mr. BOLLING, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 484, Rept. No. 1393), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 376) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading in onion futures in commodity exchanges. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mr. BOLLING, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 485, Rept. No. 1394), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4504) to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDMENT OF COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file a supplemental report to accompany the bill, H. R. 376. The purpose of the supplemental report is to correct the original report so as to comply with rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

THE COMMUNIST COUP IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the Czechoslovaks are one of the most hard

working, talented, and dauntless of all the peoples of Europe. By dint of perseverance and persistence they manage to make themselves politically independent and economically self-supporting under the most adverse circumstances. They are brave and courageous in fighting for their heritage and for their ideals, such as freedom and independence. People with such sterling attributes certainly deserve a better lot than has been theirs during most of modern times.

For centuries their country was parceled out among powerful Germanic monarchs, and they were held down under oppressive foreign regimes. Nevertheless they never gave up their centuries-old dream of national independence and freedom. Their dream came true in 1918, at the end of World War I. At once they set out to make their re-created country an outpost of genuine democracy in the very heart of Europe. Thanks to the able leadership of the great Thomas Masaryk and his devoted supporters, they succeeded supremely well in this difficult and worthy task. For two decades the Czechs and Slovaks were free and they made the most of their freedom. Then, in 1938, came the Nazis who brutally put an end to Czechoslovak freedom. In the ensuing war the Czechoslovaks were almost forgotten. The Czechs, however, again succeeded in regaining their freedom at the end of World War II.

But the freedom thus regained in 1945 was a mere shadow of the real freedom they enjoyed during the interwar years. From 1945 on for several years while they tried to withstand totalitarian threats and pressures from the U. S. S. R., the Communists were determined to employ all the trickery and treachery in their efforts to destroy Czechoslovak democracy. This they did 10 years ago, attaining their goal on February 25, 1948.

Once in power the Communists have never relaxed their hold on Czechoslovaks. They have done their worst to suppress all forms of freedom in the country. They have been particularly harsh on religious leaders. Early in 1951 they placed Archbishop Beran under arrest and since then he has been not only barred from performing his duty, but we do not even know of his fate. The archbishop and all his unfortunate countrymen are isolated from the free world in their beloved homeland. Still those stout-hearted and tough Czechoslovaks have not given up their hope for freedom, even though they have suffered during the last 10 years under inhuman Communist tyranny. We all hope and pray on this day that soon they will attain their freedom, and in freedom enjoy peace.

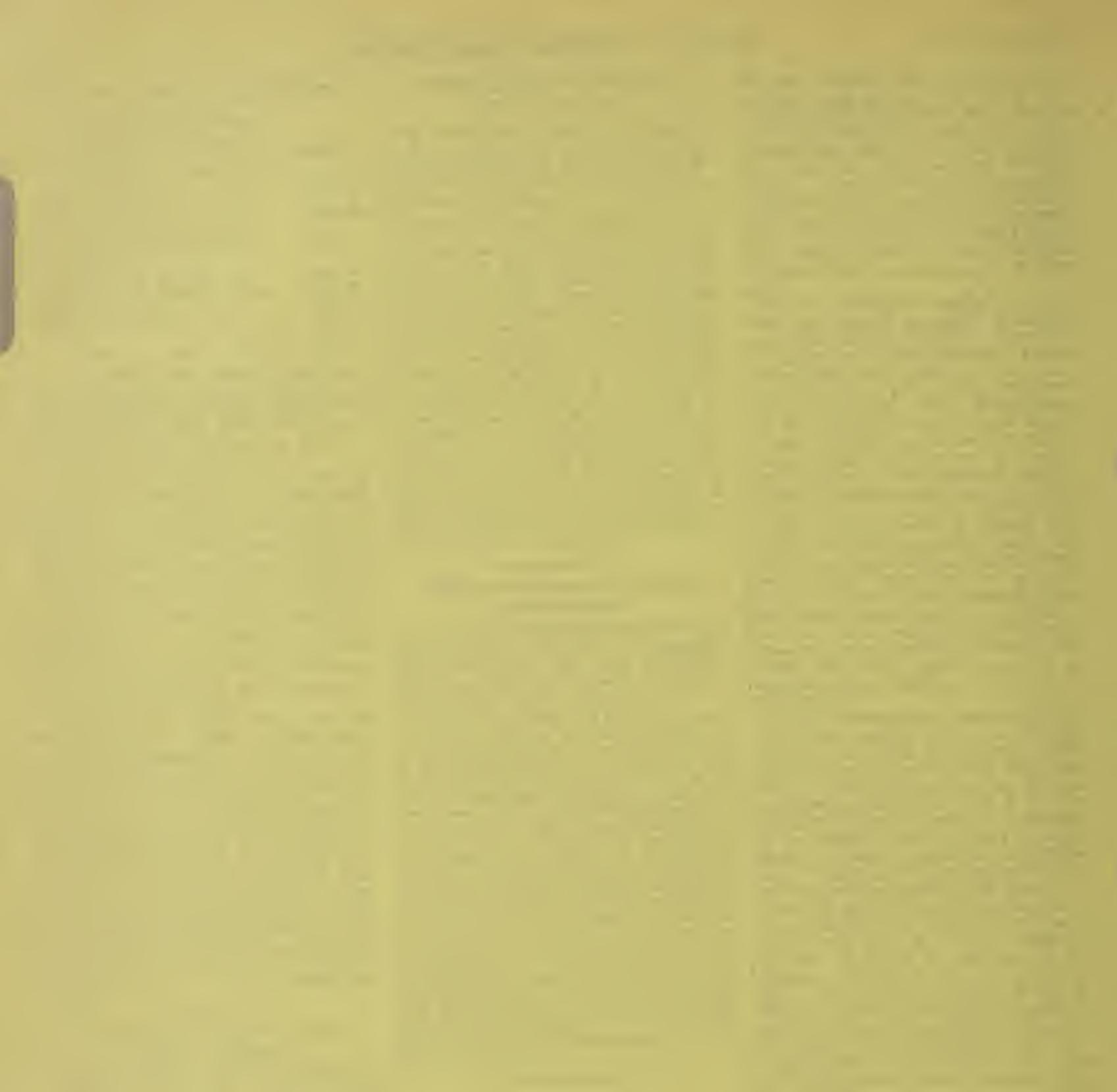
WILKES-BARRE AND HANOVER TOWNSHIP FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced an amendment to the Flood Control Act of 1936 to provide for the repair and improvement of flood control

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 27, 1958
For actions of February 26, 1958
85th-2d, No. 30

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 6.

HOUSE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10881. pp. 2516-47

Rejected an amendment by Rep. Taber, by a vote of 26 to 90, to provide that no part of this appropriation would be used to make payments under the acreage reserve program of more than \$16 per acre. p. 2517

2. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Morano defended the Secretary's farm policies, stating that "he has gained more in stature, in the respect of his fellow citizens, by his courageous defense of the policies he believes best for the Nation." p. 2516

Rep. Andersen, Minn., criticized the Secretary's farm policies and the President's defense of the Secretary, and stated that it was now up to Congress to enact its own farm program. pp. 2530-31

3. PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee held hearing to consider granting of a rule on H. R. 9020, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act. Announced that further action will be postponed

until the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has acted on H. R. 5282, to amend the anti-trust laws by vesting in the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic acts or practices and other unlawful restraints in commerce by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products. Witnesses heard on the rule were Representatives Cooley, Poage, Hill, Dixon, and Harris." p. D147

4. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported H. R. 10459, to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington. p. D146
5. WILDLIFE. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee ordered reported H. R. 10679 and H. R. 10803, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to utilize funds available under the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act to acquire by lease, purchase, or exchange, small wetland and pothole areas to be designated as "Waterfowl Production Areas." p. D147
6. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. The Appropriations Committee was granted permission until midnight Thurs., Feb. 27, to file a report on this bill. p. 2516
7. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Metcalf resigned from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and Rep. Anderson, Mont., was elected to the Committee. p. 2516
8. FARM LOANS. Conferees were appointed on S. 1002, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to the same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen. Senate conferees were appointed August 26, 1957. p. 2547
9. POULTRY AND EGGS. Rep. Scudder spoke on the nutritive value of eggs in the human diet, and inserted tables on production and per capital consumption of poultry and eggs. pp. 2549-51
10. FOREIGN TRADE. The Foreign Affairs Committee submitted a report pertaining to a special study mission to the Mediterranean and Near East (H. Rept. 1407). p. 2567
Received a report, "East-West Trade Developments, 1956-1957," pursuant to the Mutual Defense Assistant Control Act. p. 2567
11. ACP. Received a Miss. Legislature memorial urging Congress to continue ACP in 1959 on the same basis as it operated in 1958. p. 2568
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that there is no further legislative program for this week except what can be taken up by unanimous consent. p. 2547

SENATE

13. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 3039, to extend Public Law 480 (S. Rept. 1323). p. 2436
14. ONION FUTURES. Sen. Potter urged favorable action on S. 778 or S. 1514, to eliminate trading in onion futures in organized markets, and inserted a statement by the President of the National Onion Ass'n urging prohibition of such futures trading. pp. 2462-4

rowing from it. It is not enough for a nation to prove that it wishes to, and can, honestly fulfill its obligations toward other nations and to live in peace with them. The Communist coup d'etat showed that all that is not enough to save a small nation if a powerful neighbor, possessed by a desire for power and expansion, selects the small nation as victim.

In such circumstances a small nation can be swallowed up, in spite of the greatest bravery, if those who wish to build a world of freedom and justice do not come to its aid. A small nation is not secure though it is a member of international organizations which are supposed to secure peace for all, if some powerful members of such organizations are unwilling to, and cannot be forced to, honor the noble declarations which they have signed.

Small nations cannot be secure where there is a double standard—one for the small and weak, the other for the powerful and strong. They cannot be secure if the words used have one meaning for some people and a different meaning for others; if the word "freedom" means to some nations slavery, the word "democracy" a brutal dictatorship, "peace" oppression, "cooperation" enslavement and mere vegetation of the weak and exploited.

Small nations cannot and will not be secure unless there is one standard for all,

unless there is something above all nations, a standard by which their acts are evaluated, a standard which would not permit good to be called evil, and evil good, moral immoral, and immoral moral. Small nations cannot be secure unless certain principles have permanent validity. Small nations cannot be secure as long as anything that serves the self-interests of the strong is called moral. As long as the principle that the end justifies the means is accepted. That is, as long as dialectic materialism rules.

The enslavement of Czechoslovakia showed the world that it is desirable to exchange a narrow nationalism for a higher and broader policy, leading to unification of states, Europe, and the world, and it is right to work for such a goal.

It is, however, a cruel irony of our time, that while the nations which up to now have never enjoyed full independence are achieving it, other nations with a thousand-year-old culture are against their will kept enslaved within the Soviet empire. Supernational units, to be permanent and to be beneficial to all, must be created voluntarily and not by force. As long as freedom is trod on in any corner of the world, freedom everywhere is endangered.

The free world must find ways to free a hundred million people who have been left

at the mercy of an ideology which is foreign to them. The free world must find ways and means so that the promises and obligations—for free and unfeathered elections—so many times solemnly proclaimed during World War II by all the Allies be finally fulfilled. Those promises and obligations were embodied in the charter of United Nations, but up to now honored only by the western members of the World War II alliance.

Whenever the Czechoslovaks are not masters in their own house, things are not well with the world. Czechoslovakia has been a beacon light to freedom and justice showing the way to peace. There cannot be peace unless and until the beacon is lighted again.

ADJOURNMENT TO 11 A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I move that the Senate now stand adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Thursday, February 27, 1958, at 11 o'clock a. m.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 55: 16-17: *As for me, I will call upon God. Evening and morning and at noon, will I pray; and He shall hear my voice.*

Eternal and ever-blessed God, Thou art high and holy but always waiting to welcome all who come unto Thee with a humble spirit and a contrite heart.

Grant that during this day our wills may be brought into complete harmony with Thy divine will for our wills are ours to make them Thine.

May our minds and hearts be kindled with a greater zeal and enthusiasm for those moral and spiritual realities and resources which Thou hast ordained for the building of a nobler civilization.

We pray that we may sense our responsibilities in the realm of universal history and strive to gain for all mankind the blessings which we daily ask and seek for ourselves.

To Thy name we ascribe all the praise. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE BENSON—A MAN OF PRINCIPLE

(Mr. MORANO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, it is often said that all the world loves a lover. If there is one thing more universally loved than a lover, it is the fighter who stands up and fights for his ideas and his principles.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson is just such a man. I believe he has gained more in stature, in the respect of his fellow citizens, by his courageous defense of the policies he believes best for the Nation.

For once we have a Secretary of Agriculture who views the farm problem as a national problem, not a sectional one. He views his job as an important cog in the national machinery. Not as an instrument for coddling a small bloc of important votes.

Mr. Benson has demonstrated his interest in the farmer. He wants him off the perpetual dole. He, too, must have his self-respect, his American right to earn his living by the sweat of his brow and the fruits of his soil.

The world needs more of the courage of Secretary Benson. Far too many dedicated public officials are too quick to kneel and bow before political on-

slaught, giving way to their adversaries with nothing more than token resistance.

I believe that farmer, consumer, and taxpayer—in short, the American public, either openly or in the inner recesses of their heart, are proud of the courageous stand of our Secretary of Agriculture.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight Thursday, February 27, to file a report on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1959.

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, when will that be coming up on the floor of the House?

Mr. GARY. On Tuesday of next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order on the bill.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, in reviewing the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday I noticed certain typographical errors in the remarks I made. I ask unanimous consent that these may be corrected in the permanent edition of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 13]

Ashmore	Frazier	Murray
Barden	Gordon	Passman
Blatnik	Grant	Pillion
Blitch	Green, Pa.	Powell
Brown, Mo.	Gwinn	Radwan
Buckley	Hays, Ark.	Rivers
Carrigg	Holifield	Roberts
Celler	Ikard	Shelley
Colmer	Kean	Shuford
Davis, Ga.	Knutson	Sieminski
Dorn, N. Y.	McGregor	Teague, Tex.
Engle	McVey	Vursell
Everett	Macdonald	Williams, N. Y.
Fallon	Machrowicz	Young
Forand	Meader	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 383 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following resignation from committee:

FEBRUARY 26, 1958.

The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

LEE METCALF,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 488) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: LEROY H. ANDERSON, Montana.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: ROBERT A. EVERETT, Tennessee.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 10881, with Mr. WALTER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

THE CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read down to and including line 9 on page 4 of the bill.

All the time for debate and amendments to the pending paragraph had expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 4, line 9, strike out the period and insert: "Provided, That no payment under acreage reserve shall be made above \$16 per acre out of this appropriation."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman care to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Under the basic act the Secretary has authority to set the rate of payment, and I respectfully submit that were this amendment to change that legislative authority which is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

THE CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard?

Mr. TABER. It is a pure limitation on the funds involved in that paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair feels that the amendment is a limitation.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, if I may be permitted to proceed, I would like to make a further statement in connection with the point of order. Contracts by the Secretary under the authority granted in the act have already been entered into far beyond the amount in this amendment. I would make the point of order that this amendment which would apply to contracts already in existence with the Government would be out of order.

THE CHAIRMAN. If what the gentleman states is true, that this would affect contracts already entered into, then the point of order is well taken. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] intend that the amendment apply to existing contracts or contracts that would be entered into in futuro?

Mr. TABER. The hearings before the committee show beyond any question that there is not a valid contract that has been entered into under this section of the law. The hearings themselves disclose that the Department has only tentative contracts for anything. They have no contracts and no authority to contract for anything beyond what has been appropriated for.

THE CHAIRMAN. Is it the intention that by this amendment the \$500 million already appropriated should be affected?

Mr. TABER. It is not; it could not be, because otherwise it would be changing existing law. It is specifically limited to this particular appropriation.

THE CHAIRMAN. However, this amendment provides that no payment under the acreage reserve shall be made above \$16. No payment certainly relates to the entire quantum. If this is limited to the amount in the bill then, of

course, in the opinion of the Chair the point of order should not be sustained. However, if this does apply to the \$500 million then the Chair would be constrained to rule that the point of order should be sustained.

Mr. TABER. I inserted in the amendment the specific words "out of this appropriation," so that it would not apply to the \$500 million.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

THE CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to point out this, however.

THE CHAIRMAN. The regular order is, the Chair has ruled and the point of order is not sustained.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I make a further point of order against the amendment?

THE CHAIRMAN. The Chair will rule on the point of order that has been made. The point of order is not sustained.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to interpose at this point, but with reference to the statement of the Chairman may I respectfully submit that this is not an appropriation, but is an authorization of a program. The amendment providing for the \$175 million is the announcement of a program and funds for that program will be in next year's bill. Therefore, the ruling announced by the Chair, I respectfully submit, while it might apply if this were an appropriation, should not prevail since this is in addition to a program funds for which are not even included in this bill. The rules that apply to limitations on appropriations would not apply in this instance. For that reason I again submit that this amendment is subject to a point of order because it has to do with an appropriation that is not in the bill.

THE CHAIRMAN. The Chair regrets to be compelled to disagree with the gentleman. In the opinion of the Chair this is very clearly a limitation on the appropriation contained in the pending bill.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the amendment?

THE CHAIRMAN. The Chair has announced that all debate on this paragraph has been closed.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 26, noes 90.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

OPERATING EXPENSES, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service," including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, \$75,000; and

the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$27,500" to "\$39,500."

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FORD: On page 7, line 23, strike out "\$100" and insert in lieu thereof "\$50."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the committee will accept the amendment if the gentleman will permit us to take it to conference and give it consideration there.

THE CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on certain nonadministrative expenses, is increased from "\$36,000,000" to "\$38,000,000."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YATES: Page 8, line 8, strike out the period following "'\$38,000,000'" and insert a semicolon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the funds herein made available shall be used to process or approve any applications for mortgage insurance unaccompanied by a building permit showing compliance with applicable local building law or regulations."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, every large community in this Nation is faced with the problem of slum clearance. This amendment is designed to prevent the creation of slums. The title I program of the Federal Government which permits the insurance of loans made for repairs of existing housing is frequently used in communities such as Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and the other metropolitan communities of the country for the conversion of existing properties into apartments and small cubicles for the housing of many more families than the houses were originally intended for. This results in the creation of a slum property. If permitted on an extensive scale, it results in the creation of a slum area. Last year the commissioner of buildings of the City of Chicago faced with an almost insuperable problem in this respect addressed a letter to the Housing Commissioner, Norman P. Mason, on July 30. This is what he said in part:

We are confronted with a very serious problem in Chicago that has curtailed our program to make Chicago a safer and healthier city in which to live.

We are, it is true, making considerable headway but one factor which interferes with our success is illegal conversions. These are made without obtaining building permits but are aided and abetted with the help of title I FHA improvement loans under the present provisions of your regulations.

A tremendous step forward would be taken in coping with the problem of illegal conversions by appropriate amendments to your present regulations.

The Commissioner of Housing, Mr. Mason, rejected the application of the building commissioner of Chicago.

The purpose of my amendment is to require a compliance with local law where a building permit is required by a municipality for a repair job on a house, for structural changes in a building, for rehabilitation purposes. It would require the lender to make sure that a building permit has been issued before FHA will guarantee his loan. In this way, the people of the local community and the local community itself is protected against the blight caused by creeping slums.

Mr. Chairman, Chicago and other great cities are faced with a very great fire hazard because of slum conditions. There has been several fires of major proportions in blighted areas, which have resulted in the loss of several lives. The attack on the slums and unconscionable slum owners is being pressed, but it cannot be won without the aid of the lending institutions. On January 18 the Chicago Tribune reported that Chicago's Mayor Daley, in furtherance of his campaign to eliminate slums, told the bankers and financial houses that:

Insurance companies should make sure that every building is reasonably suited for human habitation and has not been declared hazardous by the fire and building departments before issuing a fire-protection policy.

Not only should fire-insurance companies be concerned with substandard buildings, but also those concerns writing casualty or public-liability insurance.

Banks and building-and-loan agencies and all other groups which loan money to make building repairs and improvements should make certain that they see a plan and a city-approved permit for any building construction or remodeling before granting a loan.

That is why this amendment is essential—to require FHA cooperation.

It will have a second salutary purpose and effect in protecting the Federal Government. The Federal Government assures payment of the loan by the lending institution. If the properties are used for illegal conversions and result in overcrowding, deterioration, and the creation of a slum property, the security for the protection of the Federal Government is greatly diminished. If it becomes a slum property, it runs the risk of being closed under the police regulations of the local community and, if it is closed, the Federal Government as a secondary guarantor is responsible. For both of these reasons—first, for the health and safety of the local community, and second, for the protection of the Federal Government—I urge the acceptance of my amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the committee will not contest this amendment at this time provided it is clearly understood by our very able and genial friend that the committee reserves the right to make a final decision on the amendment. We think, perhaps, it might be legislation which deserves the consideration of the legislative committee. Secondly, the matter is under consideration at this time by the administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, and we will seek his advice.

If it develops that the Government is in the position of enforcing the local building code in the great city of Chicago, we will throw it out of the way.

THE CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

The amendment was agreed to.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$3,500,000, none of which shall be for personal services.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YATES: On page 8, line 12, strike out all of the sentence following "\$3,500,000" and insert a period.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, it is inconceivable that this amendment is required at this time. This is a time for urgency. I could have understood the action of the Appropriations Committee had this reduction taken place before the Russian sputniks were projected into their orbits, but that today we should seek to cut the funds for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics by 50 percent is unthinkable.

Would you favor a reduction at this time in the appropriations for the Air Force? Would you favor a reduction at this time in the appropriation for the high-speed bomber program? Would you favor a reduction in the appropriation at this time for the missile program? That is exactly the effect of the reduction in the appropriation for the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics.

Last year NACA requested \$7 million from the Bureau of the Budget in order to meet its obligations and responsibilities under the stepped-up program. The Bureau of the Budget cut the request of NACA by \$2 million. It came before our subcommittee. Our subcommittee cut it an additional \$1,500,000. So that now, of the \$7 million requested, the funds appropriated for NACA are exactly 50 percent of what they requested.

But, to add insult to injury, to confound the evil that was done, there is a limitation on the expenditure of the funds by NACA. The bill grants NACA funds requested for rocket research. It grants funds requested for the purchase of rockets. It grants funds requested for additional power to carry out these experiments. It grants the funds requested for additional supplies and equipment, for materiel. But then it says that none of the funds may be used for hiring additional employees. We gave NACA the additional equipment and the additional tools it needs to meet its obligations under the stepped-up program, and then we say, "We will not permit you to hire the personnel that you need in order to carry out this program." It is like a rocket, without fuel. It cannot get off the ground.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Last year when a reorganization bill, dealing with aeronautics, was passed by the House, was it not understood that certain personnel would be transferred, or am I wrong about that?

Mr. YATES. I am not aware of what the gentleman is referring to. Perhaps someone else on the committee can answer the gentleman's question.

NACA requested 463 additional employees. Not one—not one additional employee, mind you, is authorized in this supplemental appropriation bill. Does this make sense?

Today we should be doing what the Congress did a few months ago when an appropriation for the Department of Defense was rushed through. The bill was in the form of a supplemental bill, but actually, the funds were borrowed from the 1959 budget.

At that time we were told that what we were doing was buying time; we were taking part of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1959 for the Department of Defense and applying them in the form of supplemental appropriations. In this way funds needed immediately were made available. It was represented that we were buying time for the Air Force, we were buying time for the other defense agencies. NACA is an integral part of our defense structure. Its funds are needed immediately, too. By refusing to take the same action for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics we put a halter upon the other programs which we voted to speed up.

This is a supplemental bill; this is a bill which takes care of the urgent needs of NACA. They say: "We need this money now to cooperate and to carry on our work with the other defense agencies of Government," and yet, in this bill, we refuse to permit them to do so. The regular appropriation bill for NACA will come before this Congress in a few weeks. However, it will not be enacted into law for another 3 to 6 months. Before the House finishes with it, before hearings take place in the committees of the other body, and before the other body passes it, before the President considers it and signs it—another 3 to 6 months. We must not delay. The time for this appropriation is now.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto and to the paragraph close in 8 minutes, and that I may have 5 minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I object. Make it 10 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, and that I be allowed 5 minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

THE CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, first, what is the function of this agency? It is not an operating agency in the sense that it is going to build airplanes; it is purely a research agency. It deals with problems that will confront aviation 10 or more years from today. We all realize, of course, that there is considerable

duplication between NACA and the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

My friend made a very able argument yesterday, but when he offers his amendment today he runs away from his argument; he does not stay with it; he goes in the opposite direction. He quoted a very able man, General Doolittle, who is chairman of the NACA and has been chairman for 1 year.

Do you know what he said? He said that the committee did not give them enough money for power, electric current. We gave them every penny they asked for last year. If they did not ask for enough, was it the committee's fault? Not 1 penny was taken from them. Then they came in and said: "We need a little more money because we want to step up the program for the last 3 months of this year." This bill gives them every penny they asked for.

He said we did not give them enough money for rockets. That is right. Last year we did not give them a penny for rockets because they did not ask for it; they were getting them from the Air Force. But the Air Force said, "We are not going to give you any for the last 3 months of fiscal 1958." The fiscal year ends the 30th of June. So they asked for \$1 million, and the \$1 million is in this bill.

They asked for 153 man-years of additional employment, for the last quarter of the year. They only have 8,200 now. There is no agency in this Government that has grown in manpower and dollars like they have: 8,200 employees doing nothing but pure research.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. Is it not true that only about 3,000 of the 8,200 are engaged in research and that the others are overhead personnel?

Mr. THOMAS. A very nice statement. Mr. Chairman, they are taking out of production eight different items—wind tunnels and some other facilities that employ between 150 and 200 employees. They are taking them out of production. They do not eliminate the 200 employees. They are remodeling different items all the time, research facilities, for instance, and when they are remodeling they are out of production. But the employees are there just the same. As of today they have 200 to 225 unfilled jobs; yet my friend from Illinois thinks they need 153 more employees.

In 30 to 60 days, if the grapevine is right, the NACA will be back to the Congress wanting millions more for space research and missiles, and I believe that this agency ought to have that great responsibility. How many additional thousands of employees will they need? Your guess is just as good as mine. My guess is, they will want another 3,000 or 4,000 people.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I want to point out to the gentleman that the International Cooperation Administration has grown from 571 employees to 12,500 employees.

Mr. THOMAS. That is pretty good.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. During 1958—the present fiscal year—the NACA has a budget appropriated to it of \$106 million. The amount requested in the regular budget for NACA for next year, 1959, is \$106,700,000—the committee has already held hearings on NACA's regular budget.

What we are considering here, is a supplemental request in addition to the regular budget. The amount requested in the supplemental is \$11,700,000; the amount approved by the committee and carried in this bill is \$9,500,000; this amount provides \$6 million for three items of construction; namely, a new building costing \$2,500,000 to centralize data processing at Langley Field, Va., \$2,500,000 for another new ultra-high-temperature testing facility, and \$1 million for instrumentation of a research airplane.

The committee has not been penurious in appropriating for NACA. As indicated \$9,500,000 is carried in this supplemental bill for this agency at this time. I repeat, there is also pending before the committee a regular appropriation bill for NACA for \$106,700,000. The committee will give full and careful consideration to all the needs of this important agency. We should remember that this is merely a supplemental appropriation bill, which is intended to provide some funds needed for work at this time to reduce the time lag in considering the regular budget request. I repeat, any additional funds needed can be considered more carefully in the regular budget. Therefore, I do not share with the gentleman the sense of urgency that he insists upon.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the pending amendment should be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I want to clarify one or two points. I did not say that this committee has not given rockets to NACA. I said that the committee did provide them with funds for the rockets, the committee did provide funds for the power, the committee did provide for the supplies. But the committee did not provide for any employees to carry on the work.

These are the actual figures of the NACA at the present time with respect to employees. It now has on the rolls 7,935 employees. It requested an additional number of 463 employees for the last few months of this fiscal year. Why? For the very simple reason it will seek to employ 9,000 people next year under an expanded program. Why does it want to employ 9,000 next year? Because the President has stepped up this program; because this agency is an integral and important part of the military program. To cut funds from the NACA is like cutting

back an appropriation for the Air Force.

Now, let me read to you why the agency wants this money. I asked the question of Dr. Dryden:

Why do you need this appropriation?

This is what Dr. Dryden said. He is the very able administrator of this agency:

The supplemental appropriation will permit us to begin increasing our personnel; it will permit sufficient funds to buy rockets to carry forward the program in this area, which is applicable to ballistic missiles; it will permit the purchase of enough electric power to be able to schedule the tests required in the new chemical bomber program and the new satellite vehicles and the Polaris missile program.

Do you want action now or do you want to return to a state of relaxation? Do you want a buildup or a letdown? Do you want to continue to be accused of complacency? Do you remember your frame of mind when the sputnik was fired? Were you not worried after October 4? Were you not asking yourself whether the President or the Congress was responsible for the inadequate state of the country's defense? If you want action now, permit this agency to take its place with the Air Force, the Navy, and the Army in keeping our Nation strong.

Mr. FLOOD. I feel now that to add anything would be gilding the lily. I, too, love my friend from Texas, with whom I have worked for 12 years. I know he can charm a bird off the limb of a tree.

But let me tell you that this is a return to normalcy. If this was October or November or December, every one of you would vote for this amendment without hesitation.

Oh, no. So you have changed already. Ah, we are back to where we started, are we? Everything is going to be all right, is it? So you are going to quibble now about 100 or 200 or X hundred employees. Believe me, every word my friend from Illinois said is important to the Department of Defense and to the Polaris weapons system. The Department of Defense, through the Secretary of Defense, today made an announcement in the other body that they are going to come back here and ask for 6 more Polaris weapons systems within the next 30 days. And, you are going to pass it, and it will cost you another billion dollars in addition to this budget. Mark my words. This money is to advance by 3 months the testing of the Polaris system which you are going to vote for within the next 3 months, every dime. And mark my word, you will. You will, to the tune of a billion dollars above the budget. You will vote for it and love it, I hope.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. As though my friend's persuasion was not enough, there was an item that appeared in the Washington Post last Sunday, and I read:

The Soviet Academy of Sciences mapped out yesterday a program to spend 18.2 billion rubles (about \$4½ billion) allotted for scientific development in 1958.

And we are arguing here for \$1.5 million.

Mr. FLOOD. All this is, as far as I am concerned, is to advance the testing of the Polaris system. I am not going to adopt the statistics or the margin for error on the number of employees, but I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that if the science establishment tells me that they want to buy 3 months' time to test the Polaris weapons system and you vote against it, then I declare that you are working deliberately to retard the system.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. YATES) there were—ayes 59, noes 74.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$8,750,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$175,000" to "\$185,000."

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to make a comment on this item and to ask the chairman of the committee a question. Being unfamiliar with what the committee faced, I was somewhat shocked to read in the report that the item for basic research grants for support of science had been decreased from \$7 million to \$2.6 million, and on the other hand that the fellowship program had been increased 13 times and the teacher-training institutes almost twice. I read in the hearings the discussion of this item and was most impressed to learn that the requested amount would enable the National Science Foundation to consider favorably and support not 19 percent of research proposals but 27 percent.

I was further impressed to read that Dr. Klopsteg had said that after four screenings of these proposals for research 70 percent of them were appraised as meritorious.

With this in mind, and having in mind what is apparent to all of us as to the need for basic research, which is not just research but is an educational process, in that the directors of research programs in the various schools and universities work with and train highly skilled students—with all these things in mind I wonder if the chairman of the committee could give us his thinking that led to the recommendation that is now before us.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I say to our colleague from Maine that there is no disposition on the part of the committee to slow down in any respect the activities of the Foundation. To the contrary, we wanted their program to go forward; and to be perfectly frank about it, this is no more an emergency item than the man in the moon. And yet this is a deficiency bill. The Foundation has three programs. We took the money they had and divided it

equally among the three programs rather than to put all the money into one program, with one thought in mind, that it would be far more palatable to the House that way than the other way.

Remember, we have a regular bill coming up in about 4 to 6 weeks with over \$115 million or \$120 million or \$130 million in it. The program is stepped up 3 or 4 times what it was this year. The House is not unanimous by any means on this educational program. We realize that. We were just trying to make it a little more palatable, and I think this does the job.

We have no fault to find with the research program, none whatsoever. We think it is fine. But is nothing akin to an emergency, and this is an emergency bill. Certainly we think the schoolteacher program is wonderful and the fellowship program we think is good, too. We took the amount of money that they requested and divided it equally among the three programs thinking the House would like it better that way. That is my judgment now and I think the committee was practically unanimous in that thinking.

Mr. COFFIN. I thank the able chairman of the committee. I knew that one of his strong points, among others, was fellowship; but when he increased fellowship 13 times, I thought he was stretching a point. But I am very pleased to have this explanation and I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care," \$6,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$366,500" to "\$416,500": *Provided*, That notwithstanding the last proviso under that head, inpatient care and treatment may be furnished to an average of 140,490 beneficiaries during the current fiscal year without any proportionate reduction in expenditures.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to ask some member of the committee for an explanation of the proviso which appears on page 9 from lines 7 to 11. The reason I do that is that members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House have heard that the Administrator intends to cut down the number of beds in veterans' hospitals that will be in active use beginning with the first day of April, so that by the beginning of the next fiscal year the number of beds will not be an average of 140,490, but probably will be reduced to 130,000.

I should like some member of the committee to tell me whether or not that is the intention of this proviso.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to our friend from Pennsylvania that this language was requested by the Veterans' Administration. It gives them more latitude. It means just what it says. The amount of funds they can spend is tied to the number of beds they operate. They came in and said, "We want to renovate some of our beds, we want to improve some of our buildings." Therefore, the number of beds was reduced

but the dollar amount was not reduced. Mr. SAYLOR, I sincerely hope that the total number of beds in our veterans' hospitals will not be reduced.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. I may say that the gentlemen of the committee supported the Veterans' Administration request rather than the Budget Bureau in this connection.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund" for the Glen Canyon project, not to exceed \$10 million; and for the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project, not to exceed \$10 million; to be derived by transfer from any definite annual appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958 and from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation": *Provided*, That no part of any funds allocated to these two project activities shall be used for contracts not in effect as of February 20, 1958.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph beginning on line 20, page 14, and ending on page 15, line 7, on the ground that it changes existing law and is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON. We concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAWSON of Utah: On page 14, line 20, add the following:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"For an additional amount for the 'Upper Colorado River Basin Fund' for the Glen Canyon project, not to exceed \$10 million; and for the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project not to exceed \$10 million: *Provided*, That no part of any funds allocated to these two project activities shall be used for construction contracts not in effect as of February 20, 1958."

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, the point of order which was just sustained throws out the appropriation of \$20 million which was made for the Upper Colorado project and the Trinity project in California, on the theory that the additional language on page 15 providing that the funds must be made available from transfers from other agencies within the Interior Department was legislation on an appropriation bill. The effect of the ruling on the point of order is this. You have completely thrown out the appropriation which the committee intended to make for these two projects. In other words, there is no appropriation whatever in this bill for these two great projects. I want to remind the committee that in both of these cases the work is now in progress. At Gran Canyon Dam there are approximately 2,500 men at work; and if this appropriation is not granted, the project is going to be closed up. These men are going to be put out of work. In addition, the interest is accumulating on the project and it is going to throw the whole financial arrangement on the

project out of kilter. This is very serious. Here is a project that is going. Here is a great dam under construction. There have already been many millions of dollars spent on it. As a matter of fact, there have been many millions of dollars spent on both projects in California and the Upper Colorado. They are well under way. If we shut them down now, the Government itself is going to suffer as well as the people in the area who are paying this money back with interest. On the Upper Colorado project we are paying not only the principal but also the interest, on power features and we are paying it during the course of construction, which has not been required on other projects. If we are held up and we are not able to go ahead with this project, it simply means the interest in going to pile up and we are going to pay for it in the end.

The quicker this dam can be completed and the power put on the line, the quicker we are going to be able to pay it off. I am sure the committee never intended to shut these two projects down. But, that is exactly what is going to happen unless this amendment is adopted. I am sure the committee will not stand for it. The President, I think, according to the press this morning, has made the statement that they may even consider some new starts to help us get over this rough period that we are now in. But, here is a project that is already started. Both of these projects have already been started. A good many millions of dollars have already been spent. To shut them down now and lay the people off of work—to lay many, many thousands of people off who are working on these projects—is simply going to aggravate the situation. I cannot understand for the life of me why we would be wanting to shut these projects up. I had some information this morning that we have approximately 20 new starts that are being made across the seas in foreign countries and they are projects that are being financed with American money. They are new starts. Mind you, here we have projects already underway and projects that have been going, and we are talking of shutting them up. It is absolutely ridiculous.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. What is the name of the gentleman's project?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. It is the Glen Canyon project.

Mr. GROSS. Why does not the gentleman give it a foreign name and he will probably get the money he is asking for.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Well, that might be an answer to it, but if anyone can give me a logical reason—if anyone on the floor can give me a reason why this project should be closed up and these men laid off from work and the contractor forced to pull out his equipment, I would like to know the answer. I hope that this amendment gets the unanimous support of the committee.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not like to be obliged to rise against an amendment offered by my friend, the gentleman from Utah, but I am faced with this situation. When the Bureau of Reclamation appeared before the Committee on Appropriations last year on the Flaming Gorge unit, which is a part of this setup, they told us, and this is to be found on page 667 of the hearings, that they would only have 25 employees. In the breakdown which is on page 586 of the present hearings, they have \$7,720,000 for housing.

That only means \$304,000 a house. Just think of the palaces that they are building instead of building a reclamation project.

On the Glen Canyon proposition on page 587 it appears that for 200 permanent houses they have \$20,920,634. That only means \$100,000 a house. And they have all sorts of roads and trails, and all that sort of thing around it.

I have a map here. It is a very gorgeous layout; pavements in front of the houses 70 feet wide, and side streets 30 or 40 feet wide, depending on circumstances.

Now are we going to do business that way? Frankly, I have been forced to take the floor and tell the House the kind of business that the reclamation outfit is doing. I had hoped we would be able to control this thing in committee, but it is so bad that I do not see how anybody can stomach it. Of course we do not have any information except what the departmental crowd gives us, and when they give us that picture you have \$304,000 average for a house and that is pretty gorgeous.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What are you trying to tell us?

Mr. TABER. I am not telling you anything. I am reading what the reclamation setup put into the record.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You mean \$304,000 a house for each house?

Mr. TABER. That is what the average would be for this project.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Who is going to live in it?

Mr. TABER. The fellows who work around these dams.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Who is going to heat them?

Mr. TABER. The United States Government.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Either you are crazy or I am.

Mr. TABER. Well, I presume I am.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, I am, too.

Mr. TABER. But it is a little more than I can stomach. I do not see how anybody can stomach it.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. The figures which the gentleman has been giving is the overall figure, and that takes into consideration the layout on the whole project. You are charging them with factors that are not related to housing alone.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman mean that the head of the Reclamation

Bureau did not tell us the truth when he told us there would be 25 houses in this setup? I do not know.

Now, that bothers me. Frankly, I do not like to do this, but I have been forced to because I could not look at these figures and see the result.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has expired.

(By unanimous consent Mr. TABER was granted 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, there is the other proposition, the Trinity River proposition. The trouble with that is this: There is \$10 million asked for on that. This is the information that was stated in a letter to the committee, that the contractor on the Clear Creek tunnel will complete this feature of the project 1 year in advance of the time, and that it will not serve any useful function if he is provided with the additional \$6,500,000 which is included in this \$10 million proposed in the amendment.

If they have any case at all it is for \$3,500,000.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to offer an amendment to reduce this to \$3,500,000, because there is absolutely no justification for anybody going ahead with this crazy housing game at \$304,000 a unit. That is a little too much.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. EVINS. This one project is the upper Colorado River project, one in which the President is interested.

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes; but he did not recommend \$304,000 a house, and I do not believe he has any knowledge of it. I do not see how anybody can be for the \$304,000 proposition.

I have not sufficient facts in regard to the Trinity River project to make me want to throw the whole thing out, but they certainly do not justify more than \$3,500,000; and I intend to offer an amendment to reduce the \$20 million to \$3,500,000.

On the Glen Canyon project I heard Mr. Dexheimer say there would be 200 people working. Divide \$20,920,000 by 200 and you get a little over \$100,000 a unit. This is entirely too gorgeous for us to undertake anywhere in the world at this time.

I hope that when this thing comes to a head we will be able to put this in shape where it will not be a menace to the country. We cannot afford to do things on any such slipshod basis as this, and I hope my amendment to reduce the amount to \$3,500,000 will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment as a substitute for the pending amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. DAWSON of Utah: Insert "For an additional amount for the upper Colorado River Basin fund" for the Glen Canyon project, and for the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project, \$3,500,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered the amendment. This amount is

what the Trinity River people say they might need, \$3,500,000, subtracting the \$6,500,000 they told us in committee they would not be ready for even if they had it.

In support of what I have said I have here a statement that shows the amount of money that was to be spent on housing units in the Glen Canyon project. This was submitted to the Appropriations Committee after the hearings had been closed and the bill last year had been passed. It shows they intend to use for housing overall \$2,050,000.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. As I understand the amendment of the gentleman from New York, the \$3.5 million proposed is merely for the Trinity project?

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. In other words, the gentleman does not propose to put in any money for the Glen Canyon project?

Mr. TABER. That is correct, because of the fact this housing business they have embarked upon runs into the neighborhood of \$28.6 million and there is no excuse for any such project. It is too elaborate altogether.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I join the gentleman from New York in his opposition to this amendment. Ample funds are already available for the purpose. I trust the gentleman from New York will withdraw his amendment. There is available here \$7,442,000, in round figures seven and a half million dollars, at this time by transfer. From that can be transferred \$4 million which is more than is necessary for the tunnel, leaving something over \$3 million for the dam.

Mr. Chairman, as has been stated, the committee has a letter from the department, written directly to the committee, on this point, stating that the Clear Creek tunnel will be completed a year before it can be used, a year before it is necessary. I trust that the gentleman from New York will withdraw his amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I did not understand the things that the gentleman has said; but on the gentleman's statement I would feel obliged to withdraw the amendment.

I want to keep things in order and I know that the gentleman from Missouri does.

Mr. CANNON. Let me say, Mr. Chairman, if we want to provide funds for those things which are needed, for those things which are necessary, we must deny funds for those things which are not needed and those things which are not necessary.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire of the gentleman from New York: Is it my understanding now that the gentleman has withdrawn the substitute and that we are now back on the original amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. SISK. May I say that this to me is a rather unusual procedure. Frankly, it was my understanding that it was the determination of the committee this money was needed for both the upper Colorado project as well as Trinity and that was the reason for putting in the language for transfer of the funds on the part of the committee.

A further statement I am particularly concerned about is the justification by the gentleman from Missouri that one of the tunnels on Trinity was being completed ahead of time. It is a case of cutting back on Trinity funds. We are desperately in need of the completion of this project in California and certainly to me nothing would appear to be more foolish and a greater waste of money than to be forced now on account of lack of funds to stop construction at the present time and to take men off the job in that area. I might say economic conditions up there will certainly be adversely affected if that occurs, plus what I feel to be an actual loss in the progress of the project if ample funds are not made available to continue the work at its present rate.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is not familiar with the fact that \$5 million additional is available for this purpose since this report was written. You will find a statement to that effect in yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page 2384. They have ample funds to carry out their operation at this time.

Mr. SISK. The point that was curious to me, I will say to the gentleman, was the reason why the committee apparently felt it necessary to make provision for the transfer of funds, which I understand now has been stricken on a point of order, if there had not been need for funds. I know the information I have from the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of the Interior is that there is going to be substantial need for additional funds.

Mr. CANNON. But the gentleman fails to take into consideration that since this report was written, and since the need was expressed, \$5 million is said to be available for this purpose.

Mr. SISK. Now, where are those \$5 million coming from?

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman is not familiar with it, he will find the statement on page 2384 of yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. SISK. I am asking where are these \$5 million coming from that the gentleman refers to?

Mr. CANNON. In the fund for construction purposes there is \$5 million

that is not needed, and is now available for this purpose.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I only have a very short time now, and I would like to proceed just a little bit further to say also that work is under way on the Glen Canyon Dam on the upper Colorado which was authorized and which is a part of the policy of the present administration and which was favorably supported by a great many of us, and I, too, feel if that work is to go forward, then of necessity funds must be made available for proceeding with the work at Glen Canyon as well as the other project. Certainly of all times in the world, it seems to me, now is a most inopportune time to start cutting funds from projects that not only are desperately needed to bring water to the areas but are desperately needed to help in our present economic condition. So, I would hope that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON] will be adopted, and I urge my colleagues to support that amendment, because certainly we need to continue these two great projects, and if this amendment is not adopted I fear that it will severely hamstring the progress of the projects.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the upper Colorado River storage project was authorized about 2 years ago and the Trinity River project was authorized at least 3½ years ago. These two projects are reclamation projects. I would like to make one point very clear. I have all the respect in the world for the gentleman from New York, [Mr. TABER], and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], but I respectfully suggest that the figures they have are being misinterpreted somewhat. It is very difficult and very expensive to build a city out in the desert of Arizona from scratch and supply it with utilities, warehouses and public buildings. I do not think you can fairly say that each house is costing \$100,000 when much of the money is for streets and municipal facilities. We do have to have a place for those people to live, and there will be more people there than 200.

However, be that as it may, even as the gentlemen have interpreted these figures bear in mind that every reclamation project is repaid to the Government. The upper Colorado River storage project is the only reclamation project that I know of upon which interest on the power features is charged from the date that construction begins. In other words, if we are spending too much money for the city of Page, Ariz., if we are spending too much money for the city around the Trinity Dam, then the people who should be most zealous to cut it down are those who will be the water users and the power users from that district. As far as the Government is concerned, every cent of this money chargeable to power will be repaid and repaid with interest. I do not want to spend \$100,000 for houses when I am going to have to pay it back, any more than would anybody else. And,

believe me, there are a few of us here from the Rocky Mountain States who are going to look into these costs and we are going to be very careful that money is not wasted, because our people will pay this money back. Our people will pay this back through their power rates, through their water rates. The Treasury will be made whole with interest.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Is it not a fact that if we were to put a stop to this project, it would be burdened with the costs already incurred, so that the interest would pile up on us? Then the pay-out period would have to be extended and it would represent a great burden not only to the people in the area but also to the Government.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. That is absolutely true. I have been hearing for 2 days now that there was money available that could be transferred. I have heard several different figures of money that is available for transfer or reallocation. I heard the figure of \$15 million at one time, \$10 million another time, \$5 million today. So far nobody has yet told me where this money will be transferred from. The Department of the Interior says that if they cut money out of Indian Affairs, if they cut money out of National Parks, if they cut money out of Public Lands and pare the whole Department below the bone, they can scrape up \$2½ million to transfer to these projects. Mr. Chairman, it is not good business to start a project of this magnitude and then for lack of \$10 million from this date until the end of the fiscal year, to stop such a project. The increase in costs resulting from stopping and starting is fantastic. That is not good business and I do not think the committee is going to stand for it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Did the gentleman say that the money under this program will be paid back to the Government of the United States?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman means that this is just a loan?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. That is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I thank the gentleman from Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah will be agreed to. It would be breaking faith not only with the people of the West but also with the contractor who has people up there, if it is not. I am told there are a thousand people from the State of Missouri working on the Glen Canyon project. Those people would be put out of work, because no contractor I know of is big enough to absorb all costs for this period of time to proceed with the project, when the money to pay for the work is not available. That is just unthinkable.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. The only objection that has been made so far to the appropriation of these funds is that there is proposed to be some money spent for a housing project which the gentleman from New York thinks is out of line. I call attention of the Members to the hearings at page 561 where they will see that there is not one penny of this supplemental appropriation that is going for housing. The gentleman from New York contends that it is a bad situation because they are spending too much in the beginning, but it is not affected by this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES] has expired.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, the case was made for or against this amendment yesterday when we spoke in general debate on this particular piece of legislation. What is really involved at this time is whether or not we are going to appropriate \$10 million each for the Glen Canyon and the Trinity projects to continue with construction of such projects.

We are building the dams and the tunnels, and we are taking care of the construction of those facilities which are necessary to build, as soon as possible, to see to it that the projects are constructed in accordance with the authorization of Congress, and as approved by the President.

I understood from the fact that the \$20 million was set forth in this appropriation bill that it was considered that \$20 million could be used effectively as of this time. Now that the provision has been stricken out on a point of order, it seems to me that the necessity for the appropriation still remains.

The gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of a great committee [Mr. CANNON], in whom I have a great deal of confidence and for whom I have much admiration, has stated, if I understand him correctly, that there is at this time \$5 million available for Trinity. That is not in accordance with the information that was set forth in the material that was placed in the RECORD at the request of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON] yesterday, and to which material I make reference. If that money would be made available it would be made available only to the amount of \$2,600,000, and you would have to take away from the departmental offices, \$23,325; from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and most certainly we do not desire to curtail their activities, \$2,393,000; from the Geological Survey, \$430,000; from the Bureau of Mines, \$583,000; from the National Park Service, \$23,000; from Fish and Wildlife Service, \$540,000; and from the Bureau of Reclamation, \$1 million. There is the possibility that we might be able to get an addi-

tional sum of two, or three, or four million dollars by not going ahead with the construction of reclamation projects which are already authorized and for which there is a demand in each of the areas concerned to have those projects built.

The money for carrying on needed construction work is not in fact available, and we might just as well admit it. As I said yesterday, I can sympathize with this committee because of the lack of justification that was presented before it by the departmental witnesses, but two wrongs never made a right. If it is necessary to go ahead with these projects, as I most certainly think it is, then we should appropriate the money.

I wish to take exception to the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], for whom also I have a great deal of admiration and in whom I have a great deal of confidence. There are no buildings to be built down there as homes which will cost \$103,000 per home. I endeavored to get to the area where the construction is going on last December, but I was kept from it because of inclement weather and could not fly down. However, I have talked to those who have been there, and the improvements for living conditions will be no better than they have been in the usual reclamation project. They will be comparable to like improvements made at Boulder City, at Coulee Dam, and elsewhere. They will not be any better than the others. In my opinion the statement from the great minority leader misleads us as to what is involved in this important matter.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. I certainly thank the gentleman. I am sure he knows that I support the upper Colorado River project and I have been favorable to this project as well as the Trinity project. I certainly want to do nothing that would impair the further progress of the projects.

From the debate it is apparent that there is some confusion here about the amount of funds available for these projects. One of the reasons the committee allowed the transfer of funds was that there was a showing of a large carryover. Since that time we have received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, and I think you could not have any better authority than the Secretary of the Interior, for accuracy of information, who states in the letter that the 1959 budget, which is the one coming up—this is a supplemental.

Mr. ASPINALL. That is right.

Mr. EVINS. The 1959 budget coming up will have a carryover, a surplus, of \$2,442,161. This was an earlier calculation. A later calculation shows that some \$5 million additional will be carried over. It is estimated there will be an additional \$5 million carried over and unexpended, plus the \$2,442,161, making a total available for transfer of \$7,442,161. I certainly want to vote for all the necessary funds to speedily complete both the upper Colorado River and the Trinity River projects. I want the project to

have all the money possible and to go forward as rapidly as possible. But what we have here is information from the Secretary of the Interior that the 1959 budget will have over \$7 million available for further advancement of the projects. So what are we supposed to do on the basis of those figures asserted by the Department of the Interior?

Mr. ASPINALL. May I recommend to my friend from Tennessee that when the request comes up for fiscal 1959—and there is shown to be a carryover as he intimates—for these activities of the Federal Government that he use such funds for inclusion in the amounts appropriated for fiscal 1959 for the Department of Interior.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the pending amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 22 minutes, the last 2 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, what the gentleman from Tennessee said a moment ago with reference to the unobligated balances is absolutely correct. The unobligated balance is in construction and rehabilitation in the appropriation of the Bureau of Reclamation. This is the appropriation from which the Trinity project funds are derived. It is possible for the Trinity project to go ahead with money from unobligated balances in an amount which will enable the Trinity project to proceed until the end of this fiscal year, June 30, 1958.

With reference to the Glenn Canyon project, and as a member of the Subcommittee on Public Works, I was one of those who voted this bill out in favor of both projects. I think it is perfectly clear—at least to me—and some of the members of the committee that the Glenn Canyon project cannot go ahead unless we appropriate money. There are now some 2,500 people working on that project and they will be thrown out of work if it does not continue to go ahead. I think the Bureau of Reclamation deserves some criticism for the manner in which it has handled the particular projects. I do not think the Congress wants any department to run hog wild with reference to contracts entered into by the Bureau of Reclamation or the Corps of Engineers. I think that has been done in this instance. Yet, I think the reason for it is the Bureau of the Budget cut the request of the Bureau of Reclamation by some \$8 million.

The Bureau of Reclamation requested \$25 million for the Glen Canyon project and there was \$17 million ultimately appropriated for it for the fiscal year 1958. It was cut, perhaps, too deep. Under this particular contract, the prime contractor has earned all he possibly can. What happens now

is what has been told to the House by Members from Utah and Arizona and those who are interested in that project in that area. The project will stop. I think it is bad business to allow it to stop. I think it is wise, good sense, and fair that the project be continued. I think we ought to make that money available for this particular project.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON].

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. RHODES of Arizona, the time allotted to him was given to Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I think it is very important that we understand here just what the situation is and what we are doing. For the reasons I stated yesterday, in all honesty and sincerity, I think it is a healthy thing that the point of order was raised by the gentleman from New York to the transfer provisions of this section because things would have happened which I do not believe would have been in keeping with the zealous manner in which the Committee on Appropriations has guarded the transfer of funds from other activities of the Department of the Interior and from one division to another. But, that brings us down to the point where we have two projects that according to the hearings, and in the judgment of the committee, it was decided that they should go forward with the work. By the point of order the funds are taken out essential to continuing that work. Now we are told about the various possibilities of transfer of funds. It is always unfortunate that when figures are given to us on the floor of the House during general debate we do not have the opportunity to make a deliberate analysis of them. The bad effects of that is shown by the confusion that has developed in interpreting these figures today. I am one of those who requested information which was furnished by the Secretary of the Interior. I think that the case is, and it is shown clearly if you examine it, that there is not \$5 million available for transfer from funds other than Reclamation appropriations even if the transfer was authorized, and under the point of order these funds would not be authorized for transfer to these projects. So there is nothing available from sources outside the Reclamation appropriations. As a matter of fact, the money that has been saved is going to come back to the general Treasury in the regular order of business and can be considered in the 1959 budget, as is the regular order of procedure.

As to the figures on page 2380, cited by the distinguished chairman of the committee, there is \$2,409,000 which was authorized to be transferred from previous sections of the bill, and \$2,623,000 that cannot be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation projects under existing law, title XXI, United States Code, section 628, after the point of order. So we are bound to the proposition of having whatever may be available in the

Bureau of Reclamation to be transferred—be it \$2,400,000 or \$7½ million. I would say to you that we should take into consideration in acting on the 1959 fiscal year appropriation as has been and should be the regular order of business. That is the time to do it. But the question is, are we going to let these projects keep going or are we not? The committee decided we should. I am equally critical or more critical than the committee of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. I join with the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Missouri in criticism of letting contracts for much more housing than justified in previous years hearings at an ultimate cost of \$20 million instead of 9 million as previously justified. As to shortage of funds to continue work on the prime contract, I think the Commissioner of Reclamation knew of this last year. In fact I am satisfied he did, so that he could have requested these funds last year in the proper manner, but that is water over the dam. The question is, are you going to provide funds to let them go ahead with these projects—reclamation water storage projects? They are the water storage projects and do not put more land into production. They are the backbone of the greater overall projects development which this Congress has deliberately considered and approved by overwhelming vote. The money is all paid back. It is simply a loan. They were singled out to pay interest during construction—the only projects I know of in which that has been done. How would you like it if you got a loan from a bank and started to go ahead with your building and then the bank slowed down the rate of advance to where it made your business construction uneconomical? If we slow down and string out this construction that is what we would be doing to the people area. To vote against this amendment would not be a vote for economy. It would be a vote for waste and inefficiency contrary to all good business practices.

Furthermore, at a time when leaders on both sides of the aisle are indicating that we must give thought to expanding reclamation projects and other public works projects, how can you justify a vote to stop construction on good projects already under construction that will put two or three thousand men out of work. It would be most unfortunate if we did. If there turns out to be 2½ million carryover funds or if it turns out that there are 7½ million of carryover funds at the close of fiscal year 1958, this can be taken care of when the regular 1959 budget comes up in the regular manner. We will not lose the funds.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I yield.

Mr. BOLAND. I think the gentleman makes a good argument. The only point that I disagree with him on is that there is \$7,442,000 available for the Trinity River division. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. BOLAND. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON] cites the reference that was put in by the Bureau of Reclamation. It now says it can find \$5 million more in unobligated balances. That indicates that they must know somewhere along the line where savings can be made. The Bureau of Reclamation has erred many times with reference to unobligated balances. For instance, in 1957 the estimate was \$11,500,000. The actual fact was that the unobligated balance was \$28,123,000.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I do not disagree with the gentleman from Massachusetts. My point is simply this: As to Trinity project which is being constructed out of the regular reclamation construction and rehabilitation, there may be some funds available for transfer under the law without hurting a project in someone else's area but the amount available for transfer is purely speculative at this time with still 4 months to go in the fiscal year. If we were to defeat this amendment and the amount is inadequate, then the work is halted. On the other hand if we pass the amendment, we are not losing the funds that come for savings. They will still be there and can be taken into account in making the appropriations for fiscal year 1959 which bill will be coming up shortly and which is the usual and regular procedure.

As to the Glen Canyon item the situation is different and even more serious. This project is constructed from a special account known as the "Upper Colorado Basin account." Under the law funds cannot be transferred from other accounts. No funds are available within the account. If this appropriation is not made the work simply halts until next year's funds are available.

The question you are voting on is simply, Do you want to stop work on good reclamation projects and throw thousands of men out of work? Do you want to vote for a bad business practice to increase the cost of these projects? I am sure you do not and urge you to vote for the amendment.

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN] is recognized.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not profess to be an expert on construction, but I think any lay person knows that to stop and start construction on projects of this magnitude makes it more expensive. Failure to appropriate this money would be no economy, and it is very conceivable that it will cost the Government money.

With respect to this matter of stealing funds from other projects, the fact that there might be a certain amount of money unobligated today does not mean that within a period of 3 weeks there might not be a call for that money by some other project which this Congress has approved. I have a particular case in mind in my own district. I would hate to see that money diverted either to the Trinity project or the Glen Canyon project. We should take a very

close look at the failure of the Appropriations Committee to follow the request of the Bureau of Reclamation for additional supplemental moneys for these two projects.

I would like to reemphasize that if we fail to appropriate this money we are not saving any money; we may be spending more money; and at best, whether transfers are made or not, we are merely shifting the immediate burden of the request and the timing of the request, because eventually this transferred money will have to be replaced, so you will have to pay back the money which is "stolen." Thus you are not effecting any saving.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. DIXON] is recognized.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to compliment the committee on objecting procedures they think might be costly through obligating the Government. This alertness increases my regard for the committee. Although to take the risk of stopping this project now is unthinkable. It would be the most uneconomical economy one could think of. This delay would cost the beneficiaries who repay the loan at least one-third of the supplementary appropriation sought, also, it would delay by months the returns from powerplants which could bring us great revenue.

Merritt, Chapman & Scott have the contract. They bid 25 percent, or about \$26 million, under the estimated cost. They are 7.4 percent complete with their work but 11.3 percent of their time is gone. They spend \$100,000 a week for payroll. They need \$3 million for cable. Without cable they cannot complete the tunnels. The tunnels have to be completed by low water this summer, otherwise the water cannot be diverted into those tunnels and the course of the river changed. If the tunnels are not completed by low-water time a whole year is gone. This threatens a whole year's loss of time on this tremendous project and a great loss in money.

Besides that, there are 1,000 employees and more down there, 135 miles from nowhere, who will be thrown out of work.

Again I submit the fact that to take the risk of diverting funds from other purposes is too dangerous and is uneconomical economy at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER] is recognized.

(Mr. SCUDDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we should be doing more for the development of the internal condition of our country during these times. There has been a slack in employment which we all recognize.

I believe that the projects now underway and other projects that are in the planning stage should be started in order to improve our economic condition.

There has been a lull in new starts in public works and reclamation projects, during the past 10 to 15 years. I believe that this is one way in which we can bolster the economy of our country and add to the employment rolls.

There would be a big economic loss if these projects were stopped, because the stopping of work on a project such as this would delay construction and ultimately cost the taxpayer more money. I would like to see the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON], adopted, as I feel it would step up some of the program.

Furthermore, as I mentioned yesterday, the Trinity River project which is included in this legislation, there has been offered a partnership program whereby the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. of California will construct the power facilities at a total saving of \$60 million to the Federal taxpayers and at the same time become a taxpayer and will pay over that period of time \$145 million in Federal, State and local taxes and will pay to the Government for falling water \$165 million over the 50-year period.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON]. I feel very strongly that both the Glen Canyon and Trinity projects should be allowed to continue and I hope that these appropriations will be approved. I do not know what money is available for either project, but, in my opinion, that is immaterial. Nothing is going to be wasted and no money will be lost by making these funds available for immediate use. Therefore, I urge the House to pass the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. As I understand it, no funds are granted to continue the work at Glen Canyon and between 1,500 and 2,000 employees will be out of work between the 1st of March and the 1st of July. Can the gentleman tell me where those employees will go and what will happen to them during the 3- or 4-month interval?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I will say to the gentleman from Colorado that they will probably go on the unemployment rolls. I want to confirm what my colleague said about his concern over the situation at Glen Canyon. In December of last year he planned a visit to Glen Canyon to check on the construction program. He invited me as a member of the committee to accompany him. On three different occasions we were ready to make the trip to Glen Canyon by air, but were prevented from doing so because of unfavorable weather conditions. He was anxious to make this inspection trip to see for himself just what the conditions were.

Mr. ASPINALL. I thank the gentleman and I promise the House I will continue to have that frame of mind and will make annual trips as a representative of the committee to that area.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I am very much concerned about the matter which the two gentlemen from Colorado brought up concerning unemployment. The location of the dam being in my State, naturally, the State of Arizona will be largely responsible for picking up the unemployment tab for anybody who is eligible to apply for unemployment compensation. It will result in a very rough situation.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from Arizona. I might state that I am receiving many inquiries from persons who are interested in obtaining employment on the Glen Canyon project. No doubt many have gone to Page, Ariz., in the hope they will find work. It would be a most unfortunate situation if the work on the dam should be suspended at this time. I hope this will not happen. I urge the adoption of this amendment.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, it might be well at this point to review the debate on this amendment. In the beginning the bill provided for a \$10 million appropriation for the Glen Canyon Dam and an equal amount for the Trinity Dam. This was thrown out on a point of order because the paragraph also provided that these funds were to be secured by transfer. That indicates, an intention on the part of the committee to proceed with these projects; otherwise they would not have appropriated the money in the first place.

The gentleman from New York opposes my amendment for the reason that the housing at Glen Canyon is going to cost too much. He indicated it may cost up to \$100,000 a house. The gentleman gets his figures from page 587 of the hearings. I have talked with the gentleman from New York in regard to this. On that page you will find that this cost for housing includes not only the houses but the laying out of the whole city, the building of an airfield, warehouses, tools, light, water, and everything connected with a city. So he divides the total cost of service facilities at Glen Canyon by the number of permanent houses they would have and he comes up with this figure. That is the situation.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. Can the gentleman tell me whether or not the amount sought to be made available by your amendment is a loan to be repaid to the Government?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Every penny of it will be repaid to the Government; not only repaid, but repaid with interest. The thing that disturbs us is that if the project is closed down now we are paying interest on it and the men are going to be laid off of work, the contractor is going to be required to pull out his equipment, and eventually we will have to pay

for it. Speaking of the people who are going to be unemployed, actually there are about 2,500 at Glen Canyon alone. I am not familiar with Trinity. But those people will be unemployed; and if they are put on the relief rolls, as they are going to be, we will have to pay for it.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

(Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Dawson amendment. I want to point out, first of all, that what you are dealing with here is repayable funds to the Bureau of Reclamation revolving account. A year ago the Bureau of Reclamation requested \$37 million to start the project and operate it for 1 year. Now the Bureau of the Budget, not going along with the recommendation of the Bureau of Reclamation, insists that that be cut to \$27 million. The appropriation of \$27 million was made. The contracts were let, and the men who bid on the contract bid on it on a time basis with the object of a continuous operation so that it would be finished on time.

Now, what has developed? As the chairman of the committee pointed out in response to a question a moment ago, he said that \$5 million is available if they want to go ahead and use it. Well, now, if you will turn to page 2384 of the RECORD, let us see where that \$5 million he insists could be used comes from. It will come from your National Park Service, it will come out of your Fish and Wildlife program, it will come out of your commercial fisheries management and investigation resources program, and it will come out of other respectable projects that have been authorized. If they should take and transfer these amounts as indicated by the chairman of the committee, then these projects will not be in a position to go ahead and they will be ended. If the information given to us is correct, on the 1st of March of this year the contractor will be out of money and unable to operate.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. I just want to correct the gentleman who just spoke. The fact of the matter is that the money would not come from those projects at all listed on page 2384, which gives a list of the Bureau appropriations. The gentleman did mention the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife program, but the \$5 million does not apply to that at all. There are only \$2 million involved there.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The thing I wanted to call attention to was this, that a vote for

this amendment is a vote in favor of these projects that I have referred to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON) there were—ayes 76, noes 56.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. DAWSON of Utah and Mr. ROONEY.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 72, noes 60.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DEMPSEY: On page 15, preceding line 8, insert the following: "The \$1,800,000 previously appropriated for the Navajo unit of the upper Colorado storage basin is to be used to initiate construction on this unit in the current fiscal year."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, after consultation on both sides of the aisle, I am authorized to accept this amendment.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have submitted here is not asking for any additional money for construction of the Navajo unit of the upper Colorado River development. I am asking only that by adoption of this amendment you express your specific intent that the \$1,800,000 which you have so graciously appropriated heretofore for use in this fiscal year be used as you had intended.

This affirmative action, I feel, is necessary because it has been proposed that the money be diverted to other work and that this vitally important reclamation unit be left dormant. This proposal manifestly is in direct opposition to the intent of the Congress. It seems to me to be an attempt to usurp our congressional prerogatives.

Adoption of this amendment merely means that the serious economic situation which confronts the people of New Mexico, particularly in the northwestern area, shall not be disregarded. It means that positive and immediate action must be taken to remedy at least in part the serious water deficiency which New Mexico faces. My State has been losing and will continue to lose almost 700,000 acre-feet of Colorado river water each year until this project is built. This water belongs to New Mexico under the Colorado River compact but is now flowing on down the river without benefiting the people to whom it belongs.

Our Navaho Indians, as you well know, have been plagued by economic hardship for many years due to a lack of proper development of the natural resources which they can utilize when sufficient water is provided. This Navaho Dam is the only possible source for that water. The most expeditious construction possible of this valuable unit, therefore, is imperative. That will not be attained if the money you have seen fit to appro-

priate for it can be diverted to other purposes, money which you deemed it proper to specifically earmark for the Navaho unit.

I am certain that all of you will agree with me that this plan to divert the funds is in no sense economical but, on the other hand, will work a definite and further economic handicap on people who look to us for just and equitable treatment. I will appreciate your support of my amendment.

(Mr. DEMPSEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico.

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. MONTOYA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MONTOYA. Mr. Chairman, I fully realize many of the Members of this body are vitally interested in a sound and healthy reclamation program which will help build up the economy throughout our country. With respect to Navaho Dam the Congress spoke in no uncertain terms in providing funds for the initiation of this very worthwhile project. At the present time it is lingering in a state of uncertainty because the will of Congress is about to be thwarted by the arbitrary ax of the Budget Bureau. I am not willing to state that the Bureau of Reclamation is part of this plan because its officials must of necessity keep silent as to their part and I believe that they are wholeheartedly in sympathy with the construction of this project. I am very grateful as I know my constituents are, that the Committee on Appropriations saw fit during the course of the hearings on this bill to elicit the thinking of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Budget Bureau and the committee has, no doubt, impressed upon both of these departments that the Congress will not stand for the Budget Bureau curbing the will of Congress. While it may be legal to do so I feel that the onus is on the Budget Bureau to prove the exercise of prudence and good faith instead of cold-blooded wielding of the ax. I wish to commend the Appropriations Committee for making known in crystal clear language that it intends to fight as an agency of Congress for the preservation of legislative pronouncement on our statute books. Navaho Dam is a very vital project in my State. It is needed to enhance the economy of an almost forgotten people, the Navaho Indians.

I am grateful for the kind reception you have given this project.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenditures," \$375,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: Page 15, strike out line 16.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that this \$375,000 is wholly unnecessary to carry on the program of admission of immigrants to this country. It is my understanding, after talking to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, the present Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, that this money is not necessary to carry on the program of admission of foreigners, that the screening has already been done, and that very largely this is a proposition of rubber-stamping the authorizations for entry into this country already made.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I do not care to belabor the point, but I can see no reason why \$375,000 should be expended to add 53 more Americans and 112 natives of foreign countries to the payroll. I can see absolutely no reason for it in view of the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] that this money is unnecessary to carry on an orderly program.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Iowa, has been misinformed with regard to the situation connected with this \$375,000 appropriation. At the latter end of the first session of this Congress last summer, the Immigration and Nationality Act was amended to provide for the issuance of 80,000 additional visas over a certain period of time. In this present fiscal year, between now and June 30, it is expected that 29,000 of these visas will be issued and that in the coming year, 1959, some 40,000 visas will be issued. If there is anyone who thinks that this meritorious program does not necessitate additional help for the hard-working consulates, particularly in Italy and Greece, they are not properly informed. Those of us who are familiar with these consular offices know that of all the people in the Foreign Service who do a fine job, and you know this as a result of your mail and the replies you get to your every inquiry, particularly from a country such as Italy where they are utterly swamped with work in Genoa, Naples, and Palermo, as I say, these are the people who need additional help. To interfere with or deny the recommendation of this committee and this amount for the State Department, and I should remind you that these are employees who with the exception of 12 or 13 percent, will be all used overseas at our consulates, is just hamstringing a program designed to bring to the United States many near relatives of American citizens of Italian birth.

This action would prevent the admittance to the United States of artisans and skilled specialists from such countries as Greece and many other countries as well. I do not think this House of Representatives will go along on hamstringing an operation of the Government such as that with which we are involved here. I know that in my

particular office we have tremendous business with our consulates in Naples, Palermo, and Genoa, and I know that they cannot physically answer my letters and inquiries in full detail because they are swamped with work at the present time. I personally know that that is the true situation and that most of the Members here have had the same experience.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, I agree with what the gentleman from New York is saying. I am one of the Members of the Congress who has a great deal of correspondence with the consular officials overseas and I know that some of them are as much as 3 and 4 months behind in their replies to inquiries that I make of them.

Mr. ROONEY. I should point out to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut and the membership that in the period between September and December, 1957, just passed, there were 4,245 congressional inquiries directed to 3 posts alone—Naples, Palermo, and Genoa.

Mr. MORANO. It is simply a matter of an obligation that we have. This Congress passed a law which provided for the uniting of families of American citizens.

Mr. ROONEY. Exactly, and the committee has looked this over very carefully. The committee is in unanimous agreement with regard to this. The amount requested by the Department of State has already been cut some 16 or 17 percent but this \$375,000 will get these 29,000 visas issued between now and June 30.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Last fall as a member of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality, I made an inspection of consular offices and their work with reference to the recently passed immigration law in Germany, Italy, and Austria, and particularly in Italy and Germany, I found the staffs are very small compared with the tremendous load that we have put on them as a result of passing this law last fall. I am certain that they are not going to be able to implement this bill unless they get additional funds. For my part, I will leave it to the discretion of the chairman of the subcommittee and the other members of the Subcommittee on Appropriations who have authorized this \$375,000.

Mr. ROONEY. The present action of the subcommittee, I should say to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, would provide the funds necessary for the interviewing of the indeterminable thousands of applicants, many of whom will not be able to qualify on short notice but who, nevertheless, must be given the opportunity to obtain the non-preference visas so unexpectedly made available to them by section 12 of the act.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. GROSS, Mr. ROONEY was granted 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. ROONEY. The money included by the committee would also provide for the vast amount of clerical work involved in the revision of the waiting lists. The gentleman is going to say, "Well, some of these cases are already in the pipeline." Yes. About 38,000 of the 80,000 visa cases are in the pipeline, but they have to be checked; and, as I am going to point out, this money is also required for the issuance of notices to registrants, the reception of hundreds of thousands of callers, and at least a 60-percent increase in the volume of visa correspondence, all directly attributable to the new law.

Finally, I submit that under the action recommended by the committee in the pending bill we shall in orderly fashion be able to take care of the issuance of these 29,000 visas. We have not given the State Department and Foreign Service 15 cents too much to do the job.

I now yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I have read the hearings on this subject, and you certainly gave this the "once over lightly" treatment. There is practically nothing in the hearings, and I can find no evidence of a letter submitted to you by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], in the record.

Mr. ROONEY. The letter of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania came too late for printing. May I say to the gentleman I have been reading from a memorandum in re Public Law 85-316 prepared by the State Department.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. MORANO. I want to mention one more point. The immigration law provides for a security check. How are you going to have a good sound security check to prevent any alien who might be subversive from coming into this country, unless you provide them with the money to make the proper investigation and eliminate the possibility of subversives entering this country? The Congress ought to go along with what it did last year when it amended the law, and provide the money to carry out the provisions of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has again expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ROONEY was granted 1 additional minute.)

Mr. ROONEY. The largest number of the aliens who would enter the United States under the act are relatives of American residents and skilled specialists who have already applied for entry. But they have descended upon the consulates abroad in such numbers that our consular folks are just bottlenecked, with the result that now they cannot even adequately answer congressional mail, and they generally do a pretty fair job of giving us a true picture with regard to visa cases.

Mr. GROSS. So we should spend \$375,000 to further compound the unemployment situation in this country?

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, I do not think that the few decent alien relatives who would come in would make a bit of difference in that situation.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say, as a minority member of the committee, that the action of the committee was unanimous, that this appropriation is definitely necessary to implement the legislation that was passed last September. Either we appropriate the necessary funds or, in effect, simply repeal the act. I think it is important that these funds be appropriated. I think it is important that the classification of persons, and those families for the relief of whom the act was passed last year, should get the benefits intended in the act last year.

I trust the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations," \$9,-690,563.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: Page 15, strike out lines 17 through 20.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized on his amendment.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman from New York, in prefacing my remarks on this amendment which strikes out \$9,690,563 for the support of the so-called United Nations Emergency Force, to tell me one thing: What is the difference between a contribution made to the United Nations for this purpose on the basis of an assessment, and a voluntary contribution to the United Nations?

Mr. ROONEY. I should first say to the gentleman that I did not originate the method by which the total money was raised.

Mr. GROSS. I did not say the gentleman did. Just explain, please.

Mr. ROONEY. It was originated by the gentleman's friend, Ambassador Lodge and his staff at the United Nations at New York.

Insofar as this United Nations Emergency Force expense was concerned there were two different methods: One by way of assessment and the other by way of voluntary contribution. As to the first—

Mr. GROSS. Now, just a minute; what is a voluntary contribution?

Mr. ROONEY. Please let me answer the gentleman's question and take it one part at a time. With regard to the voluntary phase of it, the United States contributed \$12,920,850 in what the State Department calls special assistance.

Mr. GROSS. Just minute; I cannot yield for a speech on the part of the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought the gentleman wanted an answer to his question.

Mr. GROSS. I wanted to know the difference between a contribution on the basis of an assessment, and a voluntary contribution. What does "voluntary" mean? Does that mean that Eric Johnston and Nelson Rockefeller have contributed to the support of the United Nations?

Mr. ROONEY. Not exactly. The \$12,920,850 was voluntary but with your and their tax money. I do not want the gentleman to be confused. This is the sum of money that your representatives at the United Nations voluntarily contributed toward a \$14,971,012 fund.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. I cannot yield further.

Mr. ROONEY. And I am not saying that it was not a good idea insofar as keeping peace is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield further.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, it is not a voluntary contribution; it is taken out of the United States Treasury by way of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. No; there is not a dollar in this bill for that. Our regular assessment is to the extent of 32.54 percent amounting to \$13,023,563. The voluntary amount, the \$12,920,850 was volunteered by Ambassador Lodge and your representatives in the United Nations toward the expense of this police force and was paid out of mutual security money. Here is the summary:

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF) FINANCING

Of \$55 million authorized for UNEF for the period from its inception on November 6, 1956, until further decisions are taken in the fall of 1958.

Million
73 percent has been assessed against all U. N. members (approximately) ----- \$40
27 percent has been obtained through voluntary offers of special assistance ¹ (approximately) ----- 15
Total ----- 55

¹ From United States, United Kingdom, France, Australia, Pakistan, Greece, New Zealand, Dominican Republic, Netherlands, Mexico, Burma, Ceylon, Liberia, Austria. This is in addition to many forms of assistance given by member governments in the formation of UNEF and its operation at no charge to the U. N.

The United States is contributing:

Toward the approximately \$40,000,000 in total assessments (or 32.54 percent) ----- \$13,023,563
In special assistance ----- 12,920,850

47.17 percent of the total 25,944,413

Mr. GROSS. Yes; and who put up the money? The United States taxpayers put it up. That is what I am getting at when we speak of voluntary.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course the gentleman did not intend to imply that there was an endeavor to get Eric Johnston and Nelson Rockefeller to contribute it all out of their personal funds.

Mr. GROSS. Of course not. I do not like this voluntary contributions business to the United Nations when it is coming out of the taxpayers' pockets involuntarily.

If you will turn to the hearings you will find that 44 out of 76 nations in the United Nations failed to meet their assessments in 1957, and there is no record that they have paid anything so far in 1958 or have any intention of paying anything in 1958. In other words, we have put up \$26 million of the total amount that is budgeted for the United Nations; we are the people who are carrying the load for this thing.

Let us go just one step further, how much have these other nations contributed to clean up the Suez Canal they filled up? As far as I know they have not contributed a penny to clean it up and \$9,600,000,000 is carried in this bill today to make up the deficits of other members of the United Nations because they have not lived up to their agreements.

And, speaking of voluntary contributions, American taxpayers paid into the United Nations voluntary contributions of \$14,971,000 last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK), Mr. Gross was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, on the subject of voluntary contributions to the United Nations of \$14,974,000—out of that total we contributed \$12,920,000, lacking only \$2 million of the entire amount. Yet they come in here and want us to "kick in" another \$9½ million.

It is about time that we do something about it and we can do it here today by denying this appropriation and saying to those 44 governments throughout the world that belong to the United Nations to carry their share of the load.

Russia has not contributed one dime, nor have any of the satellite countries contributed one dime to this United Nations emergency force. They helped vote the assessment upon the people of this country but they are not about to contribute anything to it.

It is about time that we show some degree of sanity by refusing to vote millions of dollars for things of this kind. I hope my amendment is adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe we need to take up too much time with this amendment. It is apparent that my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross), has, as he usually does, read all the printed hearings of the subcommittee. I think he will agree that the information which he has on this subject was found by him in these printed subcommittee hearings. We followed the course we always follow with Government agencies and put everything on the table for everyone here to see. The committee was not asked to take any action with regard to the voluntary UNEF fund the gentleman

from Iowa referred to. The money proposed in the pending bill amounting to \$9,690,653, is for our regular assessment and either we pay it or we resign from the club. It is either one or the other. This sum of money is to meet the United States share of funds voted by the 12th session of the United Nations General Assembly as an assessment to maintain the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. This amount is to cover the United States share of both the deficit incurred in calendar year 1957, and the costs of maintaining the force in calendar year 1958, under existing authorizations of the United Nations General Assembly.

You will find at page 386 of the printed hearings a list of the nations that contributed the total of \$14,971,012 for the voluntary fund to which the gentleman from Iowa has referred. But the 9 million plus carried in the bill which the pending amendment would strike out, is all for the regular United States share of our assessment of 32.54 percent.

As I said yesterday here on the floor, in answer to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, if we are going to belong to the club, we have to pay the dues. We now have the dues bill and either you pay or you are in arrears. I do not think this House is going to permit the United States to become in arrears. The way that our contributions to international organizations have been increasing for the last 3 or 4 years prompts me to suggest that the gentleman from Iowa take up this matter with our distinguished ambassador at the U. N., the former Senator from Massachusetts, the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge. Perhaps he can get some reductions.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I probably had as much correspondence with that gentleman as the gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney] has had in the last 2 or 3 years trying to get information in reference to the United Nations.

Mr. ROONEY. I have had no trouble in getting information, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I did not say the gentleman from Iowa had any difficulty. But I would like to renew my question to the gentleman. What is going to happen with respect to the other members of the United Nations who refuse to come through with their contributions? Are they going to be members of the club or not?

Mr. ROONEY. All I can say is that you should kick them out of the club if they can afford to and do not pay their dues. I think that is elementary.

Mr. GROSS. All right. Are they going to be kicked out of the club, or are we going to continue to let them stay in the club?

Mr. ROONEY. There are some members in that club that I would love to see kicked out by unanimous vote.

Mr. GROSS. But the gentleman very well knows as long as we continue to do

the sort of thing that you are asking us to do here today, we are going to carry the financial burden.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman proposes to make a fast worldwide policy decision on an appropriation bill in an item such as this. The gentleman poses the question: Should we or should we not belong to the United Nations? But this is not the time or place to resolve that. Personally, I believe we must keep our membership in the U. N.

Mr. GROSS. It would not be the first time that an appropriation has been stricken out, would it?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not think there has ever been much success in regard to striking out U. N. appropriations. We are still a member in good standing.

Mr. GROSS. I am afraid what the gentleman says is altogether too true.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Coudert], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

Mr. COUDERT. I join my distinguished chairman in opposing this amendment. As he so well pointed out, this is an obligation of the United States arising out of its membership in the United Nations. It is for the purpose of continuing to make use of the emergency force in the Near East that has unquestionably contributed to maintaining peace in this difficult and very important area. The amendment should certainly be voted down.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time and urge the prompt defeat of the pending amendment.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do this not to take part in the debate here but rather to get further information about these voluntary contributions. Here is what I want to clear up, and my remarks are addressed to the chairman of the subcommittee. As I understand, the Congress has imposed a limitation on the percentage that the United States pays in its assessment for United Nations costs. Now, the question is this: Is this term "voluntary contribution" a device to get around that limitation, or does it accomplish that result?

Mr. ROONEY. I think that that might better be answered by Ambassador Lodge, our representative up in the United Nations. There is no money in this bill, however, in connection with any voluntary assessment or voluntary contribution.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I appreciate the arguments that have been advanced about this particular issue, and I am in accord with them. I might state that I will vote against this particular amendment, but it does raise this question. It seems to me that the members of the Committee on Appropriations are the people who can find this thing out of whether a device like "voluntary contribution," or whatever is being used in order to get around the imposition of the limitation that this Congress has put upon these things. I think we ought to know

it, and the sooner we find that out I think the healthier the situation will be.

Mr. ROONEY. I must point out that there was something highly unusual about the UNEF voluntary fund for the reason that its organization happened overnight at the time of the Suez Canal crisis and at the time Britain, France, and Israel marched on Egypt, and it being a singular event and one that had to be taken care of immediately, I expect it had to be financed the way it was.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman if his subcommittee will pursue this a little further. I can see where emergency situations might arise, but even there I think that the authority of our delegate to the United Nations to obligate the United States beyond the quota that has been imposed by the Congress should be spelled out. I think the gentleman's committee could well help us there.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say something I have said on previous occasions, that this whole matter of extent of expenditures for our international memberships, in this instance in the United Nations emergency force, and in the many, many international and United Nations agencies which we carry in the regular State Department appropriations bill, is already settled so far as action with regard to them is concerned before the State Department comes to the Committee on Appropriations. In this instance, we are in effect being handed a check made out in the amount of \$9 million plus for us to sign.

Ambassador Lodge and his staff have already made the commitment in behalf of the United States, at the United Nations.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Under what authority has that been done?

Mr. ROONEY. Under the authorizing legislation, the present law. If this House would like to have that changed—and, understand, I am not saying one way or another what my personal opinion is on that at the moment—the forum for that discussion is the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. To put this another way, the Committee on Appropriations is helpless to do anything except 1 of 2 things; either reject the \$9 million plus or sign the check for it—one or the other.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. It seems to me that somehow or other we ought to get the appropriating procedures of the Congress geared to that so that this does not amount to signing a blank check.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to proceed out of order.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, the news tickers are carrying a disturbing report of the President's press conference relative to the tenure in office of Secretary of Agriculture Benson. According to this report the President has expressed complete confidence in Mr. Benson and has gone to some lengths in criticizing the 30 conscientious Congressmen from agricultural districts in the Midwest who met recently and unanimously agreed that we desperately needed a new Secretary of Agriculture. The President is quoted as saying that it is not proper for any Congressman to suggest removal of a Cabinet member.

Mr. Chairman, I was 1 of those 30 Congressmen to whom the President referred. More than that, I have personally felt and have publicly said that from his first month in office Mr. Benson has demonstrated that he is not the man for his job. Although it has been said that we seek the replacement of Mr. Benson for political reasons, as far as I am personally concerned that is a secondary issue. Whether we get a new Secretary of Agriculture or whether we do not, I am confident that the people of the Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota will judge my service by my own record and not by the failings and misdeeds of this man from Utah. The issue is far bigger than the political fortunes of any individual or any political party for that matter. The issue is whether or not the men and women who till our soil and produce our abundance of food and fiber are to receive their equitable share of our economy and whether the small businesses in rural communities shall survive and prosper as they should. That, Mr. Chairman, is the issue, and it goes far beyond any political, sectional, or personal considerations.

The President's appraisal today of Mr. Benson as a man of courage and dedication is justified. The fault lies in his ideological beliefs and the source of his counsel. This man with a mission from the deserts of Utah is steeped in the tradition that there is something immoral about a man's government helping him do something he cannot do for himself. Just as his own people nobly turned their backs upon WPA in the depression thirties, so does Mr. Benson seek today to turn away from our farm people the helping hand of the United States Department of Agriculture. He has surrounded himself with men who share his beliefs and he seeks the counsel of others of like mind on questions of policy and procedure. I doubt seriously that our entire history as a Nation has ever before reflected so much negative influence on the part of a man appointed to administer programs for the good of any class of citizens.

It has been my intention, Mr. Chairman, to call personally upon the President and suggest to him that he accept the resignation of Mr. Benson. Negotiations had been under way to arrange such an appointment. It now appears, however, that the President has foreclosed any possibility of acquainting him with the facts of economic life in American agriculture and the immediate need

for a man of proper stature as Secretary of Agriculture. Such a conference with the President now seems inadvisable and I shall hereafter devote my full effort to the enactment of farm legislation to save our farms and our farmers from the misguided philosophies of Mr. Benson.

The President has sharply drawn the line of divided responsibility between the legislative and executive branches of our Government. It now remains the clear duty of the Congress to accept the challenge of our times and provide by legislative action the answer to the economic problems plaguing our farm economy.

The following are the principal points I had planned to lay before the President had our conference been possible:

First. The first week Mr. Benson was in office I was one of several Congressmen from rural districts who offered him advice and counsel any time he might need our assistance. In more than 4 years, Mr. Benson has not only failed to consult with us on policy or program questions, but he has also rejected virtually every recommendation we from the farm midwest have made to him.

Second. In his first public speeches at St. Paul and Des Moines as Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson began the repudiation of President Eisenhower's farm pledges at Kasson, Minn., and Brookings, S. Dak. I took issue with Mr. Benson on these speeches at his first appearance before my Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations on February 25, 1953.

Third. A few months later, Mr. Benson in a speech at Denver began his campaign to turn one segment of agriculture against another when he told livestock men that feed grain prices were too high. On July 28, 1953, I led a group of Midwest Congressmen in a call on the President to warn him that Benson would destroy our farm economy if permitted to follow the course he had started.

Fourth. Mr. Benson for the next 4 years carried on an intense campaign: First, to destroy our system of price supports and drive down prices on corn and other feed grains; second, to divide agriculture and turn one group of farmers against the other; and, third, to convince the nonfarm, consumer public that farmers were receiving vast and unjustified subsidies and that high farm commodity price supports were responsible for high consumer prices. No other Cabinet officer has, to my knowledge, so thoroughly destroyed public confidence in the group his Department represents.

Fifth. Immediately following the general election in 1956 I gave a statement to the U. S. News & World Report in which I said that Benson's policies had been repudiated by the public and called for his immediate resignation in order that the President might appoint a man in sympathy with our farm programs.

Sixth. Mr. Benson has spent vast sums of public money—more than enough to have stabilized our agricultural economy—but his policies have resulted in nothing but a steady decline in farm income, a decline in our rural small-business economy, and an economic recession in agriculture which reaches today into every segment of our economy.

Because of his utter and complete failure to bring about a vigorous and healthy agricultural economy, and in view of his divisionary and disruptive public utterances to the detriment of farm welfare, I am again asking that he resign and that the President appoint a man in sympathy with our farm program and the laws he must administer in the interests of farm people.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies," \$250,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, before addressing myself to this particular appropriation, I want to say it is perfectly easy to ascertain from reading the hearings what is going on with respect to the United Nations. Our contribution by way of assessment is 32-odd percent, but out of the total budget of the United Nations, out of some \$55 million, we are putting up \$26 million. It is perfectly obvious that the American people are being made to carry a financial load in a manner that Congress never intended.

May I ask a question or two about this international contingency fund of \$250,000? As I understand, it provides in part for a residence in Vienna, Austria, which is to become the headquarters of this International Atomic Agency. Is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. No. The gentleman is not correct with respect to the money appropriated in lines 22 and 23 on page 15 of the pending bill in the amount of \$250,000. That amount would not be sufficient money to include a residence for the American representative to that agency. That is something for which we might have to pick up the tab later on. After all, he's a deserving modern Republican. And they say he needs entertainment money.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman mean that it costs more than \$250,000 to build a house in Vienna, Austria?

Mr. ROONEY. There is no house-building in this \$250,000 item.

Mr. GROSS. It is a headquarters?

Mr. ROONEY. If I remember correctly, that is for about 16 people to staff an office, and for meetings. The original request for this purpose was \$300,000, of which \$50,000 was for expenses of these meetings. The committee reduced the total to \$250,000.

Mr. GROSS. I appreciate the committee's cutting it \$50,000, but is there any thought of using counterpart funds, or have the junketeers spent all the Austrian counterpart funds?

Mr. ROONEY. I would not know. I have never spent a counterpart nickel in my life. The committee assumes that whatever counterpart funds are available would be used by the Department of State in connection with this matter. Of course, the gentleman from Iowa well understands that in order to get the counterpart funds out of the United States Treasury we must appropriate American dollars. I am sure the gentleman understands that.

Mr. GROSS. On page 395 of the hearings, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] said this:

Although I do not know that I am going to be as pleased as you that the Agency is now a going concern. It may cost too many American dollars.

I certainly share the concern of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] about this particular agency. Let me say this to the Members who are present on the floor of the House this afternoon. In another committee hearing not so long ago were told that this Government is going to give to foreign countries 50 tons of enriched uranium. I inquired in that committee hearing as to the cost of a ton of enriched uranium and was told that it is worth \$16 million per metric ton. So you are just starting to get the bill now for this international agency that you created a year or so ago. I voted against it. You are going to get a bill pretty soon for at least \$800 million to give away enriched uranium to foreign countries. I just want to put you on notice.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is absolutely accurate when he says that this international agency is going to cost the American taxpayer a considerable sum of money before we are through. There is no question about that. But this House and the other body enacted a law proposed by President Eisenhower authorizing our participation in this international agency.

As far as this present amount of money is concerned, this would provide a representative, a deputy representative, two political and three scientific advisers, an executive officer and administrative assistant, a stenographic and clerical staff of seven, and for meetings. That is about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration

Fees and Expenses of Witnesses

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses," \$250,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for compensation and expenses of witnesses of informants, is increased from "\$225,000" to "\$250,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to presently point out, with regard to the matters in this bill which will now be read by the Clerk, that there was not much that the committee could do in regard thereto. For instance, the very next item which is under the Department of Justice is \$250,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses. Then there is \$250,000 for the Federal Prison System for support of United States prisoners. They allege these funds are now required. If the funds carried in this supplemental bill are not used for these purposes and

these purposes alone, by June 30, the money will lapse into the Treasury.

With regard to salaries of judges, because of the unusual number of retiring judges, it becomes necessary to allow funds for new judges' salaries to an extent not previously contemplated. There is nothing we can do about it. As to fees of commissioners and jurors, we had to allow an additional \$765,000 to cover increased fees recently allowed by law and because of the increased use of juries in the current year. The committee allowed the amount of \$59,000 for travel and miscellaneous expenses as described in the report on this bill.

The committee cut a bit on the item "Salaries of referees" but allowed the full amount for expenses of referees because bankruptcy cases are now higher than they ever have been in the history of the Government of the United States. There was nothing the committee could do but to allow expenditure of the additional funds which are carried in this bill in order to handle the unprecedented number of bankruptcy cases.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

President's special international program

Not to exceed \$1 million of the funds previously appropriated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, may be used for the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, and the limitation thereon as contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, is increased from "\$7,045,000" to "\$8,045,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 17, lines 21 and 22, strike out "\$8,045,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$9,045,000, and in addition there is hereby appropriated \$1,000,000 to establish and conduct a health exhibit in connection with the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to make a point of order against this amendment for the reason that the purpose of it is not authorized.

Public Law 860, 84th Congress, chapter 811, 2d session, provides for international cultural exchange and trade-fair participation, and sets up the authority for the so-called Brussels Fair. Section 3 thereof reads as follows:

Sec. 3. The President is authorized to provide for—

(1) tours in countries abroad by creative and performing artists and athletes from the United States, individually and in groups, representing any field of the arts, sports, or any other form of cultural attainment;

(2) United States representation in artistic, dramatic, musical, sports, and other cultural festivals, competitions, and like exhibitions abroad;

(3) United States participation in international fairs and expositions abroad, including trade and industrial fairs and other public or private demonstrations of United States industrial accomplishments and cultural attainments.

Then, further, section 12:

Sec. 12. The cultural program authorized by this act should include, to the greatest

extent possible, presentations and other activities in such major art fields as: Music, drama, poetry, and dance; new writing and literature; architecture, landscape architecture, city and regional planning, civic art and design, historic preservation; housing, interior design and decoration, and urban renewal and redevelopment; painting, sculpture, graphic arts, and hand arts and crafts; motion pictures and photography; and radio and television.

There is no language contained in this law which would authorize such as is proposed by the terms of the pending amendment. There is no mention of health, either public or private, in this act.

THE CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island care to be heard on the point of order?

MR. FOGARTY. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard.

I would think from the explanation made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] that this legislation is so broad that it has practically everything else in it, and that certainly when we talk about "health" it crosses all lines. When the gentleman talked about radio and television, one of the things we hoped to accomplish by this amendment would be to show the people of Europe just what we are doing by closed circuit television broadcasts, where some of our outstanding surgeons and doctors in this country are making available their knowledge and their techniques to doctors in every State of the Union through the closed television broadcasting system, where those doctors can, by their own vision, see how some of the best men in the world are working. I think that should be an answer to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

I would like to refer the chairman to United States Code, title 22, chapter 27, International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation:

The purpose of this chapter is to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States, and the contributions being made by the United States economic and social system.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the words "social system" should certainly encompass public health, because any social system, whether in this law or any other law, would certainly take in the provisions of public health.

And I go on:

Toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for its own people and other people throughout the world; and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.

Under the heading of "Appropriations" they say that appropriations shall remain available until expended to carry out this chapter. Under the heading of "Expenditures for Acquisition of Exhibits," this statement appears:

The President is authorized to provide for all necessary expenditures involved in the selection, purchase, rental, construction, or other acquisition of exhibits and materials and equipment therefor, and the actual display thereof.

Under the heading "Performance of Functions Without Regard to Other Laws," it states this:

Whenever the President determines it to be in furtherance of this chapter, the functions authorized in this chapter may be performed without regard to such provisions of law or limitations of authority regulating or relating to the making, performance, amendment, or modification of contracts, the acquisition and disposition of property, and the expenditure of Government funds, as he may specify.

So, Mr. Chairman, I submit that when you talk about the economic and social system of the United States, certainly a part of the social system of this country or any country is helped, and it seems to me this amendment would be germane.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. WALTER). The Chair is ready to rule.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island provides:

To establish and conduct a health exhibit in connection with the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels.

In the statute authorizing our participation in this exhibition it is provided:

Sec. 2. The President is authorized to provide for United States representation in artistic, dramatic, musical, sports, and other cultural competitions and like exhibitions abroad.

The phrase "like exhibitions abroad" in the opinion of the present occupant of the Chair, is sufficiently broad to include the object of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island, particularly in view of the fact that in the stated purpose—and, of course, the purpose is not binding, however, it is provided:

The purpose of this chapter is to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States.

It certainly would seem to the present occupant of the Chair that one of the things we could point to with greatest pride would be our accomplishments in the medical field and the contributions being made by the United States economic and social system toward the peaceful and more fruitful life for its own people, and so on.

Reading the broad general purpose, together with the statement in the statute concerning the President's authorization, leads the Chair to conclude that the appropriation is authorized by law.

The point of order is overruled.

MR. FOGARTY. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

After that ruling on the point of order I realize that maybe I should sit down, because certainly the chairman has made a good argument for my case. I was hoping that perhaps the chairman of the subcommittee would say "Amen" and accept this amendment of mine, because certainly if there was any intention in the heart of Congress when they enacted this legislation, that we strengthen the ties with friendly nations or unfriendly nations abroad, there is no area through which we can spread more goodwill than in the field of health.

In recent weeks considerable concern has been expressed over the prospect that the United States exhibit at the Brussels World Fair will present us to the world as a second-rate power, particularly in comparison with the elaborate and expensive showing which will be staged by the Soviet Union. Lack of adequate financial resources is given as the primary problem.

I am particularly concerned because my preliminary inquiries reveal that plans for the United States presentation at Brussels may contain no provision for any exhibit depicting the tremendous contribution made by this country toward advances in the field of medicine and public health. If we are to adhere to the theme established for this great fair, which is: "A World View—a New Humanism," we must not fail to present an effective showing of the great advances which we have made in improving the health of our people, the dramatic decreases of disabling illness and increases in life span which we have achieved. These are works of humanism of which we can be justly proud and which we can and should share with the world.

For whatever the reason—lack of funds or lack of space—this vital field of our endeavor for a better life for our people has been ignored in the planning for the United States exhibit at Brussels. In contrast, a large part of the Soviet pavilion of some 200,000 square feet will be devoted to the exposition of the Soviet Public Health Service. This exposition is discussed in some detail in an article which appeared in the Soviet publication, *Medical Worker*, last March. I ask unanimous consent that the translated text of this article be included in my remarks.

This article reveals that the Russians are planning extensive exhibits depicting their facilities for health protection both in the fields of preventive medicine and medical services, their training system for physicians and other technical personnel, displays of medical equipment and instruments, of medical and health services provided in their industrial establishments, and various other aspects of health and medical work in the Soviet Union. In total, the public-health section of the Soviet pavilion will contain more than 1,000 displays.

The Soviets have been quick to seize upon health as a vehicle for promoting their brand of the new humanism. The United States, on the other hand, has made no provision to demonstrate a humanitarian activity of which we are indeed proud and which we should display to the world at every opportunity. The desire for health is universal. It is shared by princes and paupers. It is in this field where the United States has surpassed any other nation in the world. Malaria has not only been conquered in the United States, but has been eradicated. This is a disease that once affected millions of Americans annually and even at one time was a deterrent to the settlement of a State as far north as Illinois. We have eradicated yellow fever, cholera, and plague, each of which at one time ravaged the United States.

Other diseases such as poliomyelitis are fast disappearing. We now enjoy the longest and healthiest life span in our history. Our laboratories daily find new drugs which are useful in the prevention and alleviation of human suffering.

Mr. Chairman, I believe it would be a tragic error if the United States failed to show these advances to the world. These advances are of a humanitarian nature and no critic can attribute them to commercialism or imperialism.

Presentation of an adequate public health exhibit at Brussels will be extremely difficult should we begin at this late date. The planning, fabrication, and erection of such exhibits normally takes many weeks. Fortunately, my inquiry has revealed that some preliminary plans for a suitable health exhibit have already been drawn in the hopes that a means could be found to carry them through to completion. As a matter of fact it may be possible to transform our late start from a disadvantage to an advantage.

I understand that there is insufficient space in the United States pavilion now being constructed in Brussels to provide for a health exhibit. Consequently, the preliminary plans to which I have referred contemplate an additional structure of some 14,000 square feet to house a health exhibit. This structure, which would cost approximately \$750,000 to erect, equip, and staff, would contain facilities demonstrating the various aspects of rural medicine as practiced in the United States. In it would be a 10-bed hospital nursing unit with ancillary facilities, an operating room with associated facilities, facilities for a rural preventive public-health program including appropriate offices, examination and consultation rooms, an outpatient department, diagnostic and treatment facilities consisting of X-ray, laboratory and physical therapy rooms, a pharmacy, and a 200-seat auditorium.

It is estimated that such a structure as I have described can be placed in operation within approximately 4 months of the time it is decided to go ahead with the project. This period of time would appear to rule out such a project, since obviously it could not be completed in time for the opening of the Fair on April 17. Actually, this fact can be turned to our advantage by using the construction period as a part of the United States presentation. Arrangements can be made for sidewalk demonstrations to be carried on while construction is in progress, explaining to visitors and onlookers how an American community mobilizes its resources, plans and arranges and carries through to completion the provision of such a community facility. Here we can present, in contrast to the Soviet display of "despotic benevolence," our own demonstration of citizen participation. We can prepare a health exhibit which will be in operation by the time most of the heavy summer influx of visitors arrive at the Fair and at the same time take advantage of the early months to present to visitors at the Fair a demonstration of American community action.

What can be demonstrated in such a building to show our health activities to

the best advantage? Some of the factors that contribute to our fine health system are: First, high caliber of medical and research personnel due to the quality of undergraduate teaching and the availability of postgraduate study; second, the availability of research, public health, and medical care facilities; and third, the appreciation of the American public of the role of health personnel and facilities for their welfare. Each of these factors can be dramatically illustrated by displays and demonstrations.

Regarding training, I have been impressed by the closed-circuit color television programs which have been made available to the medical profession. These programs are scheduled on a regular basis; the medium permits demonstrations by the most eminent physicians and surgeons wherever they are located in the United States; they present the most recent advances in medicine and surgery by visual methods. I feel confident that arrangements can be made to present such a demonstration on a health subject that will not only be of great interest to the viewing public but will be illustrative of a method that provides us with highly trained medical talent.

The factor that we have an informed public should be illustrated by programs of health education through popular magazines in addition to the demonstrations of community organization to which I have referred. We are fortunate that the United States has large numbers of scientific and medical writers who publish in lay terms the new advances in medicine. I am convinced that this has made the United States the most informed nation in the world on the subject of health. The United States also leads the nations of the world in the strength of its voluntary health agencies which work in close cooperation with governmental health agencies and the medical profession in the war on disease. These voluntary agencies are supported by the generous donations of moneys and services by the American people dedicated to the common task of raising health standards.

Once the building is in operation, its auditorium and other facilities can accommodate dramatic demonstrations of our progress and accomplishments in medicine and public health. I have suggested that the plans which I have described be expanded to include a series of presentations in specialized fields of health and medicine in which this country has made particularly notable progress. This might be done in a series with a Feature of the Week theme. Suitable subjects for such a series might well include our progress in prevention of dental caries through fluoridation; use of radioactive isotopes in medicine; gains in the battle against cancer, such as the cervical cytology programs going on in many communities; the dramatic strides forward in early diagnosis and treatment of rheumatic fever; programs for the rehabilitation of the handicapped; and the Salk polio vaccine story.

I would hope and expect that world famous leaders in American medicine would participate in arranging appropri-

ate special exhibits and would speak at the fair. I think of such men as Jonas Salk, Paul Dudley White, Alfred Blalock, Charles Mayo, Sydney Farber, Howard Rusk, and the Menninger brothers. Undoubtedly Dr. Salk, for example, could make an impressive presentation of his work which is leading us toward the conquest of poliomyelitis, and Dr. Rusk an inspiring demonstration of the work for which he can be justly proud in the rehabilitation of the handicapped. Perhaps Dr. Rusk's work could be vividly illustrated by the personal appearance of a few of the handicapped persons who have been restored to useful lives through the rehabilitation programs in which he is engaged. I mention these few outstanding men by way of illustration. I am sure that there are others who would be willing to join in this effort and have a part in telling to the world the story of American progress in health and medicine through the medium of such an exhibition at Brussels.

If we are to have any hope of presenting to the world, at Brussels, some indication of our tremendous progress in the health field; if we are to have any chance of avoiding a serious discredit in the eyes of the world in comparison with the Soviet display, then immediate action is necessary. The Congress has received a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$2,054,000 to be applied to the cost of United States participation in the Brussels Fair. None of this amount, nor of the original appropriation for this purpose, is to my knowledge to be available for a public-health exhibit.

Therefore, I have introduced this amendment to provide \$1 million specifically for a public-health exhibit. I hope that the Members of this Congress will share with me the view that this is an important and urgently needed expenditure. I also stress the extreme urgency of this situation. Time is running out. Prompt action is essential if we are to avoid a serious loss of United States prestige at Brussels in the eyes of the world.

The United States has much to gain or lose in its participation in the Brussels Fair. I believe that one of our most effective progressive and humanitarian ventures is in demonstration of our conquest of disease and the omission of health from our presentation would be a grievous error. To avoid the commission of such an error I strongly urge your support of this amendment to the supplemental appropriation for our participation in the Brussels Fair. I trust that my amendment will enjoy the active support of all Members of the House.

SOVIET PUBLIC HEALTH EXPOSITION AT THE BRUSSELS WORLD'S FAIR IN 1958

The World's Fair that is to open in Brussels next year will display the progress attained by the nations of the world in the areas of science, industry, agriculture, and the arts for the last 50 years.

Prof. N. X. Grasholenkov, Chairman of the Commission on the Preparation of the Public Health Section of the pavilion of the U. S. S. R., stated that the pavilion of the Soviet Union will be a large, light-flooded building of glass brick and aluminum totaling an effective exposition area of 22,000 square meters, a considerable part of which will be devoted to the exposition of the

Soviet Public Health Service. This public-health section will demonstrate to the public-health experts abroad, as well as to the people at large, the basic attainments in health protection enjoyed by the populace of the U. S. S. R., with specific demographic data on incidence of disease, mortality, birth rates, and population increase.

Visitors will have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the underlying principles and the organizational system of the medical services, particularly the features of being free and accessible to all, plus the emphasis on preventive medicine and the adequacy of budgetary appropriations for public health in the U. S. S. R.

Numerous exhibits will acquaint the World's Fair visitors with the various types of medical institutions of the U. S. S. R., with their organization, purposes, and functions. A contour map constructed of plastic material and metal will furnish a visual demonstration of how well the population of the Soviet Republics and regional areas (*oblasts*) is provided with the basic categories of medical aid administered by adequate numbers of medical personnel. A special section will illustrate the training system for physicians and for medium-grade medical personnel, postgraduate studies, and specialization, and so forth.

An important place will be occupied by displays on the protection of motherhood and childhood as provided for by the existing laws and by numerous institutions, with a description of the types of institutions and their functional procedures; also displays of the medical-service network for schoolchildren and teen-agers.

Each section will contain information on the quantitative growth of the public-health network over the years 1913, 1940, 1950, 1955, and 1957, with respective plans for 1960. Particular emphasis will be laid on providing information relating to new institutions recently incorporated into the network, their equipment and rigging with newly developed Soviet apparatus, instruments, and devices, newly introduced therapeutic procedures, such as the application of radioactive isotopes.

Life in the Soviet therapeutic and prophylactic establishments, health resorts, and sanatoriums will be featured with the aid of artistically executed photo exhibits.

Much attention will be given to the display of medical and health services for the benefit of the workers engaged in the industrial enterprises of the country, with emphasis on the improvement in sanitary conditions of labor, industrial sanitation and hygiene, mechanization of labor-consuming processes which have been effected through the period 1951-56. In this area, special displays will depict the self-activities of trade union and public organizations in guarding the health and well-being of the toilers.

Alongside the urban public health displays, there will be displays of medical and health service facilities for the rural areas. Here, particular emphasis will be placed on the public health facilities available to the toilers on the virgin and fallow lands in the outlying areas of the country.

A large color panorama will lead off the part of the Soviet pavilion that will be given over to the display of health resorts and sanatoria. The visitors will have the opportunity to form an idea of the health resources of the Soviet Union, of the newly developed health resorts in the republics of Central Asia, Eastern Siberia, the Far East, types of sanatoria, and effective cure indexes.

Much light will be thrown on the part played by Soviet medical science on the principle and organization of sanitary education.

Diagrams, photos, texts, and original up-to-date models will depict the output of the Chemic-Pharmaceutical and Medical Instrument Industries of the U. S. S. R.

The dimensions and the scope involved in the public health section of the Soviet pavilion may be judged by the magnitude of its display area—a total of 550 square meters to accommodate more than 1,000 displays. The section will be filled with color panels, dioramas, sculptural works, color photo displays, animated diagrams and cartograms, albums, three-dimensional mountings, and the like.

The Central Institute of Sanitary Education is responsible for the work of preparation and design, with the Main Inspection Administrations and the Departments of the Ministry of Health, U. S. S. R., plus a number of scientific and research institutes lending a hand.

I have in mind that this amount of money will enable the Public Health Service to establish an exhibit which will be about 14,000 square feet. It will have a 10 bed nursing unit and there will be a 200-seat auditorium to go along with it.

We in this country have made the greatest advance in medical history during the past 10 years. It seems to me when the best doctors in the land tell us that we have added 5 years to the life expectancy of every human being in this country in the last 10 years, we ought to spread some of that good cheer around the world. I believe that a demonstration such as this carried on in connection with the Brussels Fair would be the best way to make friends in these areas. To share our know-how and to share the materials that we have been able to develop in the past 10 or 15 years which have lengthened the life span of every living person in this country would promote more good will than anything else we could do.

Mr. Chairman, as I have indicated, I have in mind men like Dr. Salk and his wonderful discovery of the Salk vaccine which could be exhibited over there. I spoke about the closed circuit television broadcast in medicine through which some of our best practitioners are demonstrating their knowhow to other doctors throughout the land. That has been a great boon to medicine.

I am thinking about men like Dr. Rusk of New York, who has done more in the field of rehabilitation than anyone else in the world. Certainly, if there is a field in which we are far ahead of Russia, it is in the field of prosthetics and also rehabilitation.

I am thinking of men like Dr. Ravdin who performed the operation on our President so successfully a couple of years ago. Dr. Ravdin was before our committee yesterday and I asked him about this particular program. He thought it was one of the greatest things that could happen to spread good will among other countries and to make friends. I asked the same question of Dr. Sidney Farber of Boston who gave us a similar answer and stated that it would be catastrophic if we did not take advantage of the gains we have made in medicine to make friends all over the world.

This morning we had some technical men before our committee and I asked them the same question. We know that men like Dr. Paul Dudley White would be only too happy to cooperate in such a program. I believe this would help the State Department to strengthen our ties with friendly countries. It does

not make any difference from which side of the tracks you come; it makes no difference whether you are a Republican, Democrat or a Communist; it doesn't matter whether you are a prince or a pauper, certainly, everybody is interested in good health. Everyone I have discussed this with, including some of the most prominent men in medicine in this country, have told me that this would be one of the greatest strides our country could make in this so-called cold war.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The most effective way that we can counteract and combat atheistic communism is in the contact of peoples with peoples. We must recognize the fact that all over the world, like ourselves they are human beings. In all the lands of the world they have their little families like we have in America. They have their husbands and wives, their fathers and mothers and children and when anyone in the family gets sick they are concerned about the condition of their loved ones. I think there is no more effective way that we could affirmatively carry in an understanding way to the peoples of the world than in the program that will be carried on if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island is adopted. The far-reaching effects of that in the minds of human beings and on more important questions cannot be estimated in a short period of time.

I hope the subcommittee will accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. FOGARTY) he was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I think everyone realizes that we in this country have eradicated diseases like yellow fever, cholera, and various other plagues, and we are now trying to help through the World Health Organization to put on a worldwide fight on malaria and to eradicate it. Certainly if we can eradicate it in this country, we can do the same thing all over the world. Some of these men I referred to a short time ago told me only in the last couple of days that they thought it would be a tragic error if the United States failed to show these advances to the world. They claim that these advances are of a humanitarian nature and that nobody can attribute them to commercialism or imperialism. And those who have had the opportunity to attend international conferences on heart disease, cancer and other health problems tell me that health is one area in which our assistance is really appreciated by the people of the world. So, if we have the tools to further our good will and to strengthen the ties with friendly nations as this legislation was intended to do we should use them. I know of nothing that this Congress could do which would be more beneficial. It would benefit all the world in helping to sustain life and helping to alleviate suffering and to extend the life span of every living human being.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that this is one of the best ways in which we can achieve this result, one of the best ways that we can provide to extend our good will. The impressions it will make are something that will be lasting. This is one area in which we can do a good job, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that this is one of the most humanitarian and one of the most compelling amendments ever presented on the floor of the House of Representatives. I believe, too, that the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is deeply sympathetic with the purposes of this amendment, and I suspect that he had other reasons for projecting his point of order today.

The NIH—the National Institutes of Health—in nearby Bethesda, Md., are now leading the way in isolating and destroying the worst killer viruses of mankind. They are now on the eve of announcing most dramatic discoveries. These doctors can thrill, they can inspire, and they can give hope to mankind everywhere. Yes, even behind the Iron Curtain. And, what an answer to the Soviets, who picture us as imperialists and not interested in the woes of little people, so many of whom are sick people today.

Mr. Chairman, I would rather vote for this \$1 million amendment for this health exhibit in behalf of our United States of America at Brussels, Belgium, than vote \$10 million for the construction of a new building. Here is a glorious opportunity for us to do something in this ideologic war to emphasize our dedication to serving people everywhere, and I hope the amendment is approved unanimously.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that one thing should be made crystal clear in this discussion of United States participation in the Brussels World's Fair.

The Communists surprised and dismayed officialdom in Washington and shocked our citizenry from border to border with the launching of Sputnik I and Sputnik II.

The press, magazines and other mediums have been warning us for many months now about the activity of the Communists in preparing for the Brussels World's Fair. I can recall such headlines as "We'll Go On Trial at the Fair," and "Reds at Brussels Outdo Low-Budget United States Show." Some of my colleagues have expressed skepticism about these reports. Some feel they were deliberately planted to influence Congress to provide more funds for United States participation.

I have in hand an official report prepared by the Office of Research and Intelligence of the USIA. This report, which is unclassified, deals with "Communist Propaganda and the Brussels Fair." I happen to know that it was made available to the House subcommittee which considered this supplemental appropriation for United States participation. I cannot find it in the record

of the committee testimony, although there appear to be references to it. It is my understanding that this vital report includes information gathered from such intelligence agencies of the Federal Government as the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and so on. We cannot say we have not been warned, and didn't know.

When asked how much the Communists would spend in Brussels, the Red Commissioner General is quoted as saying "What it will cost."

The U. S. S. R. appears to be taking full advantage of the exceptional show window offered by the Brussels Fair to sell the world on the superiority of the Communist social-political-economic system—

The report states in a preface.

Mr. Speaker, I offer this report for the record for the information of my colleagues. I also include an article from the Saturday Evening Post of January 25, 1958 on our participation in the Brussels Fair.

I would like to point out that the listing of countries participating in the Brussels Fair, on page 3 of the report of the USIA's Office of Research and Intelligence, was complete only as of January 1958. I have learned that the following additional countries will participate also: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, France, Israel, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Thailand, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. What are we presently spending on this Brussels Exhibition?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. We are presently spending about \$13 million.

Mr. GROSS. And this would advance that figure to \$14 or \$15 million?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. This would advance it to about \$13,500,000 or \$14 million.

Mr. GROSS. How much are the Russians spending?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The Soviet Union, according to the reports I have in hand, are spending \$11 million on advertising alone, and a total of \$60 million.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, if the gentleman has read the hearings he would know—

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The gentleman has read the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman would know that the gentleman who is directing the United States exhibit, the presidentially appointed Pooh-Bah in charge, now says that is not true. That is according to the hearings.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I do not know what the gentleman says who is running this show except that I have noted some of his statements and there are some conflicts in them.

Mr. GROSS. He is on the record.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I have read the record. But I have here, and shall submit for the gentleman's information the reports of the official intelligence agency on this matter.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman mean the USIA?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Gathered for the USIA by Allen Dulles'

agency, J. Edgar Hoover's agency, and so forth.

Mr. GROSS. I would have reservations about almost anything the USIA might say.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. FOGARTY) Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey was given permission to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. May I say, with respect to the health and medical facilities that Russia is expecting to display, that a translation of the Medical Journal put out by Moscow, which I have included in my remarks indicates that they have allocated a considerable part of their total of 200,000 square feet for a health display, and that there will be over 1,000 different health displays in that part of their pavilion. That is the latest information we have from the Medical Journal which was translated by our Public Health Service here. That is what they are doing in this health field.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island. I might point out that this report describes the Soviet pavilion, not as marble, as the report on this legislation sets forth, but as one with walls and a roof, which are to be of transparent glass and plastic with an interior gallery, and so forth. So that this is an accurate description of what the Soviet Union intends to do and is not muddled at all.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. But it is completely contradictory to the statement made by the same gentleman before the same subcommittee last year.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Not by the same gentleman at all. That statement was made by Mr. Cullman. This is made by the Intelligence Agencies of the Government for the USIA.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Cullman, the successor to Grover Whalen of New York, as official greeter, told the committee that the Russian building would be made of marble and would cost \$40 million or \$45 million.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. He may have, but I am telling the gentleman that this is the accurate version notwithstanding what that individual said. And this has been made available to the committee and deserves to be made a part of the RECORD. I shall include it in the RECORD.

The matter referred to is as follows:

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA AND THE BRUSSELS FAIR

F. AN OUTLINE OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA OBJECTIVES

The world's fair to be held this year in Brussels¹ will provide the Communist world with an exceptionally important forum for in-

¹ The official name of the Brussels Fair is "The Brussels Universal and International Exhibition."

fluencing public opinion. Approximately 35 million persons—many of them the leading citizens in free-world communities—are expected to attend the fair during its six-month lifetime (April 17 to October 19); and more than 40 countries, including the U. S. S. R., Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, have agreed to participate.

Communist participation in international fairs is not new, but, concurrent with the post-Stalin shift in Soviet political and economic policies, it has consistently increased in scope. Judged from the specific preparations for the Brussels Fair, as well as from past performances, the Soviet effort this year will be the largest ever undertaken by a Communist state at a competitive international exposition. The U. S. S. R. will also have an important advantage this year in that its propaganda posture is backed by recent successes and demonstrated strength in scientific-military fields.

The Brussels Fair emphasizes the general fields of scientific, economic and cultural progress. The Soviet exhibits appear designed to convince visitors that the U. S. S. R. is now the fountainhead of human progress in all those fields and, furthermore, that the Soviet contributions are the direct result of its social-political-economic system. Soviet readiness to take over with its own exhibits space from which the United States withdrew, the estimated high total cost of Soviet participation, and the variety and scope of the planned Soviet exhibits (see part II) suggest that the Soviet authorities view the fair as a major propaganda opportunity in 1958.

Visitors to the fair will see what promises to be an impressive array of Soviet scientific exhibits designed to demonstrate that the Soviet Union now is the world leader in science. There will be two models of sputniks, for example. But to answer those who might suspect that Soviet scientific progress has been one sided, the U. S. S. R. has many more exhibits in a variety of scientific fields. These include a demonstration of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, where, in some phases, the U. S. S. R. has pioneered. Some of the Soviet Union's top scientists, including at least one Nobel prize winner, are scheduled to attend or to deliver papers at scientific meetings to be held in conjunction with the fair.

The Soviet industrial exhibits, for maximum propaganda impact, will concentrate on those of the U. S. S. R.'s heavy industrial products which are recognizably high in quality and which are most in demand in the underdeveloped areas of the world (that is, oil-drilling equipment, various machine tools, and an electric powerplant). That the Soviet jet passenger plane to be displayed represents more than a mere showpiece will be underlined by the daily Moscow-Brussels jet airliner flights scheduled for the duration of the fair. All these efforts to demonstrate the achievements of people working under communism may well tend to divert attention from the area of Communist economic weakness—production of consumer goods. Supporting propaganda efforts can be expected to link the exhibits to the well-advertised Soviet posture that the U. S. S. R. can serve as both a model for industrialization of the underdeveloped countries and a source of aid without strings.

The third area of heavy Soviet concentration at the fair is in the field of culture. The exhibits will include well-known paintings shown for the first time in the outside world; performances will include concerts by world-famous musicians such as the violinist David Oistrakh, and ballets from the Bolshoi Theater. The exhibits and performances are probably intended to indicate to visitors that the Communists have drawn extensively from their country's cultural heritage, have perpetuated it, and have enriched it by their

own valuable contributions which reflect the strength of their new socialist society.

The Soviet Union can be expected to exploit fully the exceptional opportunity afforded by the context of a world's fair to impress the millions of visitors and to extend that impression to the still larger number of persons in the communities to which the visitors return. Pravda reported that a series of special TV and radio programs is scheduled and that a multilingual newspaper is to be issued at the fair; and a French source reported that, as noted below, the U. S. S. R. plans to spend \$1 million in advertising and promotion in connection with the fair.

In summary, the U. S. S. R. appears to be taking full advantage of the exceptional show window offered by the Brussels Fair to sell the world on the superiority of the Communist social-political-economic system. The Soviet Union's exhibits can be expected (1) to imply that the Communist system has led not only to Soviet achievements in outer space, but also to broad cultural and economic advances; (2) to stress that the U. S. S. R. is prepared to make available some of the fruits and lessons of its own progress to non-Communist countries which are willing to accept them; (3) to relate its progress in every way possible to its search for peace; (4) to lend credibility to the line that the U. S. S. R. is eager to compete peacefully with the West and seeks closer contact with it; and finally (5) to advance the Soviet search for international respectability.

II. AN OUTLINE OF SOVIET AND SATELLITE PARTICIPATION

A. The Brussels Universal and International Exhibition: Background

1. General: The Belgian Government adopted in November, 1951, a plan for a major world fair, on the scale of the New York World's Fair of 1939, to be held in Brussels from April 17 to October 19, 1958. The general theme of this effort to create a greater understanding among peoples of the world is "A World View—A New Humanism," thus shifting the emphasis from the commercial aspects of a trade fair to what the Belgians intend should be an exposition of contemporary thought, art, science, economic affairs and technology as related to the individual. Special stress is to be placed on national cultures to demonstrate their diversity as well as their spiritual affinity.

2. International participation: countries and organizations:² Andorra, Austria, Cambodia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, West Germany, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Benelux Customs Union, Council of Customs Cooperation, European Coal and Steel Community, International Red Cross, Organization for European Economic Co-operation, United Nations, The Holy See (Vatican).

3. The fair site: The exhibition will comprise the following 4 major sections occupying 500 acres in Heysel Park, 4 miles from the center of Brussels:

- (a) The Belgian section.
- (b) The Urundi section (Belgian Congo and Ruanda).
- (c) The foreign section (foreign pavilions).
- (d) The international section.

4. Expected attendance: The organizers of the fair are preparing for an average turnout of about 175,000 visitors daily and 700,000 on special holidays. It is estimated that 35 million people will visit the fair before it closes.

² As of January 1958.

B. Communist participation

1. General: As of January 1958, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary were firmly committed to participation in the Brussels fair. East Germany and Communist China were refused permission to exhibit because the Belgian Government does not maintain diplomatic relations with those regimes. Bulgaria and Rumania were among the countries originally listed as planning to participate, but were later dropped. Poland likewise withdrew, for reasons having to do with the present state of its economy. (Dziennik Polski, a Cracow daily, wrote on October 25, 1957: "A country in which an electric washing machine is the unobtainable dream of many housewives has no right to spend millions on representation which will produce nothing. * * * We should be permitted to take part in a Brussels exhibition only after we prove at Poznan [i. e., at the Poznan fair] that we can participate in the world market and not before.")

2. The Soviet Union: (a) Physical layout:

(1) Description of Soviet pavilion: A single, large rectangular building between 75 and 85 feet high and covering 269,000 square feet, situated facing the United States pavilion. The walls and roof will be transparent, either of glass or plastic, and an interior gallery will include trees and a large statue of Lenin. A large restaurant and a cinema seating 1,500, which may be used also as a concert hall, will be installed on the esplanade. The U. S. S. R. has also reserved in the Atomium (see p. 8).

(2) Construction, materials, and equipment: The Soviet pavilion is being built in the Soviet Union and transported in sections to Brussels, where a task force of 350 Soviet technicians is assembling prefabricated parts. The prefab sections consist of 1,500 tons of steel structure, 200 tons of aluminum and about 19,000 square yards of mirrors. Cinema projectors, sound equipment and a loudspeaker system are to be purchased in England; air-conditioning units will be of American origin, while escalators will be obtained in West Germany. A team of Soviet architects supervises construction work.

(b) Personnel:

(1) Regular staff: In addition to 350 technicians working on the construction site of the Soviet pavilion, the regular Soviet fair staff now includes the following persons:

Ryzhkov, Dmitriy Aleksandrovich, Commissioner General; First Deputy Minister of the U. S. S. R. Ministry of the Machine Tool Building and Implement Industry; arrived in Brussels on July 18, 1957.

Nesterov, M. V., Coordinator; Chairman of the Presidium of the All-Union Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. S. R.

Usenko, Vladimir Leontievich, head engineer; director of construction of the Soviet exhibit.

Vasilyeva, Kseniya, construction engineer. Dorofeyev, Aleksandr, construction engineer.

Nikiforov, A., director of the Soviet Pavilion.

Natradze, A. G., chief of the Soviet medical exhibit.

(It is anticipated that during the fair the Soviet staff will expand to include about 40 people.)

(2) Visiting scientists: Members of various Soviet scientific teams will visit Brussels during the fair and participate in some 165 out of about 300 coordinated scientific events scheduled to take place in conjunction with it (see also p. 8). According to information available as of January 1958, eminent Soviet scientists who will visit Brussels in this connection include the following:

Semenov, Nikolay, Nobel prize winner, member of the Soviet Academy of Science, who will read a paper on nuclear chain reactions.

Nesmeyanov, Aleksandr, president of the Soviet Academy of Science, who will present a paper on elementary organic compounds.

Vinogradov, Aleksandr, member of the Soviet Academy of Science, specialist in the field of geochemistry.

Kurianov, Antrei, member of the Soviet Academy of Science, specialist in the field of geology.

Kholmogorov, A. N., professor at the University of Moscow, tentatively scheduled to appear as a member of a symposium on Statistical Problems in Astronomy and the Earth Science.

(3) Note on anticipated delegation visits: Information now available points to heavy delegation traffic from Moscow to Brussels during the fair. Various Soviet officials have stated that many Soviet organizations plan to send groups; Soviet representatives have made efforts to secure accommodations for large numbers of people, and the Soviet Union has announced that it will inaugurate a special daily passenger service by jet aircraft between Moscow and Brussels for the duration of the fair.

(c) Estimated cost:

(1) General: Estimates of the cost of Soviet participation range as high as \$60 million.³ When he was asked (at a press conference upon his arrival in Brussels) how much the U. S. S. R. would spend to participate in the fair, Soviet Commissioner General Ryzhkov answered, "What it will cost."

(2) Some items and estimates:

(a) Baron Moens de Fernig, Commissioner General of the Fair, estimated that the cost of the structure of the Soviet Pavilion alone—exclusive of the costlier items of decoration—would run to about \$5 million.

(b) The U. S. S. R. is the only one of the big countries to rent space in the Atomium, at a cost of \$50,000.⁴

(c) Express Wieczorny, a Warsaw daily, wrote on February 28, 1957: "\$11 million is the cost of the participation of the United States in the Brussels Exhibition. The U. S. S. R. is supposed to spend for its participation an amount equaling \$50 million."

(d) La Presse, a Paris advertising and trade journal, reported on April 15, 1957, that the U. S. S. R. plans to spend more than \$11 million in advertising and promoting its Brussels pavilion.

(e) A Tass dispatch of July 12, 1957, stated: "A. Nikiforov, Director of the Soviet Pavilion, commented on reports in some foreign papers, mainly in the United States, disseminating sensational statements on the scope of Soviet contribution to the world exhibition [at Brussels], alleging that the exhibits will have some special propaganda purposes. 'All this is utter nonsense,' said A. Nikiforov. 'No extravagant expenditures have been planned. The figures given in the American press are concocted by their editors. The U. S. S. R. exhibits are strictly in conformity with the program of the exhibition.'"

³ Year of Crisis; Communist Propaganda Activities in 1956 (MacMillan, New York, 1957), edited by Eron M. Kirkpatrick) states that "the Communist countries in 1956 sponsored official exhibitions at 93 international fairs. * * * These exhibitions in 1956 cost the Communist bloc approximately \$50 million as compared with \$38 million in 1955 and only \$10 million in 1954."

"The Atomium, a structure which will dominate the fair grounds, is a representation, 350 feet high, of an elemental metal crystal—9 steel spheres each 59 feet in diameter joined by a series of tubular passages containing escalators and elevators. It is being constructed to house exhibits related to atomic energy."

(d) Propaganda media activities: The Soviet Union has announced in general terms (*Pravda*, November 18, 1957) that Soviet participation in the fair will be supported extensively by its mass media. A multilingual newspaper—reported elsewhere to be titled "Sputnik"—and a series of special radio and television programs were mentioned specifically by *Pravda*, but other details of the media program are not yet known. In any case, standard Soviet propaganda practice and budget estimates available suggest that this facet of Soviet activity in connection with the fair will be impressive.

(e) Soviet exhibits: *Moscow News*, a Soviet-English-language publication, said on October 2, 1957:

"The Brussels Fair's slogan is 'Man and Progress' which is all embracing and enables each country participating to give the fullest illustration of its progress in industry, agriculture, science, the arts, medicine, education, and public health for the good of mankind."

"The Soviet Union will be represented in every one of the four departments of the exhibition in the palace of science: the atom, the molecule, the crystal, the cell.

"Soviet research into crystal synthesis, transitors, the physics of high-energy particles, nuclear electroscopy, cosmic-ray research, and many other problems will be covered in the palace of science by exhibits arranged in 26 sections each on a separate theme."

(1) Scientific exhibits:

(a) Sputnik: The U. S. S. R. will exhibit two models of Soviet earth satellites.

(b) Atomic energy: The U. S. S. R. has contracted to occupy one sphere of the atomium, where it will demonstrate how atomic energy is used for peaceful purposes in the U. S. S. R.

(c) International scientific exhibits:⁵ As indicated above, the U. S. S. R. plans to participate in about 165 of some 300 international scientific exhibits to be held in connection with the fair either directly or to run concurrently outside the fairgrounds. Some of the specific exhibits which the U. S. S. R. has offered in replacement of exhibits withdrawn by the United States are:

(1) The atom: Demonstration of Soviet nuclear radiation detection equipment (using, in part, space that had originally been set aside for United States exhibits on carbon-14 dating, thermonuclear energy, cyclotron, and transuranic elements).

(2) The molecule:

(a) A gas spectrometer exhibit to be substituted for an original United States display that was to have included a continuous gas analyzer.

(b) A radiogeology exhibit to replace, in part, an exhibit on radiochemistry originally planned by the United States.

(c) An exhibit on plastic polymers in solution, using some of the space originally reserved for a United States exhibit on structure and macroscopic properties of plastics.

(3) The crystal:

(a) An "electronograph" (electron diffraction instrument).

(b) An exhibit on synthetic crystals and growing methods, using space originally intended for a United States exhibit on growing quartz and EDT crystals.

⁵ Newsweek, April 1, 1957 (international edition) reported: "One embarrassing moment occurred during a meeting of scientists when nations taking part in the international science exhibit [at the Brussels Fair] were asked to contribute displays in the fields they had pioneered. As each scientific discovery was mentioned, from penicillin to cyclotrons, Soviet delegates staked their claim to Russian 'firsts'."

(4) The cell: A Soviet exhibit on photosynthesis will be substituted for part of an original United States exhibit on the same subject.

(2) Industrial exhibits: "Visitors (to the Brussels Fair) will see how the Soviet Government has transformed the Soviet Union from a backward agrarian country into a great industrial power with the most advanced science and culture," wrote *Pravda* on November 18, 1957. In support of this objective, the U. S. S. R. plans to mount in its national pavilion a large variety of industrial displays illustrating Soviet progress in heavy industry, light industry, raw materials, agricultural machinery, machine tools, and consumer goods, among others. These exhibits will include:

(a) A large working model of a coal mine.
(b) A complete operating unit of an oil well.

(c) Several large working models of an oil drilling rig.

(d) Supersonic and electronic impulse machine tools.

(e) Machine tools with screen optics.

(f) Computing machines.

(g) Power production plants.

(h) A telemechanical device for the automatic control of a mine.

(i) A complete installation for the working of precious metals for scientific, technological, and industrial uses.

(j) A display of machines invented by Soviet engineers and scientists.

(k) An exhibit including a Soviet jet airliner, illustrating modern communications.

(3) Exhibits by schools, artisans, organizations: In addition to national exhibits, participation by groups within the Soviet Union is planned, of which the following are some examples:

(a) Twenty-one Soviet trade schools are competing for the best exhibits to be displayed in Brussels.

(b) Schoolchildren of the Leningrad Technical Club have designed, for display at Brussels, an electric tractor controlled by light rays.

(c) Students of a trade school in Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, have prepared a model of a giant walking excavator, the largest in the U. S. S. R.

(d) Students of the Moscow Railway School No. 3 have made a working model of the latest Soviet electric locomotive.

(e) Turkmenian carpet makers will send to Brussels a wall carpet with a center design representing a group of people of different nationalities united in their fight for peace.

(f) A large number of souvenirs for the Brussels Fair (samovars, teapots, glassware) are being produced by a Moscow crystal factory.

(f) Participation in conferences and meetings: Present information indicates that the Soviet Union has membership in the following international organizations which are to meet in Brussels concurrently with the Brussels Fair:

(1) International Aeronautical Federation, 51st General Conference,⁶ May-June.

(2) International Union Against Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses, International Congress,⁷ June 5-8.

(3) International Statistical Institute, special session,⁸ September 3-10.

(4) International Association for Prevention of Blindness,⁹ September 8-15.

⁶ Also Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland.

⁷ Also Poland, Rumania.

⁸ Also Hungary, Poland.

⁹ Also Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania.

Satellites participating in meetings other than those listed above

Conference	Place	Bloc members	Date
PEN Club, International Congress.....	Brussels.....	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, East Germany.	May.
International Federation of Associations of Graduates of Higher Commercial Schools, Council Session.	Liege.....	Rumania.....	June 6-9.
International Association of Judges of Juvenile Courts, 5th Congress.	Brussels.....	Hungary.....	July 14-18.
International Folk Music Council, General Assembly and International Conference on Folk Dancing and Music.	Lille.....	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland.	July 28-Aug. 2.
International Confederation of Accordionists, Congress and World Championship.	Brussels.....	Poland.....	July.
International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, 21st Session.	do.....	Hungary, Poland, Rumania.	Aug. 4-7.
International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, 24th Congress.	Liege.....	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland.	Aug. 31-Sept. 6.
World Federation of U. N. Associations, 13th Assembly.	Brussels.....	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania.	Sept. 1-7.
Society of Industrial Chemistry, 31st Congress.....	Liege.....	Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania.	Sept. 8-14.
International Organization Against Trachoma, General Assembly.	Brussels.....	Poland.....	Sept. 8-15.
International Institute of Public Finance, Congress.....	do.....	Hungary, Poland, Rumania.	Sept. 15-17.
International Association of Art Critics, General Assembly.	do.....	Czechoslovakia.....	Undetermined.

(g) The Soviet cultural effort:

(1) Fine arts:

(a) The collection of old masters from the Leningrad Hermitage Museum will leave the U. S. S. R. for the first time in its history to be displayed at Brussels.

(b) The Pushkin Museum and the Tret'yakov Gallery will lend their best paintings and sculpture for exhibit at the fair.

(2) Ballet:

(a) The Bolshoi Theater Ballet will perform with a Belgian orchestra for 3 weeks in June at the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels.

(b) Members of the Bolshoi Theater Ballet School—youthful performers, including children—will appear in Brussels for the last 2 weeks of September.

(c) The Moiseyev Ensemble, accompanied by a Soviet orchestra, will perform at the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brussels (and will probably also participate in the Festival of Popular Dances in a number of Belgian provincial localities).

(3) Drama: The Stanislavsky Art Theater of Moscow will stage three plays by Chekhov during June and will also participate in the International Festival at Antwerp.

(4) Folk art performances:

(a) Ukrainian song and dance ensembles will perform at the Brussels Palais des Beaux-Arts for the first 2 weeks of August.

(b) The Soviet Republics Ensemble, composed of dancers and singers from 15 Republics of the U. S. S. R., will appear in Brussels for a week in August.

(5) Music:

(a) The Symphony Orchestra of the Soviet Union is scheduled to present several concerts.

(b) Eminent Soviet musicians who will perform at Brussels include: Pianists, Gilels and Askenasi; violinists, Oistrakh, Kogan, and Bezrodny; cellist, Rostropovich; trio composed of Oistrakh, Knudovitsky and Oborin.

(c) The Sveshnikov Choir will sing in Brussels and a number of provincial cities.

(6) Circus: The Moscow Circus, which was a great success in Belgium in 1956, will spend 2 months in Brussels (June to August) and 1 month in Liege and Antwerp (August to September).

(7) Films: No specific data are available concerning Soviet participation in the International Film Festival to be held concurrently with the fair, but it is anticipated that the U. S. S. R. will present a number of feature, documentary, experimental, and educational films.

(8) Soviet national days: There will be a concentration of special Soviet performances, concerts, and displays marking the Soviet national days at the fair, August 11, 12, and 13.

3. Satellite participation:

(a) Czechoslovakia:

(1) General: The Czechoslovak exhibit, which is to occupy an area of 120,000 square feet, will illustrate a typical day in that country's national life. Three buildings connected by glass corridors will present three subthemes: "Work," "Rest," and "Culture."

(2) Specific activities:

(a) "Work": This section will house such industrial exhibits as a giant turbine rotor destined for installation at the hydroelectric powerplant now under construction on the Vltava River, and displays of footwear, glassware, and ceramics.

(b) "Rests": Exhibits designed to depict conditions created by the Communist regime for the best utilization of the workers' free time: summer camps for children, youth and workers' hostels, tourist attractions, and health resorts.

[From the Saturday Evening Post]

WE'LL GO ON TRIAL AT THE FAIR

(By Ernest O. Hauser)

BRUSSELS.—Are world's fairs obsolescent? The universe has shrunk since the first universal exposition, in 1851, drew approximately 6 million spectators to London's glittering Crystal Palace. Men and ideas traveled slowly in those days, and seeing was believing. In our age of cheap and rapid travel, of radio, film, and television, what is the point of mounting yet another global kermess where man can gaze at the accomplishments of man?

The people now preparing the Brussels Universal and International Exposition of 1958 have no illusions on this score. Their fair, they know, may well be the last of its kind. So much more reason, they will tell you, to make it an unparalleled success—a giant firecracker whose brilliant flash won't be forgotten for a long, long time. Thirty-five million visitors, they hope, will take a look at the 50-nation extravaganza, opening on April 17 and closing 6 months later. Belgium, the anxious host, is spending some \$300 million on the project, plus some \$400 million on sprucing up the Belgian capital for the occasion.

For the United States, now finishing one of the most spectacular pavilions on the ex-

position grounds, Brussels will mark a precedent. Never before have we participated on a comparable scale in a world's fair—and there are those who say that this historic fact alone will make the Brussels Exposition. Still, even as the star performers of this show, we'll be on our mettle like the rest of them. Our national pavilion, as it happens, is just across the way from the pavilion of the Soviet Union. Already, as he picks his way across the muddy grounds, the visitor is irresistibly attracted by the two looming rival structures which will, undoubtedly, become the fair's prime objects of curiosity.

This is no trade fair, and no hawking is permitted; to have your order books around would be obscene. True expositions, as distinguished from commercial fairs, are ruled by solemn international agreement. A charter signed in 1928 by the governments of 35 nations—including Russia, but not the United States—lays down the ground rules. According to these rules, a universal exposition should be a stocktaking of our civilization. This ever-changing world, arrested in one quivering moment, should hold still for inspection, as it were, before proceeding on its headlong course.

Hence, Belgium's aim to make the Brussels Fair a balance sheet in the creation of a more human world. There is much gossip here of transcendental matters; and nice, round words, like humanism, progress, and the pursuit of happiness, fill the moist Belgian air. Unfortunately, Belgium has picked the atom for a mascot. While man himself serves as a general theme, the atom—symbol of our age—will cast its eerie shadow on the fair. A weird Rube Goldberg fantasy called the "Atomium" will be to Brussels, 1958, what the Eiffel Tower was to the Paris Exposition of 1889, and the Trylon and Perisphere to the New York World's Fair of 1939. Raising itself to a height of 360 feet, this monstrous Christmas tree will represent the structure of a simple metal crystal, with nine enormous spheres acting as atoms. Escalators will move up and down inside the hollow branches, and there will be a restaurant in the top atom.

Brussels seems a good place to stage this kind of competition. It certainly is not for nothing that this is the fifth international exposition to be held here in 7 decades—the last took place in 1935. A crossroads in the flow of goods and people, the Belgian capital sits in the hub of a highly developed, thickly settled region. Within a 200-mile radius lie the coal mines and the cotton mills of northern France, the busy factories of Western Germany, the crowded shores of England. Some 135 million people live and work within this compass. Keen traders, the inviting Belgians have no intention of suppressing their own commercial instincts for the duration of the fair.

As for ourselves, we are going into Brussels, 1958, with the diffidence of a party whose case is not yet proved. Most of the 200,000 visitors expected to throng our building on a busy day are likely to be total strangers whose mental image of America and our way of life, at best, is sketchy. They have known us first as liberators, then as the generous dispensers of dollar aid and finally as wide-eyed tourists. They have also seen our movies, they have read about McCarthy, about Little Rock, they have heard about "American materialism," and they are wondering where fancy ends and truth begins.

Here, then, for the first time since World War II, is our chance to put ourselves across—to tear down a whole web of misconceptions and show what we believe to be our real face. This, evidently, is no simple, one-way propaganda job; the opposition plies its trade across the street, and most of our customers will be comparison shoppers.

"We have divorced our thinking from a frontal conflict with the Russians," one of our planners said. "All we want, frankly, is the best pavilion and the most beautifully designed exhibit."

But to begin at the beginning. When our State Department, in the fall of 1954, received the Belgian invitation, it did not look at Brussels—more than 3 years off—as a matter of immediate concern. Handing the project, as a sideline, to one of its officials, it let things ride. It was not until July 31, 1956, that Congress was in a position to vote empowering legislation. And in October of that year Howard S. Cullman was sworn in as our commissioner general.

He seemed the right man for the job. A rich tobacco merchant who, for many years, had headed the efficient and politically clean Port of New York Authority, Cullman was probably best known as a successful Broadway angel. Among the 150 plays and musicals he had sponsored were hits like *Life With Father*, *South Pacific*, *The King and I*, and *Teahouse of the August Moon*. His flair for showmanship was bound to prove an asset, and his financial independence allowed him to turn down the \$25,000-a-year remuneration provided for the job.

But there were only 18 months to go when he stepped in. Most other nations had their feet well on the ground by then, and some, like Germany, had done a year's constructive planning. To make things worse, Congress was in an economy mood. While holding out hope for eventual approval of the \$15,000,000, Cullman and his small, hand-picked team considered necessary, the legislators were unwilling to put more than \$12,345,000 into the enterprise. That, even now, is all there is, and Cullman's inability to lay his hands on more has caused some painful cuts, particularly in the entertainment program.

Still, what the United States has on the ground by now needs no apologies. Like other major nations, we were assigned a 6½-acre site. It is roughly triangular, rising toward the rear to form a natural amphitheater. Leaving the narrow forward portion of the triangle free—part of it will be taken up by a reflecting pool—we are constructing in the rear a massive, circular pavilion.

Though no less modern than most of the other national pavilions, the structure is far from extreme; its restful and harmonious lines give it an almost classic air. The worst that can be said of it is that, with its flat, overhanging lid, and its Great Seal of the United States over the door, it looks like an American officer's cap. Its architect, Edward D. Stone—identified with such Manhattan landmarks as Radio City Music Hall and the Museum of Modern Art—likes to make people shudder by picturing the kind of thing he could have built if he had wanted to appear audacious. "Terrific, isn't it?" he will exclaim, with fitting modesty, as he clammers all over the enormous steel-and-plastic pile.

No open-span round structure of this size has ever been attempted; the floor, 340 feet across, would hold a couple of football fields. But the pavilion's most conspicuous feature is the bicycle-wheel roof; made of 2,100 translucent plastic panels airlifted in 8 plane loads from New Hampshire, it is suspended from the rim by thin steel cables—a system borrowed from Rome's oval Colosseum, whose canvas top used to be strung in just this manner. An opening in the roof lets in sunshine and rain. And the illusion of the great outdoors is further heightened by a pool in the center of the floor, and 11 fine old willow trees which our builders have been careful to preserve. The outer skin of the pavilion is a transparent mesh; lighted from the inside, the heavy drum will be transformed into an airy apparition.

There is little doubt that the \$5 million edifice itself will be our No. 1 exhibit at the

fair. Already, it is something of a legend. A British Sunday paper has forewarned its readers that the American pavilion * * * will have the biggest dome in the world, housing a whole forest and a huge floating platform and costing about \$42 million.

However, this is but a shell to hold our national presentation, and while admitting that it is stunning, one might well ask, "But is it functional?" As almost all the impediments of our civilization are rectangular, a round pavilion may not be ideally suited for the display of this civilization—as anybody who has even tried to fit rectangular furniture into round spaces will appreciate. But then, this is a Government project. Our designing team was hired when it was too late to change the structure; and, being stubborn individualists, they went ahead and squared the circle, constructing a rectangular world within the drum, and leaving foreign visitors with an impressive insight into our wonderfully democratic way of doing things.

The actual producers of the show—Peter G. Harnden Associates, a private firm of designers—were given a good deal to chew on. Cullman's team had solicited opinions on what our exhibit should be like from 30 prominent Americans. A conference held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had further crystallized the issue. What almost everyone insisted on was modesty. "No bragging," was the keynote. We should present ourselves as a "dynamic," "restless" people, saddled with problems just like everybody else, groping for the right answers and "committed to a constant search for an improved way of life." The theme of our show would be the "continuous American revolution."

To translate this philosophy into 120,000 square feet of three-dimensional exhibits was no small order. The end result, as visitors will see it at the fair, is, in the main, the work of two creative minds—industrial-design consultant James S. Plaut, our deputy commissioner general; and architect Bernard Rudofsky, associated with the Harnden workshop as top designer for the project. While it is impossible to say at this stage whether their presentation will go down as a success or a resounding failure, it is certain to create enough attention to make the exercise worth while.

The general mood of the exhibit will be one of tranquility—a welcome calm designed to give the visitor relief from the aggressiveness of the fair as a whole; to grant him, after loud and garish miles, a respite. There will be a minimum of graphs, statistics, obtrusive photo murals, and heroic slogans. Nor will we show off our wealth—no bronze, chrome, plate glass, or rich marble. If we seduce, we shall seduce by understatement.

"The visitor," the working script predicts, "will recall the United States Pavilion as an experience rather than an exhibition."

Although 100 college students from back home will serve as guides during the fair, there is no prescribed itinerary. You are on your own, and you may start and finish where you like. Here then—with the proviso that some items are still tentative—is your sneak preview of our main exhibits.

Surveying the ground floor, you'll find it a strange wedlock between tradition and avant-garde. Side by side with such down-to-earth displays as twin exhibits on atomic energy and automation—the only hints of our industrial might—you will encounter abstract works of art and some engaging bits of whimsy. A surrealistic spread of objects, displayed under a giant ceiling map of the United States, delineates the "Face of America." Among the wrinkles there will be a bale of tumbleweed from the Southwest, a California gold nugget, "Hollywoodiana," cowboy accoutrements, a row of rural mailboxes, American Indian artifacts, the model of a side-wheeler, a copy of the Declaration

of Independence, an Idaho potato mounted like a jewel, strange butterflies, and a live rattlesnake. "They'll taste the Continent in a few samples," Rudofsky says. "We will present the unexpected, the things the movies don't show. Some of these objects will be seen for the first time in Europe."

Wherever possible, we shall imply rather than shout our message. A working model of the New York Stock Exchange, complete with ticker tape and a big board, will get across the public ownership of our corporations. An electronic scale model of Philadelphia, with buildings that turn turtle and drop out of sight to be replaced by a new city, will document American urbanism. Voting machines—placed in our pavilion on President Eisenhower's personal request—will illustrate the everyday mechanics of our democracy. And a pictorial show of the opening up of the American West will remind Europeans that we, too, have a past.

But it is on the balcony that the originality of the designers comes into its own. The stylized prototypes of some American houses—a Texas ranch, a southern cabin, a New England cottage—lead up to islands showing, each in its own way, a facet of our domestic life. None of these units—an American kitchen, a sun deck, a living room, a children's playpen, and so forth—will try to be the real thing, but will attempt to capture the elusive essence of an environment created by and for Americans. Appealing to the viewer's sense of beauty and imagination, these items may be brilliantly successful or fall completely flat. At any rate, no one can say that they are exhibition clichés.

The one display most apt to make Americans feel suddenly at home and give the stranger an authentic feel of our daily life is a characteristic street—a "streetscape"—complete with signposts, manholes, traffic lines, street lamps, a billboard, show windows and a functioning corner drugstore—where Europeans may have their first soda at the fountain.

So far, so good. The bombshell will be hidden in the leafy grounds where a small building will enshrine bits of unfinished business. Here, in a haunting black and white, we shall present such unsolved problems as slum clearance, the Dust Bowl, civil rights and race relations, along with progress made toward their ultimate solution. This, obviously, is the sector of the show most likely to blow up in our planners' faces, as visiting Americans themselves may not see eye to eye on all the answers. But, the designers ask, is there a better way of making friends than taking all the skeletons out of their closets and airing them for international inspection? And, quite conceivably, they'll win their point.

America will thus sink in. Whatever one may think of individual items, the freshness of the whole approach, the intellectual titillation provided by the show in its entirety, will keep the thing on a remarkably high level. And the sophisticated European audience is likely to appreciate the total absence of the direct sell. What else? Short films, playing on scattered screens, and the first movie-in-the-round shown outside the United States will add a visual touch of American life and scenery. Several teams of pretty girls will model American fashions. A restaurant will try to serve American corned-beef hash and apple pie. And, in a spacious theater, adorned in simple white and gold, a program of American plays, musicals, ballets and concerts—somewhat reduced for lack of funds—will uphold our cultural renown.

Although the total impact of our Brussels effort can't be assessed until the gates are open, the contrast between our formula of calculated modesty and the big Soviet noise across the way is certain to have its effect. There will be nothing very subtle about the Russian pavilion. Ignoring a Belgian request

to all foreign exhibitors to use no more than 70 percent of their allotted acreage for construction, the Russians are covering nine-tenths of theirs with a colossal glass-and-steel box—a kind of super-Parthenon designed to awe rather than please. Inside, you'll find, surrounded by the implements of "progress"—industrial, agricultural, and plain cultural—a large statue of Lenin. As Russia's commissioner general for the fair happens to be assistant minister for machine-tooled production, the Russians will be bulging with machine tools where we shall bulge with understatement.

Still, as this phase of the cold war will be fought in plain view of 35 million spectators, there is little point in our discounting the Russians in advance. They are, by all accounts, spending more money on their show than the United States, although the \$50 million mentioned in the press is probably exaggerated. And while such "live" exhibits as a coal mine and an oil well hardly sound exciting, the Russians may have some surprises up their sleeves—astral and otherwise. Their restaurant, where national dishes will be served, is likely to prove one of the sensations of the fair. And their essays in culture, which will include a presentation of the Bolshoi ballet, will make our own shortage of funds for the performing arts doubly regrettable.

As Belgium could invite only the nations with which she is on speaking terms, some governments, including those of mainland China and Eastern Germany, have not been asked. Others, though invited, have since bowed out for lack of interest or cash—notably India, Pakistan, South Africa, Australia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, and Greece. But what remains will be sufficiently universal to justify the label of the fair. The presence of Monaco, Liechtenstein, and San Marino—the last just freed from 12 years of Communist rule—will prove that size is not a requisite of sovereignty. And the pavilions of seven international organizations, from the United Nations to the European Coal and Steel Community, will add their one-world touch.

Still, a brief stroll around the foreign section, reverberating with the din of last-minute construction work, and smelling of enthusiasm and fresh paint, reveals a frightening variety of states of mind. West Germany parades her eight rectangular pavilions in a clear, orderly, headstrong formation. The Netherlands, whose theme is Water—Friend and Enemy, is turning part of her establishment into the sea. Morocco's closed mouth and forbidding fortress makes you think of the wind in the high Atlas. Italy gently draws you into an Italian village, with a fine little piazza and palazzo. The Czechs are sheathing their three windowless pavilions with 7 million diamond-shaped pieces of gilt glass. Great Britain, always a nation of shopkeepers, uses a modest government pavilion as come-on for a huge, hangarlike showcase of British goods, erected here by the Federation of British Industries. The Japanese, torn between old and new, crown their exquisite paper house with a futuristic metal lid. And the Brazilians can be found under a tricky fiber canopy that looks like a tarpaulin.

Our neighbor on the right, the sovereign state of Vatican City, is welcoming all sinners to a gleaming-white City of God from which a startlingly modern church raises a 180-foot belfry. The world Protestant churches have their own pavilion in another sector of the fair grounds. The French, as if they did not have enough problems at home, have had hard luck at Brussels. Having first run into burst sewers underneath their site, which made it difficult to sink foundations, they found that the design their architects came up with was so advanced that the building could not be constructed. Only when the original idea of pivoting the entire

roof upon a single strut was compromised by the addition of two new supports would the pavilion stand up—a heavy blow to every Frenchman's love of abstract logic.

All of these handsome structures, the agreement says, must be razed when the fair is over, at the exhibitors' expense. Some European countries, with this sad end in mind, use prefabricated materials for their buildings, and have foreseen their reerection at home—the Soviet pavilion, for example will serve as an exhibition hall in Moscow. We, living all the way across the water, are less fortunate. Not only will our beautiful pavilion transform itself into a lumbering white elephant the day the show is over, but, having to depend largely on local labor and materials, we have to pay a Belgian tax on some of the transactions involved—an ugly \$430,000 surprise to our planners. Although the matter has led to some pointed questions in the United States Senate, where the tax was referred to as a holdup, there is little hope for Belgian leniency.

What everyone would like to know, at this point, is whether Belgium will relax its rule against serving liquor, other than beer, in public places. Without a sampling of French and Italians wines, a dash of vodka, Scotch, or rye, many a visitor, it is feared, may drop dead from exhaustion prematurely.

But what about the Belgians as exhibitors? Reserving for themselves the spacious grounds of the annual Brussels Trade Fair—the foreign zone is, normally, a royal park—they will spread themselves over nearly one-half of the 500-acre exposition grounds. There, at their case, they will display their own civilization, with emphasis on its material and commercial aspects. However, the world's hosts do not intend to play dog in the manger. In giving their own manufacturers a chance to show their wares, they are willing to grant foreign firms asylum on their sovereign grounds, and half a dozen large American concerns, unable to exhibit in the United States pavilion, will have pavilions of their own across the line. The lofty purpose of the exposition, of course, prevents the sale of goods displayed.

More of a blown-up country fair than a sophisticated exercise in self-portrayal, the Belgian show will have something for everyone. The sector given over to the country's famous diamond industry, for example, is almost certain to rank with the main attractions of the fair. There will be the inevitable midway, to be sure, and a gay and capricious folklore land, taking you back to the year 1900. A surprisingly large portion of the Belgian site is set aside for the displays of Belgium's African domain, especially the Belgian Congo. But it appears there will be no attempt—as in France's Algerian exhibit—to refute charges of colonialism.

By now, this country of 9 million inhabitants is heavily committed to the exposition. Although the transformation of traffic-lock'd and cluttered Brussels into a modern capital had long been on the books, the fair has turned the long-term project into a \$400 million crash program. There seems to be no street here, at this writing, that is not being widened or at least torn up. New overpasses, underpasses, throughways are gradually emerging from the chaos. The city's shopkeepers anticipate fat profits, while the more sensitive look forward to the fair as one looks forward to an earthquake, and talk of going on a nice, long trip. The one question to which the Belgians, so far, have given little thought is where to billet the invading army. Hotel space in this city of 1,300,000 is woefully inadequate, and visitors may have to fan out over the surrounding country, bivouac on ships in nearby ports or use the Brussels-Paris helicoptered service for commuting.

Will it be worth the trouble? It is one think to talk about a rattlesnake, and quite

another thing to hear it rattle. To judge a fair, you want the noise, the smells, the fireworks and, above all, the crowds. This much is sure: the Brussels Exposition, a peaceful contest among 50 nations, will give the jaded traveler a new sense of affinity with a bewildered, striving, basically inoffensive species: man. As such, the first world's fair since World War II will warrant the enormous effort made to give it diversity and punch. And, if it does turn out to be the last, it will at least be worthy of its famous predecessors.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this is the first opportunity I have had to take advantage of the floor of the House to explain to the House a number of facts with regard to the Brussels fair.

For some weeks now I have been strafed and pilloried by editorial writers and newspapers all over the country, on television and radio, as though I were the only Member of the House of Representatives opposed to writing a blank check for the Brussels fair. The fact of the matter is that there are nine members of the House Committee on Appropriations who sit in on the markup of this portion of the pending bill, who bring this bill to you in its present form today. The full membership of the House Committee on Appropriations is comprised of 50 men, 30 of the majority party and 20 of the minority. That full committee approved the Brussels-fair item last Thursday.

I do not presume to dominate anyone with regard to my ideas as to what is being done in regard to the Brussels fair. I am, however, going to give you some facts this afternoon to prove to you that this Brussels-fair business is the greatest snow job ever perpetrated on the House of Representatives by Madison Avenue and the hucksters who have been misrepresenting this Brussels fair to the American public.

At the outset, I should point out that I am and always have been all for United States participation in the Brussels fair. I want the United States participation in the Brussels fair to be the best. But I do not care to be hoodwinked, hoodwinked as we were, by these people concerned with the running of this fair.

Last year they came to us, and you remember—you were all on the floor of the House at the time we previously considered this appropriation—the request was for a total of \$15 million. At that time the Congress appropriated \$11.8 million and said in effect, "You go ahead and spend \$11,800,000 and do a good job at the Brussels Fair."

They came back here only a few months later and wanted over \$2 million more. What happened? The Congress, both Houses, turned down this request but had to allow them \$430,000 for tax money to pay the Belgian Government for taxes on labor and materials in putting up our own building in Brussels,

which has cost us \$5,300,000. They had not told us about these taxes and the genii stated that they had no idea of them at the time they previously appeared before the Appropriations Committees. So they were allowed this \$430,000 plus \$115,000 for insurance that they had also known nothing about.

Now they are back here on Capitol Hill for the third time, and want \$2,054,000 of the taxpayers' money. They think they can wheedle this money out of the taxpayers of the United States by boilerroom tactics, by untruthful, misleading publicity.

The committee had to put up with this kind of nonsense: On March 10 of last year Mr. Cullman came before the Subcommittee on Appropriations, and in order to overwhelm us said at page 619 of the printed hearings:

I am delighted with Mr. Stone's work, and it may interest you to know that the total cost of our buildings, estimated at \$4 million or \$5 million, approximates the cost of the steel and the concrete work of the Soviet Union, which is next to us.

The Soviet Union has let a contract for \$4.8 million, or \$5 million for steel and concrete, using 90 percent of a lot of 6½ acres. The building, according to my best information from our Government and from Baron Moens de Fennig, will be 120 feet high, will be marble, and if you take the normal index of steel and concrete versus the finished building without the marble, it will cost between \$40 million and \$45 million.

Then on the same day further on in the recorded testimony, at page 629, Mr. Cullman testified as follows:

Mr. ROONEY. But see if my memory is not correct, that the highest amount overseas for American participation expended by the American taxpayers was about \$1.5 million?

Mr. DAVIES. It is on page 93 of the justifications.

Mr. CULLMAN. I think you have a very good memory, Mr. Chairman. There it is.

Mr. ROONEY. Am I not right?—\$1.5 million. That is the highest amount ever expended previously in connection with an overseas world's fair by the Federal Government?

Mr. DAVIES. That is right, Mr. Chairman, but I think it should be pointed out we are approaching this thing not as just a token exhibit in a fair that another country is holding but it is a major effort on the part of the United States to present its cultural, its economic—all of the aspects of our life in such a way that it will stand up before Europe and the rest of the world.

Mr. CULLMAN. We have never had the Soviet Union spending \$45 million or \$50 million next to us.

Mr. ROONEY. The Soviets are putting up a building over there and I believe you informed us that it was in the neighborhood of \$5 million.

Mr. CULLMAN. The steel and cement work was \$5 million.

Mr. ROONEY. Where do you get this information on the rest of the Soviet expenditures?

Mr. DAVIES. This was given to us—

Mr. CULLMAN. Let me state it this way: They are using 90 percent of a lot, 6½ acres for their building. That is a lot of territory. They are going up—and that we know—120 feet. We know the exterior will be marble. My engineers at the port authority say that you can usually take the normal index of 8 to 10 times the steel and concrete for the cost of the building. I have taken the low figure to you. Eight times.

I am now interpolating that 8 times 5 is \$40 million. And Mr. Cullman continued:

That is from the head of the Belgian exposition and from the best responsible sources I can get, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. Cullman came before the same committee just a few weeks ago when we held hearings with regard to the instant request. It was on the 4th of February, at page 419 of those printed hearings. I said to him:

Tell us something about this Soviet building, Mr. Cullman.

Mr. CULLMAN. Mr. Plaut got in yesterday morning and—

Mr. ROONEY. You described it last year, Mr. Cullman, in this way:

"The building, according to my best information from our Government and from Baron Moens de Fennig, will be 120 feet high, will be marble, and if you take the normal index of steel and concrete versus the finished building without the marble, it will cost between forty and forty-five million dollars."

Mr. CULLMAN. The only thing I would like to correct in that testimony—

Mr. ROONEY. Would you like to see the picture of that forty to forty-five million dollar building?

Mr. CULLMAN. I would like to correct for the record that statement. Mr. Plaut advises me that it is not going to be marble.

You have seen it, Jim. You got in yesterday morning.

Mr. PLAUT. May I ask if it is in the record that the building will cost \$40 million?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes. I will again read from the presentation of the case for this highly unusual sum of money for American representation at the Brussels Fair, what Mr. Cullman said.

"The building, according to my best information from our Government and from Baron Moens de Fennig."

And I guess he is the top Belgian, is he?

Mr. CULLMAN. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. The director general of the fair?

Mr. CULLMAN. Right.

Mr. ROONEY (reading): "will be 120 feet high, will be marble, and if you take the normal index of steel and concrete versus the finished building without marble, it will cost between forty and forty-five million dollars."

Are you telling us at this date or point in the proceedings that this Soviet building costs anything like that?

Mr. PLAUT. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What would you say this building costs?

Mr. PLAUT. It is approximately, I should say, in round figures, that it would approximate the cost of the United States pavilion, although very much larger.

Mr. ROONEY. It does not compare with the United States building?

Mr. PLAUT. It is much bigger.

Mr. ROONEY. It may be bigger, but how would you describe it as compared with the American building?

Mr. PLAUT. I would describe it as a large loft-like structure.

Mr. ROONEY. Loft-type building?

Mr. PLAUT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. I was going to us the word "factory." We are in agreement about that?

Mr. PLAUT. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. This is the forty- or forty-five-million-dollar building of a year ago?

Mr. PLAUT. Well, sir, a year ago I am sure that you are aware that things have moved very quickly and our information as to the Russian effort at that time was based only on hearsay.

Now I listened carefully to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from New Jersey, as he talked about the Soviet spending \$50 million or \$60 million in Brussels and as he talked about a USIA research and intelligence report. Of course, the committee has the report, and of course, we carefully read the report. What does that research and intelligence report say? That there is only one basis in the world for any figure of the magnitude of \$50 million of Soviet spending? That one day last February in an unreliable newspaper in Warsaw, Poland, an article said the Soviet might spend \$50 million?

Well, here is what the very agency that put the report together, the United States Information Agency, has to say about it. This is of the 12th of February 1958. They evidently suspected that Mr. Cullman and the Brussels Fair people were going to use their report as it is being used today, for a snow job. I am reading from this official memorandum which was in their files:

IRI REPORT, P-6-58, COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA AND THE BRUSSELS FAIR, JANUARY 22, 1958

1. Last December, Mr. Nagorski, chief of the international branch of IRI/P, suggested a report on the Brussels Fair, in view of the growing Communist attention to the event. It was decided that we would produce a fairly extensive treatment since the Brussels Fair would be of interest to many parts of the agency and to a great many field posts.

2. The purpose of the report is to supply to policy, planning and operating elements of the agency available information on the nature, scope and objectives of Communist participation in the fair as a propaganda activity. IRI in the past has routinely reported on Soviet utilization of international trade fairs and exhibitions as a Communist propaganda device. Previous reports include:

P-49-57, United States World Trade Fair, New York.

P-25-57, Communist Bloc Participation in Free World Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

P-70-55, Participation by Communist Countries in International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in 1955.

3. Principal sources in the report were Soviet and satellite mediums and information available from other Government sources. Material was checked in draft with other agencies and declassification obtained where necessary. To facilitate use of the material in output and field contacts, the report was kept unclassified.

4. In the process of gathering material, Mr. Nagorski was sent to Mr. Lush, State Department Brussels Fair office.

5. Mr. Lush requested that he receive 100 copies of our projected report. In view of the probability that he intended a heavy congressional distribution of these copies, Mr. Nadler felt that we ought to check with ICG and IOP before complying. I called Mr. Carter and Mr. Dennis and informed them of Mr. Lush's request prior to printing. Mr. Carter advised, after considering the question, that we send six copies to Mr. Lush. A day or two after, Mr. Dennis' office telephoned and advised us that another 15 copies might go to Mr. Lush. Mr. Lush had meanwhile made clear to us his disappointment in not receiving the 100 copies he had requested and pressed for further copies. His request was referred to Mr. Carter's office. It was pointed out to him that the facts in the report were unclassified and he was free to make use of the factual material. Mr. Lush later telephoned Mr. Nagorski and re-

quested 20 more copies, saying that most of his other copies had been sent to Brussels and that 20 additional were for use in the upcoming hearings. With Mr. Nadler's approval, copies were furnished, thus making a total of 41 copies sent Mr. Lush.

6. I gather that during the Brussels Fair hearings the point was raised that the \$50 or \$60 million figure cited was not a firm estimate. The report had carefully and deliberately refrained from offering a firm estimate. We had merely pointed out the range of estimates and had provided a Polish daily newspaper figure of \$50 million, a Tass denial that extravagant expenditures were planned, and available published estimates on the cost of the pavilion itself, given by the Brussels Commissioner General of the Fair (about \$5 million). We also cited the Paris advertising and trade journal report that the U. S. S. R. planned to spend more than \$11 million in advertising and promotion.

7. It has been pointed out that the list of countries participating as given in our report does not coincide with lists currently available from other sources. Our list, taken from another Government source, was up to date as of the time it was issued. A number of countries have announced changes of plans.

8. The report was given normal distribution for our reports (USIA/G, all principal posts, etc., 400 copies). The usual additional copies were sent to posts and individuals having a special interest in the subject matter.

Is it possible that the USIA which put out the January 22, 1958 report got a bit scared about it? When it comes to intelligence and knowledge of what is going on overseas, they are quite often at a total loss. Is it strange that the foregoing memorandum was made eight days after the Brussels fair people appeared before the appropriations committee and relied wholly upon it in their demands for more money?

I repeat from their memorandum:

I gather that during the Brussels Fair hearings the point was raised that the fifty or sixty million dollar figure cited was not a firm estimate. The report had carefully and deliberately refrained from offering a firm estimate. We had merely pointed out the range of estimates and had provided a Polish daily newspaper figure of \$50 million, a Tass denial that extravagant expenditures were planned, and available published estimates on the cost of the pavilion itself, given by the Brussels Commissioner General of the Fair (about \$5 million).

Nowhere is the CIA report which was mentioned? We had them bring up all their papers and files. There is not even a telephone number supplied by the CIA of the FBI, or any other agency.

Now to go back to the date March 10, 1957, when Mr. Cullman was trying to do a job on us with the \$40 to \$45 million Soviet building, I wonder if he then knew that 2 days previous there was a communication sent by our American Ambassador in Brussels, Mr. Alger, to Washington, to the United States Information Agency advising that the Soviet Union had accepted the low bid of \$3,600,000 of a Brussels contractor for construction of their pavilion?

Let us see with regard to the Information Agency as to how well you can depend upon them. Incidentally, never at any time has the Committee on Appropriations said to Mr. Cullman or anyone else, "You use doctors; you use swimmers; you use ballet dancers." It might

be sensible to put Dr. White in a tank of water with a pregnant whale while he listened to her heartbeat. I have no objection to that at all, if the majority thinks that is the proper thing to do at Brussels. But we do have to watch out for such things as this—here is a paper out of USIA files, with regard to Copenhagen, Denmark. They say—and just listen to this:

The major new propaganda activity of the Soviet Union in Denmark in 1957 was the opening in August of the Danish branch of the Soviet Union's information bureau (SIB) at Adelgade 42, downtown Copenhagen.

The Soviet's great new propaganda activity for 1957. Do you know what that referred to in Copenhagen? A member of another subcommittee of this House and two members of the appropriations staff went to Copenhagen on official business and were told about this great big new activity of the Soviet Union. They inquired about it. They wanted to look it over. Nobody around our Embassy seemed to know where it was. Lo and behold, they got the address and finally found it. Listen to the real description of this great new Soviet propaganda activity in Copenhagen. Mr. Clark of USIA testifies:

Mr. CLARK. I wanted to ask the chairman's permission.

I greatly regret, Mr. Chairman, that there was a misunderstanding at Copenhagen. I happened to be in Copenhagen the next day myself and I realize the unfortunateness of the episode that took place. There is nothing more we want than to have good relationships with this good committee. I am sorry that it happened.

Mr. ROONEY. What took place? I was not there, but I want to find out about this. What happened?

Mr. CLARK. It was my understanding that a representative of this committee in Copenhagen was informed that the Soviet Union had opened in Copenhagen what was represented as a large information center.

I believe it was a representative of this committee and another part of the Appropriations Committee who were directed to this address, which developed into two rooms in an apartment house in a remote section of Copenhagen. The reasons why there was agitation on the part of the Americans and the American Embassy.

Mr. ROONEY. This was an apartment, was it not, where some woman with her hair down came to the door?

Mr. CLARK. I did not visit it myself, but—

Mr. ROONEY. I knew you were not there.

Mr. CLARK. I did not hear about the woman with her hair down.

Mr. ROONEY. It was an apartment? It was not an office building?

Mr. CLARK. It still is an apartment house.

The reason for the concern on the part of the Americans, and I am not talking about USIS, was a big flurry in the Danish press a few weeks prior to that about the Soviets opening an information center. The fact is, sir, that the Soviet information center is precisely as it was seen by the representatives of this committee, a very modest establishment.

Mr. ROONEY. It was a an apartment, part of an apartment, in which people were living?

Mr. CLARK. From which people worked.

Mr. ROONEY. People were working in there, but people lived in this apartment, also?

Mr. CLARK. That happens in many places.

Mr. ROONEY. I am not talking about many places, but that apartment in Copenhagen.

Mr. CLARK. You are correct, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That was not very much of a location in town, was it?

Mr. CLARK. It was a very poor location.

Mr. ROONEY. It was not very much of an apartment, was it?

Mr. CLARK. No, sir.

I do not think the membership of the House would expect the members of the Appropriations Committee to stand for any of this kind of nonsense—and this is the reason we have taken the position all along with regard to getting the true facts concerning the Brussels Fair upon the table.

Under the rules of the House Appropriations Committee which are the rules of the House I could not answer editorials carried in every newspaper in New York City at the time they were published, because those rules prohibit me from discussing anything that happens in executive session of the committee until such time as the bill is reported out by the full committee; and I, for fourteen years, have religiously followed the rules in that regard.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ROONEY was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. ROONEY. I will try not to take the five additional minutes, I will say to the membership, but I do want you to know, Mr. Chairman, that I feel very strongly about this, and I do not like being unfairly attacked by misinformed writers for doing what I think is the job I am supposed to do. I never mind fair, decent criticism.

At the outset I mentioned some of the information that was presented to us last year when they wanted \$15 million. They were going to put on Annie Get Your Gun, Guys and Dolls, and Carousel, and you remember my telling you about this at page 656 of the hearings.

Mr. COUDERT. Have you made a selection of the three musicals?

Mr. CULLMAN. Carousel, Rogers and Hammerstein, and Annie Get Your Gun, Irving Berlin, and probably Guys and Dolls.

They wanted \$60,000 a week, or \$540,000 in connection with these three musical comedies. They wanted \$540,000 for putting on legitimate plays in English; and I read you the testimony last year after the \$540,000 was already in the budget where Mr. Cullman admitted before the committee that he did not believe in putting on legitimate plays in English in Brussels. At pages 626 and 627:

Mr. ROONEY. What legitimate plays would you send over there at a cost of \$45,000 a week for 12 weeks, a total of \$540,000.

Mr. CULLMAN. There is an honest difference of opinion between myself and the performing arts division, frankly. I think your Boston pops and your Philharmonics, your American City Ballet, your musicals, and your jazz orchestras have a universal language. I personally am not wholeheartedly in favor—whether it is Uncle Tom's Cabin, Abie's Irish Rose, or Life With Father—with language difficulties, putting on a play in a different language without either music, ballet, or something that the Dutchman and the Greek and the Czech and the others will understand—

Mr. ROONEY. Are you suggesting that we take out this sum of \$540,000?

Mr. CULLMAN. I am suggesting that I might substitute other forms of entertainment for that.

Mr. ROONEY. These plans have been in the works for some time, have they not?

Mr. CULLMAN. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Cullman shouldn't know the answer to that, should he?

Mr. CULLMAN. If we don't have the straight plays—personally, I am opposed to it. I think the language barrier will make the straight play difficult. Music is a universal language.

Mr. ROONEY. That was one of the things I wondered about when I went through these justifications on yesterday. When I came to legitimate plays, 12 weeks at \$45,000 a week, I just wondered whether or not it was justifiable.

Now, a year later, he comes back and wants to put these legitimate plays on in English.

Mr. Cullman can go to the newspapers and write letters to their editors and so forth, while the committee must keep quiet, being prohibited under committee rules which are the rules of the House from giving the facts before the bill is reported.

I have read in the Hearst papers, and you all got printed copies of an editorial which was mailed to you just a couple of days ago about "The Russians are spending about \$60 million." Well, I think we have successfully exploded that nonsense by now. There is no present proof that they are spending anything like this amount; and I am intelligent enough to think that they are not stupid. They have been putting it over on us too often, and we cannot successfully meet them with the kind of nonsense that makes up this mess of Brussels sprouts.

Let me read you what Mr. Cullman, a Government official, wrote to the editor of a newspaper in New York:

Thanks from the bottom of my heart for your most effective editorial.

The full House conference committee—

He means Appropriations Committee—

Meets this Thursday—

That was last Thursday.

I seemingly cannot impress upon them the fact that despite 68 Metropolitan Opera stars having volunteered their services, that that does not solve my problem in connection with performing arts.

He then stated that it would cost about \$1,200 each for transportation and then completely ignore production costs, stage hands, orchestra, scenery and costumes.

Well, holy hat. Should he pay \$1,000 a performance as shown in these hearings for second-raters when you have Metropolitan Opera stars ready to go for expenses? And under the terms of the bill as reported to you by this committee Mr. Cullman has \$13,345,000 in a lump sum, without restriction. Could he not find the expenses in \$13 million?

Is that good management? I wonder what P. T. Barnum would think about it if all he had was \$81,000 out of \$13 million to pay the fares for all these Metropolitan Opera stars. Supposing he sent only a half or a quarter of them? But, no, Mr. Cullman is going to do this in his own way. The answer to proper representation at the Brussels

Fair is not more money. It is not more money by any means. The answer to everything that we do overseas for this Government is not money. We should have learned that long before now. All you need to do to check on this is turn to the front page of one of yesterday's Washington newspapers where the Little Vietnamese Girl asked for an answer. She wanted to know: Do American people know that 95 percent of the Vietnamese people don't like them? Was that not a nice thing to read yesterday morning?

In my remarks today I have not meant any reflection on one gentleman, the new head of the United States Information Agency. George Allen was a good man when he was previously the head of it, and he is entitled to a fair chance to get it running again. As far as I am concerned, I am going to see that he has that opportunity.

There has been too much unadulterated nonsense in connection with the Brussels Fair. There are too many incompetents on the payroll. This outfit came to us for \$810,000 last year, the primary use of which was to tell the American public about the Brussels Fair. They were going to arrange hotel rooms in Belgium, so that the American public would attend the fair.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. ROONEY), he was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, may I conclude by saying with regard to the pending amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] that I would like to see a health exhibit at this fair in Brussels. But I do not know whether we can trust the people running this fair to do it because we asked them about Dr. Salk and Dr. White. Mr. Cullman said, "I do not know what I would do with Dr. Salk or Dr. White." That is what led me to think about that tank and the pregnant whale a while ago. Maybe we can find something for them to do, but I do not know whether this is the way to do it.

With the tremendous amount of money in the budget for the Public Health Service, it may be that this should be over in the Public Health Service appropriations. I am afraid of the management of this Brussels Exhibition, I am afraid that everything is going to get mixed up and we are not going to get what we should.

In conclusion, may I say to the membership that I am grateful for their attention. I have considered this more or less a defense of my activities in connection with the Brussels Fair. I am sorry that I have to make a defense. The unfair and unwarranted criticisms do not bother me too much and I say to my good friend over there, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], I think we can both take it. However, it is unfair when your lips are sealed to have to stand for a deliberately instigated campaign of vilification, instituted by this crowd running the Brussels Fair.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, like my other colleagues, for a number of weeks I have read of the deliberate campaign being waged by certain individuals to put my dear friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], in a false position in the public's mind. I resented it then and I now resent it very much. So, from that angle nobody resents the unnecessary and vicious campaign more than I do, and I believe I speak the sentiments of the great majority, if not all the Members of the House of Representatives. So far as Cullman is concerned, whom I have no memory of ever having met, and so far as JOHNNY ROONEY is concerned if it were a straight issue, I would be on the side of the gentleman from New York. But, the amendment before us now does not involve, as I see it, directly the question of our dear colleague from New York [Mr. ROONEY], or Mr. Cullman, or those who are associated with him.

The concluding remarks of my friend from New York clearly indicate that he differentiated between his position with reference to the broad aspects of the Brussels fair and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]. This is something separate and distinct; this is something new; this is something which is of such far-reaching value and effect that I think it would be a serious mistake if we did not adopt his amendment and then see the results, results which would be so beneficial to our country, not only as a Nation but to the interests of our country and the world today.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Is it not true that under the terms of the Fogarty amendment this exposition, as regards the \$1 million which the Fogarty amendment calls for, would be entirely under the control and direction of the Public Health Service and not the crowd running the Brussels Fair?

Mr. McCORMACK. I leave it to the gentleman from Rhode Island to answer that.

Mr. FOGARTY. These funds are specifically earmarked to put on a health exhibit, and it will be run and staffed by the Public Health Service.

Mr. McCORMACK. And it is the intention of the gentleman from Rhode Island that the Public Health Service have direction and control of the running and the operation of this health unit if the amendment is adopted?

Mr. FOGARTY. Positively. That would be the intent of Congress, also, if the amendment is adopted.

Mr. McCORMACK. Might I call the attention of my colleagues to the fact—and I know the gentleman from New York never intended inferentially to convey it—that there was not involved in the Fogarty amendment any question of 68 opera stars or anything else.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield on that particular question?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be very happy to.

Mr. TABER. The Fogarty amendment calls for \$1 million out of the Moscow Fair item and in addition \$1 million for a health exhibit. I think, in view of what the gentleman has been saying, that perhaps he might want to distinguish between the two.

Mr. FOGARTY. My amendment changes the figure from \$8 million something to \$9 million, of which \$1 million will be available for the establishment and running of a health exhibit for the 6 months of this fair between April and November.

Mr. TABER. No. There is \$1 million increase in the money that comes out of the Moscow Fair and there is \$1 million besides that for the health exhibit. If the gentleman would read his amendment again, I think that will be clear to him.

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly I am supporting the extra \$1 million for the health exhibit.

Mr. FOGARTY. I still think my amendment is all right, but I would be willing to change it and leave out the words "in addition," but "in addition" was meant specifically to earmark \$1 million for this purpose.

Mr. TABER. You could say "which said sum shall be used for the exhibit." That might straighten it out.

Mr. FOGARTY. Well, I will be glad to ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. In any event, it is the intention of the gentleman's amendment that the amount be increased \$1 million and the extra \$1 million be used for the health program or project over there; is that correct?

Does the gentleman understand my question?

Mr. FOGARTY. Will the gentleman please repeat it?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman's intention is to increase the amount by \$1 million, that extra \$1 million to be used for the health program?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I think the membership is generally sympathetic to this proposal but I would like to ask, Is this a practical proposal? The fair starts on April 17. The plans are already made. The space has been allocated. Can the Public Health Service physically get an exhibit ready and would there be any place for it if they could get it ready by April 17?

Mr. FOGARTY. May I say that I have made inquiry of the Public Health Service. They have their plans made. The building cannot be erected by the middle of April, but they say that will not hurt the project at all because with our system of building and with sidewalk interviews and consultations with medical men, it could be turned to advantage in this overall project. That

is what the Public Health Service tells me.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has expired.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I should like to attempt to straighten out the confusion over the amendment of the gentleman from Rhode Island. Is it not clear that this appropriation as it stands increases the amount by \$1 million, which is to be taken from the Moscow Fair, while the amendment of the gentleman from Rhode Island is to increase that appropriation by \$1 million more which would be earmarked for the health program?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the intention as stated by my friend from Rhode Island, as we all understand it.

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Am I correct then that there is no need for a change in the wording of the Fogarty amendment?

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall not pass on that because the gentleman from Rhode Island is looking into that matter now in order to clarify the situation.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. If we are to have a display at the Brussels World's Fair, whether that display is to be put on in a marble building at a cost of \$40 million, I think we should have a health display, and I propose to vote for the Fogarty amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could not have that amendment read again so that we may know just what it does say.

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island for that purpose.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I have to agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]—I made an error—that it does raise the limitation from \$8,045,000 to \$9,045,000 and in addition the amendment says that there is hereby appropriated an additional \$1 million. That was not my intention at all. My intention was to raise the overall amount by \$1 million which would be earmarked for the specific purpose of conducting this health exhibit at this fair. I did not intend to propose to raise it \$2 million. I wanted to raise it by only \$1 million. So I am proposing now to do what I have to do in order to correct the language of this amendment.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. Is it not also true that the gentleman does not propose an appropriation of another \$1 million, but to transfer \$1 million that was made available, already appropriated, for the Moscow Fair? Is that correct or not?

Mr. FOGARTY. No; this is an appropriation of an additional \$1 million.

Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to change the wording of this amendment to have it read as I intended it should read; that is, to appropriate an additional \$1 million for the public health exhibit.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. ROONEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, does the distinguished gentleman understand that the bill as now before the House and prior to the offering of his amendment does not and did not contain a nickel of additional funds in connection with the so-called Brussels Fair insofar as new or fresh taxpayers' money is concerned, but that the language of the pending bill transfers \$1 million from a previously appropriated \$2,200,000 fund which the committee has been advised by the Department of Commerce will not be needed in the summer of 1958 for a trade fair in Gorki Park in Moscow?

The following letter indicates that the fund will not be needed:

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,

Washington, D. C. February 20, 1958.

Hon. JOHN J. ROONEY,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ROONEY: At the request of the staff director of the Senate Appropriations Committee we recently forwarded a memorandum declaring that, in our opinion, it would be impractical at this time to participate in an exhibit in Gorki Park in Moscow during the year 1958. This latest memorandum is a result of recent negotiations that appeared to hold out the possibilities of Russian agreement to United States Government plans for an exhibit.

Our Office of International Trade Fairs has minutely examined the requirements in time, money, and personnel to complete the steps necessary for an adequate presentation. These steps include completion of building design, prefabrication of the building, shipping building to Moscow, erection, accumulating and displaying all material, training personnel, and other intermediate steps that may be necessary for a successful presentation.

In contemplating the latest possible date at which an adequate program could be developed, we have come to the conclusion that February 10 was that deadline. As a consequence, it is our considered judgment that the Office of International Trade Fairs in the Department of Commerce cannot, therefore, accept the responsibility for producing an exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, during 1958.

Since the Congress acted on the request for a supplemental appropriation on August 28, 1957, this Department has conscientiously exhausted every effort to make possible suitable United States representation as requested. It is with deep regret that we must take this irrevocable position of forestalling further consideration of the program.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY KEARNS,
International Affairs.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes; I did take that into consideration. Even though you are making that transfer from one fund to another you are not saving the taxpayers one dime of the taxpayers' funds, because if that money that was appropriated for the other fair is not expended it is going back into the Federal Treasury.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I object to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island and move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, first of all I should like to say that I have read every word of the hearings with respect to this subject. I want to compliment the members of the subcommittee, especially the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER], who went so thoroughly into this matter.

The people who are presently heading up this Brussels exhibit are either stupid or they are awfully careless with the truth. In either event, they are not competent to handle more money. They have enough now, too much, in fact, for people who have demonstrated such lack of ability.

If I understand correctly the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island, he would add \$2 million in new money. He would not transfer funds that are presently appropriated to the Gorki Fair in Moscow, but would add another \$2 million. I do not know what the gentleman from Rhode Island is going to do by way of offering another amendment, but he should not attempt to obtain a new appropriation.

As I understand it, the United States is going to pay the Belgian Government \$430,000 in taxes, yet when this man Cullman came before Mr. ROONEY's subcommittee he could not tell him whether the Soviet Government was going to pay the Belgian Government a dime in order to put their building and exhibits in Brussels. May I ask the gentleman from New York if he got any information as to how much money the Russian Government was going to put up for that purpose?

Mr. ROONEY. I spent, I do not know how much, time trying to find out whether they had enough intelligence to go over to the Belgian tax office and find out how much the Soviet Government had to pay for putting up their building. It should be a matter of record.

Mr. GROSS. We are putting up \$430,000 for taxes and, yet, Cullman and his staff, who are handling the transaction in Belgium, did not bother to find out whether the Russian Government is putting up a dime of taxes.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. May I ask the gentleman if it is not true that the building we

are erecting in Brussels is a permanent building, whereas the Russian building is a prefabricated building that can be torn down and removed to some other place after the fair is over?

Mr. GROSS. That is exactly right. Apparently we are going to leave our \$5 million building right there in the park where it is being built. In addition to paying the tax of \$430,000 to put it up, we are going to leave it there.

The hearings also show that 100 ushers are being taken over to Brussels, and the taxpayers are putting up the money, nearly \$180,000, to lease 4 apartment buildings that will house 170 to 200 people. Apparently we are not only going to house the 100 ushers, but the staff members, and probably their wives and children.

The hearings mention a Katherine Howard. Who she is I do not know, but apparently is in charge of the guides, so I suppose we will be taking care of Katherine Howard in one of these apartments even though she is well paid for her job.

We ought not to appropriate another dime for the Brussels Fair.

There ought not to be one more dime handed over to this outfit.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I listened as always with interest and enlightenment to my able, genial and distinguished chairman. I can well understand that he may have felt strongly about the enormous volume of criticism, newspaper and otherwise, to which he was subjected in connection with this fair appropriation at a time when his lips were sealed by the rules of the House. I should like to take up this particular amendment first and then address myself to some of the chairman's general remarks about the operations and testimony of the Fair Commission. It seems to me fairly obvious that with the fair opening a scant 5 or 6 weeks from now, it is practically an impossibility to set up effectively a million dollar exhibit of the kind proposed. If the chairman could say of the exhibits proposed heretofore and the preparations made heretofore what he did say, heaven knows what he would be able to say about any exhibit set up overnight of this kind without preparation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the gentleman does not agree with this method of writing an appropriation on the floor where the delightful round figure of \$1 million is conceived without the slightest breakdown as to amounts and without any idea as to exactly what the money would be used for.

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman from New York is of course, quite right, and may I add to what he has just said that this matter has never been presented to the committee. This Fair was authorized in 1956. There has been ample time to make the proposal and to suggest it to the committee and to have it properly considered, and if today this House should authorize the additional \$1 million exhibit, for all we know it might

completely upset the program of exhibits in this Fair which begins in April and is only going to last 6 months.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I would also like to point out, although I may be mistaken, that according to this amendment it seems to me that this \$1 million will be operated by the same people who have been making these blunders, to put it mildly, that the distinguished chairman of the committee has pointed out to us. I can see nothing in the amendment that leads me to believe that they will not have the final word.

Mr. COUDERT. Obviously, the same people will operate it because it is the World's Fair Commission.

Now, Mr. Chairman, may I address myself briefly to the chairman's general observation about the conduct of the World's Fair Commission. The Commission is under the director generalship of Mr. Cullman, a distinguished citizen of our city, and I may add, a constituent of mine. Mr. Cullman is a very able citizen with a long record of public service. He has been chairman of the Port Authority of New York, a great, a difficult, and a far-flung enterprise. He has been successful in various business activities. He has had experience in and is familiar with the performing arts. For my part, I know that the director general has acted in the utmost good faith in trying to produce an effective American exhibit at this fair. Now it is quite possible that he was misinformed as to some of his answers to questions last year as to facts of Russian activity. After he had ascertained the truth with respect to the Russian exhibition and the Russian building particularly, he corrected the testimony when he appeared before the committee in support of the present appropriation.

It is not an easy matter to set up an ad hoc organization to prepare for a World's Fair that is going to run for only 6 months. It is hard enough for any agency, any permanent agency such as the State Department or Defense Department and others, to conduct any operation that is not subject to criticism, legitimate or otherwise. This kind of agency, this ad hoc thrown-together agency is, obviously, more easily subject to criticism, and more likely to make mistakes. For my own part, I think that is the fundamental trouble with the situation today and the reason that this item is in the bill.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. COUDERT was granted 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman realizes I did not say that Mr. Culman was not doing the best he knew how?

Mr. COUDERT. I might say that Mr. Cullman is a gentleman of the highest character and wide experience with a fine record of success in his other activities. He has been operating there under difficulties, and that is what I was coming to. The difficulty that he has been,

operating under may have been partly of his own making, but that is the reason we are here today and that is the reason this item is here today.

When this authorization was first approved in 1956, it was estimated that \$15 million would be necessary for this fair. Based upon the assumption that the Commission would get that amount, the Commission entered into a contract late in 1956 or early in 1957 for a pavilion that cost \$5,500,000, which would have been about one-third of the total and which would have left enough money from a total of \$15 million to effectively operate the fair pavilion and give proper representation to the United States. The Commission did not get the \$15 million originally estimated and is therefore now short of money to fully operate a building which is a beautiful building and a fine example of American architecture. The Commission comes here today asking for additional funds to properly utilize the building and assure proper United States representation at the fair.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. I was going to ask recognition for the purpose of asking unanimous consent to modify the amendment, so that the amount would remain the same and there would be no increase in the overall budget.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, let me see if I understand the gentleman. You would turn over a million dollars to the Public Health Service?

Mr. FOGARTY. Would the gentleman like me to read the amendment that I intended to propose?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. FOGARTY. Page 17, line 22, insert:

Provided, That such increase shall be made available to the United States Public Health Service to place and operate a health exhibit at said fair.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to accept the proposed amendment in its present form, and have no objection to the unanimous-consent request of the gentleman from Rhode Island. I might say that it now has the unanimous approval of the committee on both sides of the aisle with the exception of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. GROSS. Well, the question arises whether or not this exhibit could be put together. This fair opens on April 1.

Mr. FOGARTY. I tried to explain that. This request was first made by the Public Health Service to the State Department and they turned it down. They have plans for this building to be put there and put into operation. They do not have time to get this building transported over there and erected before the opening of the fair.

However, they can still carry out their demonstrations between the time the fair opens and the time the building can be completed, using the construction process in their demonstrations.

Mr. GROSS. One other question, although I do not want to belabor this matter; you are taking \$1 million from the fund already set aside for the Gorki Fair in Moscow?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. You do not disturb the other \$1 million?

Mr. FOGARTY. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the modified amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 17, line 22, insert "*Provided*, That said increase shall be made available to the United States Public Health Service to place and operate a health exhibit at said fair."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WALTER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 14, line 20, add the following:

"Bureau of Reclamation: For an additional amount for the upper Colorado River Basin fund for the Glen Canyon project, not to exceed \$10 million; and for the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project, not to exceed \$10 million; *Provided*, That no part of any funds now allocated to these two

activities shall be used for construction contracts not in effect as of February 20, 1958."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. TABER. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The House divided and there were ayes 84, noes 72.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and three Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 200, nays 184, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 14]

YEAS—200

Addonizio	Friedel	Norblad
Albert	Fulton	O'Brien, N. Y.
Allen, Calif.	Gathings	O'Hara, Minn.
Andersen,	George	O'Koniski
H. Carl	Glenn	O'Neill
Anderson,	Granahan	Patman
Mont.	Gray	Patterson
Arends	Green, Oreg.	Perkins
Aspinall	Gregory	Pfost
Avery	Griffiths	Philbin
Ayres	Gubser	Pilcher
Bailey	Hagen	Poage
Baker	Harris	Porter
Baldwin	Harrison, Nebr.	Powell
Baring	Harvey	Price
Barrett	Haskell	Rains
Bass, Tenn.	Healey	Reece, Tenn.
Beckworth	Herbert	Reuss
Bennett, Mich.	Hill	Rhodes, Ariz.
Berry	Hillings	Rhodes, Pa.
Blatnik	Hoeven	Robison, Ky.
Boggs	Holifield	Rodino
Boland	Holland	Rogers, Colo.
Bolling	Holmes	Rogers, Mass.
Boykin	Holtzman	Rogers, Tex.
Breeding	Horan	Roosevelt
Brooks, La.	Jarman	Rutherford
Brooks, Tex.	Jensen	Santangelo
Broomfield	Johnson	St. George
Brown, Ga.	Jones, Ala.	Scudder
Broyhill	Judd	Seely-Brown
Burdick	Karsten	Sikes
Burleson	Kee	Siler
Byrd	Kilday	Sisk
Byrne, Pa.	Kilgore	Smith, Miss.
Celler	King	Spence
Chamberlain	Kirwan	Staggers
Chelf	Kluczynski	Steed
Chenoweth	Krueger	Sullivan
Christopher	Lane	Talle
Clark	Lipscomb	Teague, Calif.
Coad	Long	Teague, Tex.
Coffin	McCarthy	Teller
Cunningham,	McCormack	Thompson, La.
Iowa	McFall	Thompson, N.J.
Cunningham,	McGovern	Thompson, Tex.
Nebr.	McIntire	Thomson, Wyo.
Curtis, Mass.	McIntosh	Thornberry
Dawson, Utah	Machrowicz	Tollefson
Delaney	Mack, Ill.	Trimble
Dellay	Magnuson	Udall
Dempsey	Mailliard	Ullman
Dent	Marshall	Walter
Denton	Martin	Watts
Diggs	Matthews	Weaver
Dingell	May	Westland
Dixon	Meader	Widnall
Dollinger	Merrow	Wier
Donohue	Metcalf	Wigglesworth
Dooley	Miller, Calif.	Willis
Dwyer	Miller, Nebr.	Withrow
Edmondson	Montoya	Wolverton
Elliott	Morano	Wright
Farbstein	Morgan	Young
Fisher	Morris	Younger
Flood	Moss	Zablocki
Ford	Moulder	Zelenko
Frelinghuysen	Multer	

NAYS—184

Abbitt	Forrester	Natcher
Abernethy	Fountain	Neal
Adair	Garmatz	Nicholson
Alexander	Gary	Nimtz
Alger	Gavin	Norrell
Allen, Ill.	Griffin	O'Brien, Ill.
Andrews	Gross	O'Hara, Ill.
Ashley	Gwynn	Osmers
Auchincloss	Hale	Ostertag
Barden	Haley	Pelly
Bass, N. H.	Harden	Pillion
Bates	Hardy	Poff
Baumhart	Harrison, Va.	Polk
Beamer	Hays, Ohio	Preston
Becker	Hemphill	Prouty
Belcher	Henderson	Rabaut
Bennett, Fla.	Herlong	Ray
Bentley	Heselton	Reed
Betts	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Bolton	Hiestand	Riehlmian
Bonner	Hoffman	Riley
Bosch	Holt	Rivers
Bow	Hosmer	Robeson, Va.
Boyle	Huddleston	Robison, N. Y.
Bray	Hull	Rogers, Fla.
Brown, Ohio	Hyde	Rooney
Brownson	Jackson	Sadiak
Budge	Jenkins	Saund
Bush	Jennings	Saylor
Byrne, Ill.	Johansen	Schenck
Byrnes, Wis.	Jonas	Scherer
Canfield	Jones, Mo.	Scott, N. C.
Cannon	Kearney	Scott, Pa.
Cederberg	Kearns	Scrivner
Chiperfield	Keating	Selden
Church	Kelly, N. Y.	Sheehan
Clevenger	Keogh	Simpson, Ill.
Collier	Kilburn	Smith, Calif.
Cooley	Kitchin	Smith, Kans.
Corbett	Knox	Smith, Va.
Coudert	Lafore	Springer
Cramer	Laird	Stauffer
Cretella	Landrum	Taber
Curtin	Lankford	Taylor
Curtis, Mo.	Latham	Tewes
Dague	LeCompte	Thomas
Dawson, Ill.	Lennon	Tuck
Dennison	Libonati	Utt
Derounian	Loser	Vanik
Devereux	McCulloch	Van Pelt
Dies	McDonough	Vinson
Dorn, N. Y.	McMillan	Vorys
Dorn, S. C.	Madden	Mahon
Dowdy	Mahon	Mason
Eberhardt	Michel	Williams, Miss.
Evins	Miller, N. Y.	Wilson, Calif.
Fascell	Mills	Wilson, Ind.
Feighan	Minshall	Winstead
Fenton	Mitchell	Yates
Fino	Moore	
Flynt	Mumma	

NOT VOTING—46

Anfuso	Frazier	Morrison
Ashmore	Gordon	Murray
Bitch	Grant	Passman
Brown, Mo.	Green, Pa.	Radwan
Buckley	Halleck	Roberts
Carnahan	Hays, Ark.	Shelley
Carrigg	Ikard	Sheppard
Colmer	James	Shuford
Davis, Ga.	Kean	Sieminski
Davis, Tenn.	Knutson	Simpson, Pa.
Doyle	Lesinski	Vursell
Durham	McGregor	Wainwright
Engle	McVey	Wharton
Everett	Macdonald	Williams, N. Y.
Fallon	Mack, Wash.	
Forand	Miller, Md.	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Engle for, with Mr. Fallon against.
Mr. Hays of Arkansas for, with Mr. McGregor against.

Mr. Green of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Colmer against.

Mr. Knutson for, with Mr. James against.
Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Ashmore against.

Mr. Shelley for, with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Sheppard for, with Mr. Kean against.
Mr. Sieminski for, with Mr. Carrigg against.

Mr. Lesinski for, with Mr. Radwan against.

Mr. Macdonald for, with Mr. Wainright against.

Mr. Doyle for, with Mr. Grant against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Miller of Maryland.

Mr. Carnahan with Mr. McVey.

Mr. Brown of Missouri with Mr. Williams of New York.

Mr. Forand with Mr. Wharton.

Mr. Roberts with Mr. Vursell.

Mr. Gordon with Mr. Mack of Washington.

Mr. REUSS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. SPENCE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. WOLVERTON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TABER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks with regard to the bill just passed; and I ask unanimous consent that I may extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK

(Mr. BALDWIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the majority leader if he will inform us as to the legislative program for the balance of this week.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no further legislative program for this week. Nothing will be taken up except what can be accomplished by unanimous consent. That means a careful screening by the leadership on both sides.

REREFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the resolution H. J. Res. 465, and that the resolution be referred to the Committee on House Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DESERT LAND ENTRYMEN

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1002) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to the same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen, insist on the House amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, POAGE, GATHINGS, HILL, and HOEVEN.

POSTAL SUBSIDY LIMITATION

(Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the other body is now debating the controversial postal-rate bill.

When the rate bill was passed by the House last August, it contained my amendment to place an annual \$100,000 limitation on postal subsidies to any second-class mail user.

We have been hearing a lot lately about the activities of oil, gas, and television lobbyists, but there has been a stony silence about handouts to big publishers. It may be because the magazine publishers' lobby is more clever. This lobby has fought my subsidy-limiting amendment by keeping the public in the dark. The strategy of the publishers has been to ignore the subsidy-limitation provision of the House bill in public statements, while behind the scenes they have distorted its purpose and its scope of application. They know that a public airing of postal subsidies would soon put an end to these unwarranted handouts.

Thus far, they have been successful in blocking this amendment. The Senate version of H. R. 5836, as reported last week, eliminated my amendment

and watered down the inadequate second-class rate increases provided in the House bill. I was shocked and surprised that the amendment was not even mentioned in the Senate report.

The attempt to boost first-class letter postage rates to 5 cents is a part of the publishers' strategy to hide and protect their big postal subsidies. If they are successful in this effort, the millions of dollars they get each year in Government subsidies will be made more safe and secure for them for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years we have heard much about the sinister effects of censorship of legitimate news information imposed by various executive agencies and departments. The Government Operations subcommittee headed by my distinguished friend and colleague from California [Mr. Moss] has performed outstanding public service in correcting many such cases of abuse uncovered by his subcommittee investigations. The publishers and editors of this Nation have always been the first to criticize censorship in government and have given valuable support to the work of the Moss subcommittee.

It is interesting to note how these publishers have imposed an iron curtain of censorship on the matter of second-class postal subsidies in their own publications. If my amendment to limit these subsidies was without merit, why didn't they present their case to the public through editorials or articles?

The fact is that the publishers who reap such financial gain from these postal subsidy handouts do not dare inform the American people on this issue. They do not want the public to be thinking and talking about the millions of dollars in subsidies the big magazines receive each year, especially when they are editorially attacking other subsidies or Federal aid programs.

Mr. Speaker, the power and influence of the magazine publishing industry reaches into every community. They dominate the avenues of news and information. Unlike the public-relations experts of the gas and television industries, they have a direct contact with the public. They can slant, distort, or suppress news to fit their own objectives and to reflect their own political views. However, despite all this power and influence, the American public is slowly learning the truth.

Congress cannot in good conscience burden the people with a 5-cent or even a 4-cent first-class rate unless some limitation is placed on these gigantic handouts to a few powerful magazine publishers. The public interest requires that the principle of the subsidy-limitation amendment be included in any postal rate bill enacted by Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ANNIVERSARY

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, March 4, immediately after the reading of the Journal, 1 hour be reserved for tributes to the memory of the late Theodore Roosevelt, whose 53d inauguration anniversary will be observed on that date.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

MR. TRUMAN'S INACCURACIES

(Mr. HILLINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's Capital very recently was honored with the presence of the No. 1 Democrat and the former president, Harry S. Truman.

No one can question Mr. Truman's Americanism, but there are times—frequently—when his facts can be challenged.

I would be the last one to question Mr. Truman's dedication to his country, but I am probably the second one to question his accuracy on current events.

I am proud to be second behind one of the great Democrats of our times—Senator CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona, who has served in Congress longer than any man in our Nation's history.

Mr. Truman spoke at a dinner here in honor of these great Americans—Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson—before 3,000 loyal Democrats who paid \$100 a plate for the privilege of hearing him.

In these perilous times of depression these 3,000 Democrats are talking about, they still had the \$100 to pay to hear Mr. Truman. This is very encouraging for our economy and I think it is a distinct tribute to Eisenhower prosperity.

During this fund-raising dinner, which far exceeded anything done in Texas, Mr. Truman served up the main course, suggesting that the American people soon would be stuck with a 5-cent stamp if the administration has its way, attributing many dire connotations to the possible increase in the cost of mailing out-of-town letters.

But Senator HAYDEN, one of the noblest Democrats of them all, has stated as chairman of the Democratic-controlled Senate Appropriations Committee that the recent request for an increase in our national debt limit by \$5 billion can be attributed to the fact that the Post Office Department has not been "financed on a break-even basis during the past 12 years."

I agree with Senator HAYDEN 100 percent. And I think every American will agree that the "past 12 years" goes back deep into the heart of the Truman administration.

Senator HAYDEN has supplied figures, according to press dispatches, showing that the Post Office Department has accumulated a deficit of \$5.4 billion since 1945, the year that Mr. Truman became President.

Maybe a 5-cent stamp then would have reduced the present-day requirement for raising the national debt ceiling and by placing the Post Office Department on a sound fiscal basis, our postal employees could receive the well-deserved pay increase due them.

I think Senator HAYDEN, Democrat, has given the only answer to Harry S. Truman, Democrat, on the 5-cent-stamp question and it is refreshing that no Republican assistance was needed.

DISABILITY INSURANCE UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, most people over 50, who apply for disability insurance under the Social Security Act, are in for a rude shock. Even though they are chronically ill, or suffering from disabilities that will prevent them from ever getting any substantial employment, they will not qualify for disability benefits under the overly strict requirements established by the Social Security Administration.

This was not the intent of the Congress when it legislated the disability amendment of the Social Security Act. Congress did not require that a person should be unable to do any kind of work before he could become eligible for disability insurance.

It did state that:

The term "disability" means inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or to be of long-continued or indefinite duration.

The will of the Congress, therefore, has been changed by a strict and rigid application on the part of the Social Security Administration. Perhaps the officials were too conscientious, or were determined to hold down costs until they could see just how many people would draw benefits under this program.

But this administrative policy errs on the side of caution and is a baffling disappointment to many disabled people who, although not completely helpless, will never be able to get any kind of employment again.

At the rate they are going, the disability insurance trust fund will become overfinanced, and many qualified applicants for these benefits will be rejected. The humane purpose of the disability amendment is being frozen by bureaucratic timidity.

To overcome this contradiction, I believe that the Congress should spell out its intent in detail and by further amendment of the Social Security Act to define the meaning of disability. Insofar as it is possible, we must provide a clear formula to guide the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance toward a more liberal policy on disability claims.

An unfortunate psychological reaction has set in among deserving applicants who are discouraged when they hear of the excessively strict standards used to determine eligibility. As a result, many of the people that Congress intended to help feel that it is useless to apply for these benefits.

At the beginning of any new program, these inequitable situations are perhaps unavoidable.

It is our responsibility, as we learn of these difficulties, to correct them. For the sake of insured workers now disabled who look to us for help, I believe that we must make the Social Security Act more responsive to their real and pressing needs.

A prosperous and humane nation can do no less for those of its workers who,

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10881

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 27, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
- 5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
- 6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958”) for the
- 7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes,
- 8 namely:

1 CHAPTER I
2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
4 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
5 FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION
6 ACTIVITIES

7 For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Com-
8 modity Credit Corporation for advances for animal disease
9 eradication activities", to reimburse the Commodity Credit
10 Corporation for authorized transfers through June 30, 1957
11 (including interest through March 31, 1958), as follows:
12 (1) \$1,393,490 for sums transferred to the appropriation
13 "Diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1957, for
14 eradication activities, pursuant to authority contained under
15 such head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit
16 Administration Appropriation Act, 1957, and (2) \$17,548,-
17 923 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and
18 expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year 1957,
19 for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204 (e) of
20 the Act of August 28, 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 397).

1 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

2 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR

3 ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING ACTIVITIES

4 For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Com-
5modity Credit Corporation for advances for grading and
6 classing activities", to reimburse Commodity Credit Corpora-
7 tion for amounts transferred to the appropriation "Market-
8 ing research and service" through June 30, 1957 (including
9 interest through March 31, 1958), pursuant to the Act
10 of August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco
11 and classing cotton without charge to producers, as author-
12 ized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$1,139,982.

13 SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

14 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR

15 COSTS INCURRED UNDER SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

16 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
17 costs incurred under the soil bank programs in accordance
18 with the provisions of title I of the Act approved May 28,
19 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1801-1837), \$489,500,000.

1 ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

2 For an additional amount for "Acreage Reserve Pro-
3 gram", fiscal year 1958, \$250,000, which shall be available
4 to formulate and administer an acreage reserve program in
5 accord with the provisions of subtitles A and C of the
6 Soil Bank Act (7 U. S. C. 1821-1824 and 1802-1814),
7 with respect to the 1958 crops, in an amount not to exceed
8 \$250,000,000 in addition to the amount specified for such
9 purposes in Public Law 85-118: *Provided*, That no part of
10 this amount shall be used to authorize compensation to any
11 one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000.

12 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

13 SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

14 For an additional amount for "Special commodity dis-
15 posal programs", to reimburse the Commodity Credit Cor-
16 poration for authorized costs (including interest through
17 March 31, 1958), as follows: (1) \$89,996,331 under the
18 International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended
19 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642); (2) \$125,761,388 for commodi-
20 ties disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly
21 peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as
22 amended (7 U. S. C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,290,-
23 841,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for
24 foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10,

1 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1701-1709); (4) \$4,609
2 for grain made available to the Secretary of the Interior to
3 prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pursuant to
4 the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 442-446); and (5)
5 \$218,946,145 for strategic and other materials acquired by
6 the Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or
7 exchange of agricultural commodities or products and trans-
8 ferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to the Act
9 of May 28, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1856).

10 CHAPTER II
11 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
12 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

13 FEDERAL SHIP MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND

14 The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to advance to
15 this account from the "Vessel operations revolving fund"
16 (46 U. S. C. 1241a), such amounts as may be required for
17 the payment, pursuant to section 1105 of the Merchant
18 Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1275), of
19 unpaid principal amounts of defaulted mortgages and loans
20 and of unpaid interest thereon: *Provided*, That such ad-
21 vances shall be repaid to the "Vessel operations revolving
22 fund" as soon as practicable consistent with the status of this
23 account: *Provided further*, That the total advances outstand-
24 ing at any one time shall not exceed \$10,000,000.

1 PANAMA CANAL

2 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

3 Operating Expenses

4 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",

5 \$320,400.

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE PANAMA CANAL

7 The limitation contained in section 203 of the Department
8 of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation
9 Act, 1958, on the amount available for services authorized
10 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
11 55a), is increased from "\$15,000" to "\$30,000".

12 CHAPTER III

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

17 \$65,000.

18 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

21 \$133,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head
22 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the
23 amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from
24 "\$300,000" to "\$316,300", and the limitation thereunder
25 on the amount available for investigations relating to Federal

1 river development projects is increased from “\$335,000” to
2 “\$342,000”.

3 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 The limitation under this head in the Independent
6 Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available
7 for expenses of travel, is increased from “\$1,600,000” to
8 “\$1,850,000”.

9 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

10 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

11 For an additional amount for “Operating expenses, Pub-
12 lic Buildings Service”, \$2,000,000.

13 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND REC-
14 ORDS SERVICE

15 The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
16 Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for ex-
17 penses of travel, is increased from “\$48,400” to “\$53,400”.

18 OPERATING EXPENSES, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC
19 UTILITIES SERVICE

20 For an additional amount for “Operating expenses,
21 Transportation and Public Utilities Service”, including serv-
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
23 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per
24 diem for individuals, \$75,000; and the limitation under
25 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,

1 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is
2 increased from “\$27,500” to “\$39,500”.

3 **HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY**

4 **FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION**

5 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-
6 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on certain nonad-
7 ministrative expenses, is increased from “\$36,000,000” to
8 “\$38,000,000”: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein
9 made available shall be used to process or approve any
10 applications for mortgage insurance unaccompanied by a
11 building permit showing compliance with applicable local
12 building laws or regulations.

13 **NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS**

14 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

15 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
16 \$3,500,000, none of which shall be for personal services.

17 **CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT**

18 For an additional amount for “Construction and equip-
19 ment”, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

20 **NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION**

21 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

22 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
23 \$8,750,000, to remain available until expended; and the
24 limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-

1 priation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses
2 of travel, is increased from “\$175,000” to “\$185,000”.

3 INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

4 For an additional amount for “International Geophysical
5 Year”, \$2,000,000, to remain available until June 30,
6 1960.

7 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

8 INPATIENT CARE

9 For an additional amount for “Inpatient care”, \$6,-
10 000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
11 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount
12 available for expenses of travel, is increased from “\$366,-
13 500” to “\$416,500”: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding
14 the last proviso under that head, inpatient care and treat-
15 ment may be furnished to an average of 140,490 benefi-
16 ciaries during the current fiscal year without any propor-
17 tionate reduction in expenditures.

18 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

19 For an additional amount for “Maintenance and opera-
20 tion of supply depots”, \$37,800.

21 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

22 For an additional amount for “Compensation and pen-
23 sions”, \$256,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

2 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",
3 \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4 SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

5 For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemni-
6 ties", \$2,250,000, to remain available until expended.

7 CHAPTER IV

8 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

9 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

10 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

11 For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the
12 Pacific Islands", \$1,350,000, to be derived by transfer
13 from any other definite annual appropriations available to
14 the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958.

15 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

16 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

17 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
18 and resources", \$700,000, to be derived by transfer from
19 any other definite annual appropriations available to the
20 Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958.

21 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

22 FOREST SERVICE

23 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

24 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
25 utilization", for "Forest land management", \$3,850,000.

1 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

2 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the period December 1, 1957
5 to June 30, 1958, to carry out the provisions of the Act
6 of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$37,000.

7 LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the period December 1,
10 1957 to June 30, 1958, to carry out the provisions of the
11 Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), \$37,500.

12 CHAPTER V

13 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

14 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

15 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
16 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

17 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
18 unemployment compensation and employment service ad-
19 ministration", \$33,000,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

21 WELFARE

22 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

23 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

24 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school
25 construction", \$56,900,000: *Provided*, That the amounts

1 heretofore appropriated under this head shall be merged
2 with this appropriation and shall remain available until
3 expended: *Provided further*, That payments from such
4 merged appropriation may be made with respect to applica-
5 tions under title III of the Act of September 23, 1950,
6 as amended, filed on or before November 18, 1957, prior
7 to any subsequent cutoff date established under such title
8 III, and without including such applications in an order of
9 priority with those filed after November 18, 1957.

10 **OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION**

11 **GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES**

12 For an additional amount for "Grants to States and
13 other agencies", for vocational rehabilitation services under
14 section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
15 \$1,400,000.

16 **SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**

17 **LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-**
18 **AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE**

19 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
20 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958, to be
21 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
22 trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age
23 and Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$130,000,000"
24 to "\$138,690,000".

1 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

2 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public
3 assistance", \$170,600,000.

4 CHAPTER VI

5 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

6 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 For payment to Julia L. Slappey, daughter of Hender-
8 son Lanham, late a Representative from the State of Georgia,
9 \$22,500.

10 For payment to Ella M. B. Kelley, widow of Augustine
11 B. Kelley, late a Representative from the State of Penn-
12 sylvania, \$22,500.

13 For payment to Lee Ruby Jones, Anna L. Bradshaw,
14 Mary F. Fuller, sisters, and Fowler F. Cooper, brother of
15 Jere Cooper, late a Representative from the State of Ten-
16 nessee, \$22,500.

17 For payment to Marge L. Keeney, widow of Russell
18 W. Keeney, late a Representative from the State of Illi-
19 nois, \$22,500.

20 For payment to Carl M. Andresen, brother of August
21 H. Andresen, late a Representative from the State of Min-
22 nesota, \$22,500.

23 For payment to Eleanor J. Smith, widow of Lawrence

1 H. Smith, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin,
2 \$22,500.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

4 For an additional amount for expenses of "Special and
5 select committees", \$475,000.

6 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

7 DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

8 For an additional amount for "Distribution of catalog
9 cards, salaries and expenses", \$48,000.

10 BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

11 For an additional amount for "Books for the blind",
12 \$75,000.

13 CHAPTER VII

14 PUBLIC WORKS

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

17 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

18 For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance",
19 \$359,000, to be derived by transfer from appro-
20 priations to the Department of the Interior which are
21 available for obligation in the current fiscal year only.

22 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

23 For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado
24 River Basin Fund" for the Glen Canyon project, not to

1 exceed \$10,000,000; and for the Trinity River Division
2 of the Central Valley Project, not to exceed \$10,000,000:
3 *Provided*, That no part of any funds allocated to these two
4 projects activities shall be used for construction contracts
5 not in effect as of February 20, 1958. The \$1,800,000
6 previously appropriated for the Navajo Unit of the Upper
7 Colorado Storage Basin is to be used to initiate construction
8 on this unit in the current fiscal year.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

10 For an additional amount for general investigations,
11 \$62.500.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$375,000

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

20 For an additional amount for "Contributions to interna-
21 tional organizations" \$9,690.563

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

23 For an additional amount for "International contingencies"
24 " 250 000

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

4 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
5 witnesses", \$250,000; and the limitation under this head
6 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1958, on
7 the amount available for compensation and expenses of wit-
8 nesses or informants, is increased from "\$225,000" to
9 "\$250,000".

10 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

11 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

12 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
13 prisoners", \$250,000.

14 THE JUDICIARY

15 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

16 JUDICIAL SERVICES

17 SALARIES OF JUDGES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
19 \$300,000.

20 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

21 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
22 missioners", \$675,000.

23 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
25 expenses", \$59,000.

1 SALARIES OF REFEREES

2 For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",
3 \$46,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-
4 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
5 (11 U. S. C. 68).

6 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

7 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
8 \$71,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund
9 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as
10 amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

11 FUND APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

12 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

13 Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds previously ap-
14 propriated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in
15 Gorki Park, Moscow, may be used for the Universal and
16 International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, and the limi-
17 tation thereon as contained in the Supplemental Appropriation
18 Act, 1958, is increased from "\$7,045,000" to "\$8,045,-
19 000": *Provided*, That said increase shall be made available
20 to the United States Public Health Service to place and
21 operate a health exhibit at said fair.

22 Not to exceed \$750,000 of the funds previously appro-
23 priated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in Gorki
24 Park, Moscow, may be used for the international trade fair
25 program.

1 CHAPTER IX

2 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
3 JUDGMENTS

4 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
5 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law, au-
6 dited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
7 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
8 by the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House
9 Document Numbered 321, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$6,900,-
10 276, together with such amounts as may be necessary to
11 pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or
12 in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office
13 or provided by law) and such additional sums due to in-
14 creases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay
15 claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
16 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have
17 become final and conclusive against the United States by
18 failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided fur-*
19 *ther*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or
20 by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated
21 for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after
22 the date of approval of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives February 26, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 27, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 5, 1958
For actions of March 4, 1958
85th-2d, No. 34

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate concurred in House amendments to bill for commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage. Sen. Proxmire asserted his readiness to debate Secretary on farm program, and opposed cuts in dairy price supports. House committee reported pay bills. House passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 11085. pp. 2937-3006
2. PAY RAISE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9999, to provide increases in the rates of basic compensation for classified employees (H. Rept. 1452). p. 3016
Rep. Lane urged the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of postal and classified employees, stating that they "have received only one increase of 8 percent since 1951, while the wages paid by private industry have more than doubled in that same period." p. 3011
3. BUDGETING. Rep. Wigglesworth inserted the text of an amendment he intends to propose to H. R. 8002, to provide for budgeting on an accrued expenditure basis. p. 3006

4. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10459, to increase by an additional \$2 billion the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington (H. Rept. 1450). p. 3015
5. REPORTS. Both Houses received from Treasury the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of finances for fiscal year 1957 (H. Doc. 253). pp. 2916, 3015
Both Houses received a GAO report on the review of power billings and related activities under AEC contracts for electric power from TVA and some other sources. pp. 2916-17, 3015
Received from GAO a report on the review of the cost ascertainment system of the Post Office Department. p. 3015
6. HOUSING. Both Houses received from the Housing and Home Finance Agency a proposed bill "to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the conservation and development of urban communities"; to Banking and Currency Committees. pp. 2916, 3015
7. SCIENTIFIC AWARDS. The Rules Committee postponed action on H. R. 9619, to establish congressional awards for scientific achievement. p. D173
8. WATER UTILIZATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5309, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, rehabilitate, and maintain the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Tex., Mercedes division. p. 3006

~~SENATE~~

9. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10881, the second supplemental appropriations bill for 1958 (S. Rept. 1344). (p. 2918) (It is expected that copies of the committee report will be available later today.)
Sen. Hayden submitted notice of his intention to propose an amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill to permit cancelling of 1958 acreage reserve agreements upon the request of the farmer, and to increase the cotton acreage allotment 30% (increase not to be taken into account in future allotments). p. 2930
10. RICE; FISHERIES. Concurred in House amendments to S. 1552, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program of research and experimentation to develop methods for the commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage in rotation with rice field crops. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 2930
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Proxmire inserted his letter to the New York Times in which he offered to debate the Secretary, and an earlier editorial in the Times which stated that the critics of the farm program would not meet the Secretary in public debate because they knew most objective students of the farm problem agree that the present farm program is basically sound. p. 2935
12. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Proxmire opposed the cut in dairy price supports to go into effect April 1, and inserted a letter from a constituent on the farm-consumer price spread and the value of surpluses. pp. 2935-6

Calendar No. 1367

85TH CONGRESS
2d Session }

SENATE }

{

REPORT
No. 1344

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

MARCH 4, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 10881]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House-----	\$2, 857, 882, 907
Amount of increase by Senate committee-----	8, 080, 811
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	2, 865, 963, 718
Total estimates considered by the Senate-----	2, 874, 144, 080
Under budget estimates-----	8, 180, 362

Chapter	Subcommittee	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
I	Agriculture	\$2,235,131,868	\$2,235,381,868	\$2,235,394,368	+\$262,500	+\$12,500
II	Commerce	620,400	320,400	320,400	-300,000	-----
III	Independent Offices	321,116,800	316,810,800	319,626,300	-1,490,500	+2,815,500
IV	Interior	3,978,000	3,924,500	3,984,500	+6,500	+60,000
V	Labor—HEW	262,000,000	261,900,000	262,000,000	-----	+100,000
VI	Legislative	1,393,000	733,000	1,674,575	+281,575	+941,575
VII	Public Works	27,000,000	20,062,500	20,000,000	-7,000,000	-62,500
VIII	State, Justice, and the judiciary	14,580,500	11,849,563	14,640,063	+59,563	+2,790,500
IX	District of Columbia	(192,000)	-----	(192,000)	-----	+ (192,000)
X	Claims and judgments	8,323,512	6,900,276	8,323,512	-----	+1,423,236
	Total	2,874,144,080	2,857,882,907	2,865,963,718	-8,180,362	+8,080,811

¹ Also includes \$250,000 appropriation and \$250,000,000 additional program authority for 1958 crop-year acreage reserve program.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The committee has noted that many of the items for salaries and expenses for which funds have been provided in this bill have been justified on the basis of action by the Civil Service Commission in increasing or revising minimum rates under which qualified eligibles can be recruited for scientist and engineer positions. In many of these instances it appears that funds have already been allocated for such purpose, and the supplemental requests are made in order to continue such increased salaries.

While the authority for the Commission, as contained in section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended by Public Law 763 of the 83d Congress, states that such actions or revisions shall have the force and effect of law, the committee believes that such increased rates should not become effective until funds are specifically requested and approved by the Congress for that purpose.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL STATEMENT

This bill carries appropriations totaling \$2,235,131,868, for reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to special laws which authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation to make advances, on expenditures during fiscal 1957.

The budget requests in House Document 313, proposed advancing these appropriations to the second supplemental appropriations bill, 1958, instead of the regular agricultural appropriation bill, 1959, in order to avoid the possible need for increasing the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to meet current mandatory needs during fiscal 1958.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

RESEARCH

The committee recommends an additional amount under this head, of \$12,500, to begin urgently needed Federal research on pear decline, which disease has caused large losses to pear production in recent years, in the Pacific Northwest.

The committee expects, in recommending this amount, that State and private financing, and research activities will be continued at the present level.

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION ACTIVITIES

Under this item are included amounts as requested in the budget estimate and carried in the House bill to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts advanced during fiscal 1957 as follows:

(1) \$1,393,490 for vesicular exanthema eradication, pursuant to authority contained in the Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture, 1957; and (2) \$17,548,923 for the accelerated brucellosis eradication program, pursuant to section 204 (e) of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING ACTIVITIES

The amount included is \$1,139,982, the budget estimate, and the amount approved by the House, to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts advanced during fiscal 1957 for grading tobacco and classing cotton, as authorized by law.

SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COSTS INCURRED UNDER SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

The committee recommends restoration of the language in the budget estimate to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for soil bank program costs incurred during fiscal year 1957, pursuant to Public Law 540, 84th Congress.

The budget estimate requested a total of \$567,500,000 to reimburse 1957 fiscal year costs, which amount includes interest charges through March 31, 1958. The House approved an appropriation of \$489,-500,000 as proposed, but did not approve the language to derive \$78,000,000 by transfer from the appropriation "Acreage reserve program" fiscal 1958.

The committee has been assured by the Department that restoration of the language contained in the estimate will not affect payments on 1958 crops, in fiscal 1958.

The committee therefore recommends striking out the amount "\$489,500,000" as proposed by the House and inserting in lieu thereof the amount and language proposed in the estimate, as follows:

\$567,500,000 of which \$78,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Acreage reserve program", fiscal year 1958

ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

The committee concurs in the House action to appropriate an additional \$250,000 for program expenditures during this fiscal year.

The committee approves the House action to increase the 1958 crop year program authorization by \$250,000,000, thus making available a total authorization of \$750,000,000 for 1958 crops.

The committee recommends that the new language in the House bill, defining a producer for 1958 crops, which applies to the additional \$250,000,000 authorization for the acreage reserve, be stricken as follows:

: *Provided*, That no part of this amount shall be used to authorize compensation to any one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000

. The committee recommends insertion of the following:

: *Provided*, That the same \$3,000 limitation which was applicable to the original \$500,000,000 authorization shall also apply to the additional \$250,000,000 authorized herein

The language recommended by the committee makes the original producer limitation as approved in Public Law 85-118 applicable to the additional \$250,000,000 authorization recommended in this bill.

COTTON ACREAGE PROVISION

During the hearings on this bill the officials from the Department of Agriculture testified on the cotton supply situation, which has resulted from unprecedeted heavy rains which occurred last fall in most of the Cotton Belt. Representatives of the cotton industry urged immediate legislation to authorize increased cotton acreage for the 1958 crop.

The committee has authorized the chairman to offer the following floor amendment under suspension of the rules:

: *Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law—*

(1) Within sixty days after the effective date of this Act, any 1958 cotton acreage reserve agreement shall be cancelled without penalty, at the request of the farmer;

(2) For any farm which does not participate in the 1958 cotton acreage reserve program, the cotton acreage allotment shall be increased by thirty per centum: Provided, That the cotton produced from such increased acreage shall not be eligible for price support and the production from such increase shall not be taken into account in determining the level of price support for the 1958 crop; and

(3) The additional acreage planted on the basis of such increased allotments shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments and such acreage shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments. The production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota

This provision is explained as follows: (1) It permits withdrawal from the soil bank, within 60 days after enactment. (2) If not in the soil bank, it increases the allotment 30 percent with no price support on the increase but it does not affect price support on the original allotment, and (3) it excludes increased acreage in history for future allotments.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

The amounts included under this head are for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized expenditures during fiscal 1957 totaling \$1,725,549,473, the budget request, and the amount approved by the House. The individual subitems are as follows:

(1) \$89,996,331 for International Wheat Agreement;

(2) \$125,761,388 for emergency famine relief for friendly peoples authorized by title II of the act of July 10, 1954;

(3) \$1,290,841,000 for sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies;

(4) \$4,609 for the cost of grain for migratory waterfowl to prevent crop damage, made available to the Secretary of Interior, pursuant to the act of July 3, 1956; and

(5) \$218,946,145 for transfer of strategic and critical materials to the supplemental stockpile, resulting from barter or exchange of agricultural products and transferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to the act of May 28, 1956.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—Funds for the initiation of a program to make available to American science and industry translations of foreign documents in the fields of technology and applied science are requested in the regular 1959 budget, and this committee, like the House committee, expects to consider this matter further during the hearings on that estimate. Therefore, this committee agrees with the House in not recommending funds for this item at this time.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends the inclusion of language in the bill to permit the transfer of funds from the reserve fleet expenses limitation to the administrative expenses limitation to cover additional salary costs resulting from the action of the Civil Service Commission in increasing minimum rates of pay for professional engineers and certain scientists. These increases became effective with the pay period commencing December 29, 1957, and are mandatory.

The estimate was transmitted in Senate Document No. 79, received after the House had acted upon the supplemental bill.

Federal ship mortgage insurance fund.—The committee concurs with the action of the House in the approval of language to enable the Secretary of Commerce to transfer funds from the vessel operations revolving fund to this account to redeem a defaulted mortgage. This authority is limited to the current fiscal year and the subsequent need for such authority will be considered during hearings on the regular 1959 budget.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Expenses.—The committee recommends the inclusion of language to permit the transfer of \$112,000 “to be derived by transfer from any other definite annual appropriation available to the Department of Commerce during the fiscal year 1958” to meet additional costs arising from increases in the minimum rates of pay for certain engineering and scientific personnel as authorized by the Civil Service Commission to be effective December 29, 1957.

This estimate was also transmitted in Senate Document No. 79 received after the House had acted upon the supplemental bill.

THE PANAMA CANAL

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating expenses.—The committee concurs with the action of the House in providing \$320,400, the amount of the budget estimate. This provides \$187,500 for an intensified malaria-control program in the Canal Zone, \$98,900 for added maintenance work and additional supplies and materials needed to meet unusually heavy demands on Gorgas and Coco Solo Hospitals in the Canal Zone, and \$34,000 to finance a mandatory increase in pay for fire fighters made effective on July 14, 1957.

THE PANAMA CANAL—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing a \$15,000 increase in the limitation on the amount available for consultants. This amount will permit employment of a hospital consultant to conduct a space study of hospital requirements in the Canal Zone.

CHAPTER III INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

1957 appropriation-----	\$7,828,000
1958 appropriation-----	8,300,000
Supplemental estimate, 1958 (Doc. 313)-----	69,000
House allowance-----	65,000
Senate committee recommendation-----	65,000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing \$65,000, \$4,000 reduction from the estimate, for salary increases for Commission engineers.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

1957 appropriation-----	\$5,225,000
1958 appropriation-----	5,530,000
Supplemental estimate, 1958 (Doc. 313)-----	148,000
House allowance-----	133,000
Senate committee recommendation-----	136,000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing \$133,000, a reduction of \$15,000 from the estimate, for salary increases for Commission engineers and for additional staff to handle the increased workload that has developed in non-Federal hydroelectric project licensing activities and in natural-gas work.

The committee recommends the addition of \$3,000, in order to compensate the Chairman of the Commission for the period between the expiration of his prior appointment and his confirmation for his present appointment.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee agrees with the action of the House in increasing the travel limitation for the General Accounting Office from \$1,600,000 to \$1,850,000, as requested by the Comptroller General.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

1957 appropriation-----	\$125,000,000
1958 appropriation-----	130,339,000
Supplemental estimate (Doc. 313)-----	2,700,000
House allowance-----	2,000,000
Senate committee recommendation-----	2,700,000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$700,000, to provide the full amount of the supplemental estimate for operating expenses of the Public Buildings Service of \$2,700,000, required to pay increases granted to wage-board employees during the last year. The committee is advised that the total of such increases amounts to

\$3,450,000, of which GSA has already absorbed \$750,000, and that further absorption would require a reduction in operations for the balance of the fiscal year.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

The committee agrees with the action of the House in increasing the travel limitation for National Archives and Records Service by \$5,000, for use in forwarding paperwork management programs.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

1957 appropriation-----	\$1, 251, 100
1958 appropriation-----	1, 515, 000
1958 allocation from President's emergency fund-----	50, 000
Supplemental estimate (Doc. 313)-----	100, 000
House allowance-----	75, 000
Committee recommendation-----	37, 500

The committee recommends a reduction of \$37,500 in the amount allowed by the House, to provide \$37,500 in additional funds, a reduction from the budget estimate by \$62,500, to supplement the \$50,000 provided by the President from his emergency funds for General Services Administration to represent the United States before the Federal Communications Commission in rate proceedings involving annual charges for the semiautomatic ground environment system, as authorized by section 303 of the Military Construction Act.

The committee recommends that the limitation for per diem for individuals be increased from \$50 to \$100 per day, as specifically authorized by the President in allocating his emergency funds for this purpose. The committee is advised that the denial of this authorization would render GSA unable to continue to supply adequate technical experts in such rate proceedings.

The Government is vitally concerned with the development and preservation of adequate nationwide transportation and communications systems, as well as seeing to it that the charges for these services are just and reasonable and nondiscriminatory. These objectives of the Government are clearly set forth in the Transportation Act 1940 and the Communications Act of 1934. While these declarations of policy by their terms are directed primarily at the establishment of principles for the guidance of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Communications Commission, other agencies and departments of the Government should carry out their respective functions in such a way as to be consistent with the objectives of these policies.

For instance, the Administrator of General Services is required by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to represent executive agencies before Federal and State regulatory bodies in proceedings involving transportation and other public utility services to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous in terms of economy, efficiency, or service. The fact that one of the guiding standards is "advantageous in terms of economy" would not require opposition to proposed general increases in rates of carriers or utilities simply because such increases would increase the cost of operations of certain Government departments. Opposition for such a reason

would constitute a misconception of duty, a narrowness of outlook, and a misconstruction of the intent of Congress. Efficiency and proper service cannot long be maintained by carriers and utilities unless they are accorded a rate structure that will provide them with sound credit and yield them a fair return.

It is the responsibility and function of the regulatory agency to assure that increases sought by carriers and utilities result in a fair return and no more than a fair return. The regulatory agency bears the responsibility for regulating the overall level of earnings allowable to a carrier or a utility and that agency makes such investigations and adduces such evidence as will enable it to determine the proper level of earnings to maintain sound credit, yield a fair return, and provide adequate service. No Government agency or department should oppose increases requested by carriers or utilities merely because there may be some advantage "in terms of economy," because ultimately the ability of the Government itself to render efficient service and to insure our national security is dependent upon the maintenance of sound and efficient systems of transportation, communication, and other utilities.

In short, a proper interpretation of the standards of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act calls for a course of conduct in connection with appearances before the regulatory bodies and interventions in rate proceedings before such bodies which seeks to assure that no disproportionate rate burden is placed on the Federal Government and that the particular interest and requirements of the Government as a consumer are made known. Question of overall earnings, rate of return, and adequacy of service should be left to the Federal and State regulatory agencies, as clearly intended by the Congress and the State legislatures when the statutes establishing these agencies were passed.

The committee has therefore provided that no moneys appropriated by this act shall be expended for representation of executive agencies in proceedings involving carriers or other public utilities before Federal and State regulatory bodies under authority of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481), or of section 303 of the act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968, 84th Cong.) except to prevent discrimination against the executive agencies by any carrier or public utility in the matter of services, facilities, or charges as compared with other users of similar services or facilities of the carrier or public utility.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The committee agrees with the action of the House in increasing by \$2,000,000 the limitation on corporate funds that may be used for field operating expenses of the Federal Housing Administration.

The committee recommends that the proviso requiring that building permits be secured in connection with certain loans insured by FHA be stricken from the bill. The committee is advised that the purpose of the amendment is being accomplished through administrative action in the area concerned.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1957 appropriation-----	\$62,676,500
1958 appropriation-----	71,000,000
Supplemental estimate (Doc. 313)-----	5,000,000
House allowance-----	3,500,000
Senate committee recommendation-----	3,720,000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$220,000 of the House reduction, to provide a total supplemental amount of \$3,720,000, which is \$1,280,000 below the budget estimate. The purpose of the increase is to allow for the payment of the wage-board increases previously made effective on a deficiency basis.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the language prohibiting the use of such funds for personal services, so that the wage-board increases can be paid without the requirement, as the committee is advised, for reducing personnel in order to have such funds available.

The committee agrees with the action of the House in denying the \$950,000 requested for the filling of 465 additional positions during the last 4 months of the current fiscal year, and believes that such request should be deferred until the consideration of the estimates on the regular bill for 1959.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

1957 appropriation-----	\$14,000,000
1958 appropriation-----	35,000,000
Supplemental estimate (Doc. 313)-----	6,780,000
House allowance-----	6,000,000
Senate committee recommendation-----	6,780,000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$780,000, to provide the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$6,780,000 for construction and equipment of NACA, requested to provide for a new building to centralize data-processing facilities at the Langley Laboratory, at a cost of \$3,067,000; for instrumentation of a research airplane, at a cost of \$1,040,000; and for an ultra-high-temperature materials testing facility, at a cost of \$2,673,000. The committee is advised that the office space and conference rooms, referred to in the House report, are essential to the economical operation of the data-processing facilities.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1957 appropriation-----	\$40,000,000
1958 appropriation-----	40,000,000
Supplemental estimate (Doc. 313)-----	9,900,000
House allowance-----	8,750,000
Senate committee recommendation-----	9,900,000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,150,000, to restore the full amount of the budget estimate of \$9,900,000 requested for stepping up the activities of the National Science Foundation by supporting a greater number of the meritorious basic research proposals that have been received, by expanding the translations of foreign-language literature in the basic sciences, and by expanding science education activities.

The committee agrees that it may be important to step up the fellowship and teacher-training programs, but believes such expansion should be along the scale as planned by the National Science Foundation, and not at the expense of lesser support for basic research grants.

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

Prior appropriations:

1955 supplemental-----	\$2, 000, 000
1956 regular and supplemental-----	37, 000, 000
	\$39, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (Doc. 313)-----	2, 100, 000
House allowance-----	2, 000, 000
Senate committee recommendation-----	2, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the budget estimate, for radio and optical tracking, orbit computation, scientific instrumentation and related expenses of the International Geophysical Year.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$294,287,800 for the Veterans' Administration, a reduction of \$32,000 from the budget estimates, for the following items:

Inpatient care-----	\$6, 000, 000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots-----	37, 800
Compensation and pensions-----	256, 000, 000
Readjustment benefits-----	30, 000, 000
Servicemen's indemnities-----	2, 250, 000

The committee is advised that the adjustment of the average number of beneficiaries will enable the Administration to provide full care and treatment under the item for inpatient care.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	\$18,369,300
Appropriation, fiscal year 1958 (regular act)-----	22,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 313)-----	¹ (700,000)
House allowance-----	² (700,000)
Committee recommendation-----	² (700,000)

¹ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation, "Education and welfare services, Bureau of Indian Affairs."

² To be derived by transfer from any other definite annual appropriation available to the Department.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision authorizing the transfer of \$700,000 to this appropriation from any other definite annual appropriation available to the Department. These funds are required to reimburse this appropriation for costs of fire fighting on public domain lands in the United States and Alaska in excess of the \$400,000 appropriated for this purpose in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958.

These funds will be transferred from those appropriations available to the Department that have funds in budgetary reserve. This action will not result in a deferral of planned programs.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	\$4,800,000
Appropriation, fiscal year 1958 (regular act)-----	4,800,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 313)-----	¹ (1,350,000)
House allowance-----	² (1,350,000)
Committee recommendation-----	² (1,350,000)

¹ To be derived by transfer from the appropriations "Education and welfare services, Bureau of Indian Affairs," and "Management and investigation of resources, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife."

² To be derived by transfer from any other definite annual appropriation available to the Department.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision authorizing the transfer of \$1,350,000 to this appropriation from any other definite annual appropriation available to the Department. These funds are needed to provide care for Micronesians, and to replace and repair damages done to installations in the trust territory as the result of recent typhoons which struck that area.

These funds will be transferred from those appropriations available to the Department that have funds in budgetary reserve. This action will not result in a deferral of planned programs.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	\$81,960,750
Appropriation, fiscal year 1958 (regular act)-----	93,830,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 313)-----	3,850,000
House allowance-----	3,850,000
Committee recommendation-----	3,850,000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$3,850,000, which was allowed by the House. These funds are required to reimburse other programs and activities in the Forest Service for funds which were borrowed to pay the cost of fighting forest fires, in excess of the \$5 million appropriated for this purpose, during the period July 1957 to December 1957, and to provide funds for emergency fire fighting during the last half of the current fiscal year.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

Appropriations (to date)-----	¹ \$400,000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 79)-----	60,000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	60,000

¹ \$200,000 was appropriated in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955; and \$200,000 was appropriated in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957. The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, included a provision to continue available through the current fiscal year any unobligated balances in this appropriation.

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$60,000 for this appropriation. This estimate was not considered by the House of Representatives. These funds are required to complete the survey of mass transportation in the Washington metropolitan area, prepare a final report, hold the public hearings required by law, and present recommendations to the Congress.

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision to continue the availability of these funds and any unobligated balances of existing appropriations through fiscal year 1959. The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1959 will not include any funds for this purpose.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation to date-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 313)-----	\$37,000
House allowance-----	37,000
Committee recommendation-----	37,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$37,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Civil War Centennial Commission. The Commission, which was

authorized by the act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), is responsible for the preparation of an overall program for commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Civil War.

The committee also recommends concurrence in the provision in the House bill to allow the funds appropriated in this bill to be used to reimburse the members of the Commission for their expenses in attending meetings prior to the availability of funds.

LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations to date	-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 313)	-----	\$31,000
House allowance	-----	37,500
Committee recommendation	-----	37,500

The committee recommends the allowance of \$37,500 for the salaries and expenses of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, an increase of \$6,500 over the budget estimate. The Commission, which was authorized by the act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), is responsible for the preparation of an overall program to include specific plans for commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended, which was allowed by the House, is required to finance the activities of the Commission.

The committee recommends that the Senate concur with the provision in the House bill to allow the use of funds in the bill to be used to reimburse the members of the Commission for their expenses in attending meetings prior to the availability of funds.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1957 appropriation-----	\$250,000,000
1958 appropriation-----	259,814,000
Supplemental estimate-----	33,000,000
House allowance-----	33,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	33,000,000

The committee unanimously recommends approval of the full supplemental estimate, as did the House, in view of the rising number of unemployed, estimated to be in excess of 5 million at the close of February. The number receiving unemployment insurance during the week ended February 15, the latest period for which figures are available, was 3,130,200, a postwar high. The current unemployment figures are in excess of those upon which the Department based this supplemental estimate.

This appropriation for grants to States is advanced out of the general funds of the Treasury, but at the end of the fiscal year reimbursement is made to the general fund of the Treasury out of the unemployment trust fund, created by the earmarked three-tenths of 1 percent Federal unemployment tax.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1957 appropriation-----	\$108,500,000
1958 appropriation-----	41,700,000
Supplemental estimate-----	57,000,000
House allowance-----	56,900,000
Committee recommendation-----	57,000,000

The committee recommends approval of the full supplemental estimate, an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance, to make available the funds sought for necessary technical services provided by other agencies.

The committee was informed by officials from the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which performs these services for the Office of Education, that while there was an unanticipated carryover of \$92,000 from prior fiscal year funds, there was a corollary carryover of workload, and that the carryover has been spent in the current year on projects contemplated for processing in the prior year.

The committee was further informed that while there is a possibility of a similar carryover of funds into the succeeding fiscal year, the

budget estimate for fiscal year 1959 did not contemplate such an occurrence, and that the full amount of the requests in the pending supplemental bill and the regular 1959 bill is needed to process the construction projects projected for the period.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

1957 appropriation-----	\$39,500,000
1958 appropriation-----	45,100,000
Supplemental estimate-----	1,400,000
House allowance-----	1,400,000
Committee recommendation-----	1,400,000

The committee recommends approval of the full supplemental estimate, as did the House, to provide sufficient funds to match under the statutory formula State expenditures for this program under section 2 for basic rehabilitation services.

Out of the total appropriation of \$45,100,000 for the current year, Congress provided \$40,000,000 under section 2, as was requested by the Department, and included authority to make allotments under the section on the basis of \$53,000,000, in order to make available to any State an allotment sufficient to match its contribution, as contemplated in the authorizing statute.

Events have shown that the Department underestimated the amount of State funds to be made available for the program, and the additional appropriation here recommended will enable the Federal Government to assume its obligations under the expanded allotment provision in the current appropriation act.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

1957 appropriation-----	\$121,500,000
1958 appropriation-----	130,000,000
Supplemental estimate-----	8,690,000
House allowance-----	8,690,000
Committee recommendation-----	8,690,000

The committee recommends approval of the full supplemental estimate, as did the House, to be derived by transfer from the OASI trust fund for the administrative expenses of the program.

The anticipated workload upon which the current year's appropriation was based has increased by 11 percent, and the funds sought and here recommended will enable the Bureau to process the claims, the payment of benefits, and other duties on a more current basis.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1957 appropriation-----	\$1,575,000,000
1958 appropriation-----	1,600,000,000
Supplemental estimate-----	170,600,000
House allowance-----	170,600,000
Committee recommendation-----	170,600,000

The committee recommends approval of the full supplemental estimate, as did the House, to provide additional funds for grants to States to provide benefits for old-age assistance, for aid to dependent children, for aid to the blind, and for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

The Social Security Act, as amended, obligates the Federal Government to assume a stipulated portion of the benefit costs and administrative expenses of these programs. There is a very limited area for administrative control on the part of Federal authorities and it is incumbent upon the Congress to provide whatever funds are needed to pay the statutory Federal share.

CHAPTER VI

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

The committee recommends that the following provision be included in the bill:

For payment to Alberta R. Neely, widow of Matthew M. Neely, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia, \$22,500.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For administrative and clerical assistants to Senators, the committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$8,000 to provide additional clerical assistance for each Senator from the States of Florida and Pennsylvania. The population of the State of Florida exceeds 4 million inhabitants and the population of the State of Pennsylvania exceeds 11 million inhabitants. The increase will provide the Senators from these States with a clerical allowance equal to the amounts allowed Senators from States with comparable population.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

For the Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$91,235. This amount is required to provide 40 additional police privates and 23 additional mail carriers for the New Senate Office Building, and an assistant superintendent for the Press Photographers Gallery.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The committee recommends an additional \$13,000 for salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee. The joint committee has had a very full program and has authorized hearings on several special aspects of economic growth and stability later in the spring and may have to make additional studies, dependent upon the economic situation later in the fiscal year. During the recess the Joint Economic Committee conducted hearings on a number of important economic subjects and the drain on the committee's budget was greater than anticipated. The additional \$13,000 will enable the committee to conduct hearings authorized during the remainder of the fiscal year.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends appropriations of \$285,000 for the fiscal year 1957, and \$510,000 for the fiscal year 1958 for inquiries and investigations authorized by the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,840 to provide for uniforms and equipment for the 40 additional police privates provided for the New Senate Office Building.

CHAPTER VII PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

The budget request for \$7,000,000 to replenish the emergency fund and reimburse the construction appropriation for funds used in flood emergencies this fiscal year was disallowed by the House. No request for restoration was made to the Senate committee. The corps has continuing authority under Public Law 99, 84th Congress, to use available construction funds for emergency flood fighting, rescue, and restoration. Representatives of the corps testified before the House committee that they anticipate that they will have an unobligated balance of \$87,000,000 at the close of this fiscal year in the construction appropriation account.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	\$1,913,000
Appropriation, fiscal year 1958 (regular act)-----	1,939,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 313)-----	¹ (489,000)
House allowance-----	² (359,000)
Committee recommendation-----	² (359,000)

¹ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation, "Education and welfare services, Bureau of Indian Affairs."

² To be derived by transfer from any other annual appropriation available to the Department.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision authorizing the transfer of \$359,000 to this appropriation from any other annual appropriation available to the Department. These funds are required for the payment of wheeling fees and for the purchase of firming energy in connection with the disposal of power from Federal hydroelectric plants in the southeastern power area. Due to adverse conditions that have prevailed in the area the sum of \$1,681,000 provided in the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1958, for this purpose will not be sufficient.

The Department advised the committee that upon reexamination of requirements the sum recommended is adequate.

These funds will be transferred from those appropriations available to the Department that have funds in budgetary reserve. This action will not result in a deferral of planned programs.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	\$5,680,000
Appropriation, fiscal year 1958 (regular act)-----	5,932,000
Supplemental estimate-----	None
House allowance-----	62,500
Committee recommendation-----	None

The committee recommends that the \$62,500 allowed by the House of Representatives for the general investigations program of the Bureau of Reclamation be disallowed. The Department advised the committee that adequate funds are available for these investigations and planning programs. Therefore the committee authorizes the use of available funds for planning on the following projects:

San Angelo, Tex-----	\$50,000
Canadian River, Tex-----	12,500
Pecos River channelization and salinity control, New Mexico and Texas-----	35,000

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	\$143,975,500
Appropriation, fiscal year 1958 (regular act)-----	116,736,223
Supplemental requested (H. Doc. 321)-----	10,000,000
House allowance-----	10,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	10,000,000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for the continuation of construction of the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project. The House Committee on Appropriations recommended a provision authorizing the transfer of not to exceed \$10,000,000 from available funds for this project. This was later amended during consideration by the House of Representatives to provide for a direct appropriation of \$10,000,000. These funds are required to pay contractors' earnings during the balance of this current fiscal year and to allow the award of certain minor contracts that have been deferred.

In reporting the public works appropriation bill for the current fiscal year the committee stated that the funds in the budget estimate—\$17,107,000—for the Trinity River division were not adequate to finance an economic construction program and requested the Department to submit an estimate for additional funds.

The committee recommends that the following limitation in the House bill be deleted:

: *Provided*, That no part of any funds allocated to these two projects activities shall be used for construction contracts not in effect as of February 20, 1958

It is the view of the committee that it is in the interest of orderly construction to go forward with these minor construction contracts and the funds provided for both projects include funds for such. The committee also recommends three amendments to the language in the bill that are technical in nature.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

Shadehill unit, South Dakota.—In reporting the public works appropriation bill for the current fiscal year the committee requested the Bureau of Reclamation to make a study of the inadequacy of the outlet works at the Shadehill Dam, and to submit a supplemental estimate to correct the situation. At this date there has been no estimate submitted. Therefore the committee requests the Bureau to submit a report direct to the committee on this matter, and such report is to include the estimated cost of corrective measures.

UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	\$13,000,000
Appropriation, fiscal year 1958 (regular act)-----	25,142,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 113)-----	10,000,000
House allowance-----	10,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	10,000,000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for the continuation of the Glen Canyon unit of the Colorado River storage project. The funds are required to meet contractors' earnings and to allow the award of certain minor construction contracts during the balance of the current fiscal year.

As in the case of the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project the committee called attention to the fact that the budget estimate of \$17,300,000 was not adequate for this project and requested the Department to submit an estimate for additional funds.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the House allowance of \$375,000 to cover the increased costs attributed to the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1957, Public Law 85-316, approved September 11, 1957. Under this law approximately 80,000 additional immigration visas will be issued and of that number nearly 29,000 will be issued by the end of the current fiscal year. A distribution of the 80,000 visas follows: 15,600 restored quotas; 38,100 converted to nonquota; 18,656 refugee escapees and 7,644 others.

Contributions to international organizations.—The committee has approved the House allowance of \$9,690,563 to meet the United States unpaid assessments under the budget of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) as approved at the 12th session of the General Assembly. The amount is to cover the United States share of both the deficit incurred in calendar year 1957, and the costs of maintaining the force in calendar year 1958.

International contingencies.—The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$250,000 to provide the funds necessary for the United States participation in the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Specifically the sum will permit the establishment of the office of the United States representative at the headquarters of the agency located in Vienna, Austria, and defray the costs of essential meetings.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Fees and expenses of witnesses.—The committee has approved the House allowance and budget estimate of \$250,000 for the payment of fees to witnesses appearing in court cases on behalf of the United States during the fourth quarter of the current fiscal year.

Support of United States prisoners.—The committee agrees to the House allowance and budget estimate for \$250,000 to help defray the increased number of jail days and per capita costs of maintaining Federal prisoners in non-Federal institutions.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.—The committee has deferred action on the supplemental request of \$400,000, submitted in Senate Document No. 79, until the hearings are held on the 1959 regular budget estimates for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons. Testimony presented to the committee revealed that the request involved \$260,000 for upgrading of about 3,000 general schedule field positions, and \$140,000 for conversion of about 700 field positions from the general schedule rates to wage board scales. It was also indicated that the Civil Service Commission had not yet published the new position-classification standards on the changes proposed in the estimate. Under such circumstances no further action by the committee is warranted at this time.

THE JUDICIARY

Salaries of judges.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$275,000 to pay the salaries of additional judges contemplated over the estimated number budgeted in the regular appropriation for the current fiscal year. During the hearing it was brought out by officials of the court that because of the increased number of deaths of judges, the additional sum of \$275,000 would be sufficient.

Fees of jurors and commissioners.—The committee agrees to the House allowance and estimate of \$675,000 to provide \$150,000 for increased use of jurors, \$400,000 for increased costs of jurors' mileage allowances and subsistence expenses under Public Law 85-299 of September 7, 1957, and \$125,000 for increased commissioners' fees under Public Law 85-276 of September 2, 1957.

Travel and miscellaneous expenses.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$70,500 to cover the increased printing costs in cases appealed, \$14,000; essential upkeep costs on law books, \$45,000; and fees to attorneys representing insane persons in commitment proceedings in the District of Columbia, appearing before the Commission on Mental Health and the District Court, \$11,500. Also approved is an increase in the language limitation in the regular appropriation act for payments of fees to attorneys, from "\$1,000" to "\$12,500." No funds were provided in the House bill for fees to attorneys. Officials of the court testified that about 2,000 cases are handled a year, and because of the ruling of the court of appeals requiring the district court to appoint an attorney in indigent cases it has become extremely difficult to obtain their services gratis, and a temporary solution to the problem through the medium of fee payments seems necessary for at least the duration of the fiscal year.

Salaries and expenses of referees.—The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$46,000 for salaries and \$71,000 for expenses of referees for the balance of the fiscal year. These additional sums are needed to cover increased personnel costs and other expenses attributed to the increased number of bankruptcy cases being handled.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

Brussels Fair.—The committee recommends the cash appropriation of \$2,054,000 for the United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels during the 6 months' period, April 17 to October 19, 1958. This sum represents the full budget estimate requested and when added to the \$12,345,000 previously appropriated will complete the overall fund requirements of \$14,399,-000 necessary to defray the costs of planned activities. The House bill allowed \$1,000,000, an unbudgeted amount, to be derived from funds previously appropriated for the Gorki Park, Moscow, exhibit with the proviso that such sum was available to the United States Public Health Service for a health exhibit.

The committee urges that in selecting the choral groups and other performing artists due regard be given by officials of the Brussels Fair to regional representation of such participants.

A summary of the Brussels Fair fund requirements, by activity, follows:

Activity	Total currently available	Total estimated requirements	Requested supplemental funds	House allowance	Restoration committee recommendation
Construction costs:					
A. Architectural services	\$280,000	\$280,000			
B. Site development and construction	5,365,000	5,365,000			
	5,645,000	5,645,000			
Exhibit program:					
A. United States national pavilion:					
(1) Operation	1,412,000	2,081,000	\$669,000		\$669,000
(2) Exhibit	2,157,000	2,407,000	250,000		250,000
B. Subtotal, national pavilion	3,569,000	4,488,000	919,000		919,000
C. International science hall	500,000	660,000	160,000		160,000
D. International fine arts hall	40,000	40,000			
E. Performing arts program	600,000	975,000	375,000		375,000
F. Public affairs program	280,000	280,000			
G. Administration	4,989,000	6,443,000	1,454,000		1,454,000
H. Insurance	1,166,000	1,166,000			
I. Taxes	115,000	115,000			
J. Pavilion map and souvenir guidebook	430,000	430,000			
K. Pavilion exhibit (U. S. Public Health Service)		600,000	600,000		600,000
L. Total	12,345,000	14,399,000	2,054,000	1,000,000	2,054,000

International Trade Fairs.—The committee agrees with the House on the need for \$750,000 additional funds for the Department of Commerce to carry out the planned 1958 international trade fair program, and recommends the cash appropriation of such amount instead of the House proposal of utilizing a like amount from the \$2,200,000 previously appropriated for the Gorki Park, Moscow, exhibit. The committee recognizes the value of the trade mission portion of the trade fair program, and suggests that funds provided be so used that there will be no interruption of this activity.

CHAPTER IX

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Metropolitan Police.—The committee has approved the additional supplemental estimate of \$192,000, submitted in Senate Document No. 79, to provide for the payment of overtime services performed by policemen during the remainder of the current fiscal year. The additional sum will permit a larger concentration of the foot patrol force vitally required to combat the serious increase in nighttime crime.

CHAPTER X

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The committee has included in the bill an additional sum of \$1,423,236 to pay claims transmitted to the Congress by the President in Senate Document No. 80, dated March 4, 1958.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—
					Budget estimates House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	Agricultural Research Service, research-----				
313	Reimbursements to Commodity Credit Cor- poration for:				
	Animal disease eradication-----	\$18,942,413	\$18,942,413	18,942,413	
	Grading and classing-----	1,139,982	1,139,982	1,139,982	
	Soil-bank programs-----	489,500,000	1 489,500,000	2 489,500,000	
	Special commodity disposal programs-----	1,725,549,473	1,725,549,473	1,725,549,473	
	1958 Acreage reserve program-----	----- 2,235,131,868	3 250,000 2,235,381,868	3 250,000 2,235,394,368	+250,000 ----- +262,500 +12,500
	Total, chapter I-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
	BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
313	Salaries and expenses-----	300,000			-300,000 -----
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES				
S. 79	Salaries and expenses-----	(4)			(4)
313	Federal Ship Mortgage Insurance Fund-----	(5)			(5)

S. 79	NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS Expenses - - - - -	\$ (112,000)		\$ (112,000)	(+ 112,000)
	Total, Department of Commerce - - - - -	300,000		-300,000	-
	PANAMA CANAL				
313	Canal Zone Government, operating expenses - - - - -	320,400	320,400	320,400	
313	General provisions - - - - -	(6)	(6)	(6)	
	Total, Panama Canal - - - - -	320,400	320,400	320,400	
	Total, chapter II - - - - -	620,400	320,400	-300,000	-
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
313	Salaries and expenses - - - - -	69,000	65,000	65,000	-4,000 -
	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
313	Salaries and expenses - - - - -	148,000	133,000	136,000	+3,000
	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE			(7)	
	Salaries and expenses - - - - -				
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
313	Public Buildings Service, operating expenses - - - - -	2,700,000	2,000,000	2,700,000	+700,000
313	National Archives and Records Service, operating expenses - - - - -	(7)	(7)	(7)	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 39.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with House bill					
					Budget estimates	House bill				
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued										
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Con.										
313	Transportation and Public Utilities Service, operating expenses	\$100, 000	\$75, 000							
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY										
313	Federal Housing Administration (limitation on nonadministrative expenses)	(38, 000, 000)	(38, 000, 000)	(38, 000, 000)						
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS										
313	Salaries and expenses	5, 000, 000	3, 500, 000	3, 720, 000	-1, 280, 000	+220, 000				
313	Construction and equipment	6, 780, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 780, 000	-----	+780, 000				
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION										
313	Salaries and expenses	9, 900, 000	8, 750, 000	9, 900, 000	-----	+1, 150, 000				
313	International Geophysical Year	2, 100, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	-100, 000	-				
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION										
313	Inpatient care	6, 032, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-32, 000	-				
313	Maintenance and operation of supply depots	37, 800	37, 800	37, 800						

313	Compensation and pensions-----	2,56,000,000	256,000,000	256,000,000
313	Readjustment benefits-----	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
313	Servicemen's indemnities-----	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
	Total, chapter III-----	<u>321,116,800</u>	<u>316,810,800</u>	<u>319,626,300</u>
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES			
313	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	8 (1,350,000)	3 (1,350,000)	8 (1,350,000)
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
313	Management of lands and resources-----	8 (700,000)	8 (700,000)	8 (700,000)
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	FOREST SERVICE			
313	Forest protection and utilization-----	3,850,000	3,850,000	3,850,000
	HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS			
313	Civil War Centennial Commission, salaries and expenses-----	37,000	37,000	37,000
313	Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, salaries and expenses-----	31,000	37,500	37,500
S. 79	National Capital Planning Commission-----	60,000	60,000	+6,500
	Total, chapter IV-----	<u>3,978,000</u>	<u>3,924,500</u>	<u>3,984,500</u>
				+6,500
				+60,000
				+60,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 39.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with— House bill
Budget estimates					
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY				
313	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
313	Assistance for school construction	57,000,000	56,900,000	57,000,000	+\$100,000
	OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION				
313	Grants to States and other agencies	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
313	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	(8,690,000)	(8,690,000)	(8,690,000)	
313	Grants to States for public assistance	170,600,000	170,600,000	170,600,000	
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	229,000,000	228,900,000	229,000,000	+100,000
	Total, chapter V	262,000,000	261,900,000	262,000,000	+100,000

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

35

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
Payment to the widow of Senator Matthew M. Neely -		22,500	+ \$22,500		+ 22,500]
Salaries of officers and employees:					
Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators		8,000	+ 8,000		+ 8,000
Office of Sergeant at Arms and Door-keeper		91,235	+ 91,235		+ 91,235
Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
Joint Economic Committee		13,000	+ 13,000		+ 13,000
Inquiries and investigations, 1957 -	313	285,000	-----		+ 285,000
Inquiries and investigations, 1958 -	S. 79	510,000	-----		+ 510,000
House of Representatives					
Gratuity payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members		135,000	+ 135,000		
Contingent expenses, special and select committees		475,000	475,000		
Capitol Police					
General expenses		11,840	+ 11,840		+ 11,840
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Distribution of catalog cards, salaries and expenses	313	48,000	48,000		
Books for the blind	313	75,000	75,000		
Total, chapter VI		1,393,000	733,000	1,674,575	+ 281,575
					+ 941,575

See footnotes at end of table, p. 39.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	PUBLIC WORKS					
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
	RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL					
313	Operation and maintenance, general		\$7,000,000		-\$7,000,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
313	Operation and maintenance	\$ (489,000)		\$ (359,000)	\$ (\$359,000)	
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
313	Upper Colorado River Basin fund		10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
321	Construction and rehabilitation		10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
	General investigations			62,500		-\$62,500
	Total, chapter VII	27,000,000	20,062,500	20,000,000	-7,000,000	-62,500

	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS			
313	Salaries and expenses-----	447, 000	375, 000	—72, 000
	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES			
313	Contributions to international organizations-----	9, 794, 000	9, 690, 563	—103, 437
	International contingencies-----	300, 000	250, 000	—50, 000
313	Total, Department of State-----	10, 541, 000	10, 315, 563	—225, 437
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
313	Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	250, 000	250, 000	
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
S. 79	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	400, 000		—400, 000
313	Support of United States prisoners-----	250, 000	250, 000	
	Total, Department of Justice-----	900, 000	500, 000	—400, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 39.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—					
					Budget estimates	House bill				
THE JUDICIARY										
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES										
313	Salaries of judges-----	\$340,000	\$300,000	\$275,000	-\$65,000	-\$25,000				
313	Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	675,000	675,000	675,000						
313	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	70,500	59,000	70,500		+11,500				
313	Salaries of referees-----	(52,400)	(46,000)	(46,000)		-(6,400)				
313	Expenses of referees-----	(71,000)	(71,000)	(71,000)						
	Total, the judiciary-----	1,085,500	1,034,000	1,020,500	-65,000	-13,500				
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT										
306	President's special international program-----	2,054,000	(9)	102,804,000	+750,000	+2,804,000				
	Total, chapter VIII-----	14,580,500	11,849,563	14,640,063	+59,563	+2,790,500				

S. 79	Metropolitan Police	(192,000)	(192,000)	(+192,000)
JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS				
S. 80	{ Judgments and authorized claims	8, 323, 512	6, 900, 276	8, 323, 512
	Grand total	<u>2, 874, 144, 080</u>	<u>2, 857, 882, 907</u>	<u>2, 865, 963, 718</u>

¹ The House bill did not approve the transfer of \$78,000,000 from the 1958 acreage reserve appropriation, as requested in H. Doc. No. 313.

² Adds language to derive \$78,000,000 by transfer as proposed in H. Doc. No. 313.

³ Also includes \$250,000,000 program authority of 1958 crops.

⁴ Language adjusting limitations.

⁵ Transfer provision.

⁶ Change in limitation.

⁷ Increase in travel limitation.

⁸ To be derived by transfer.

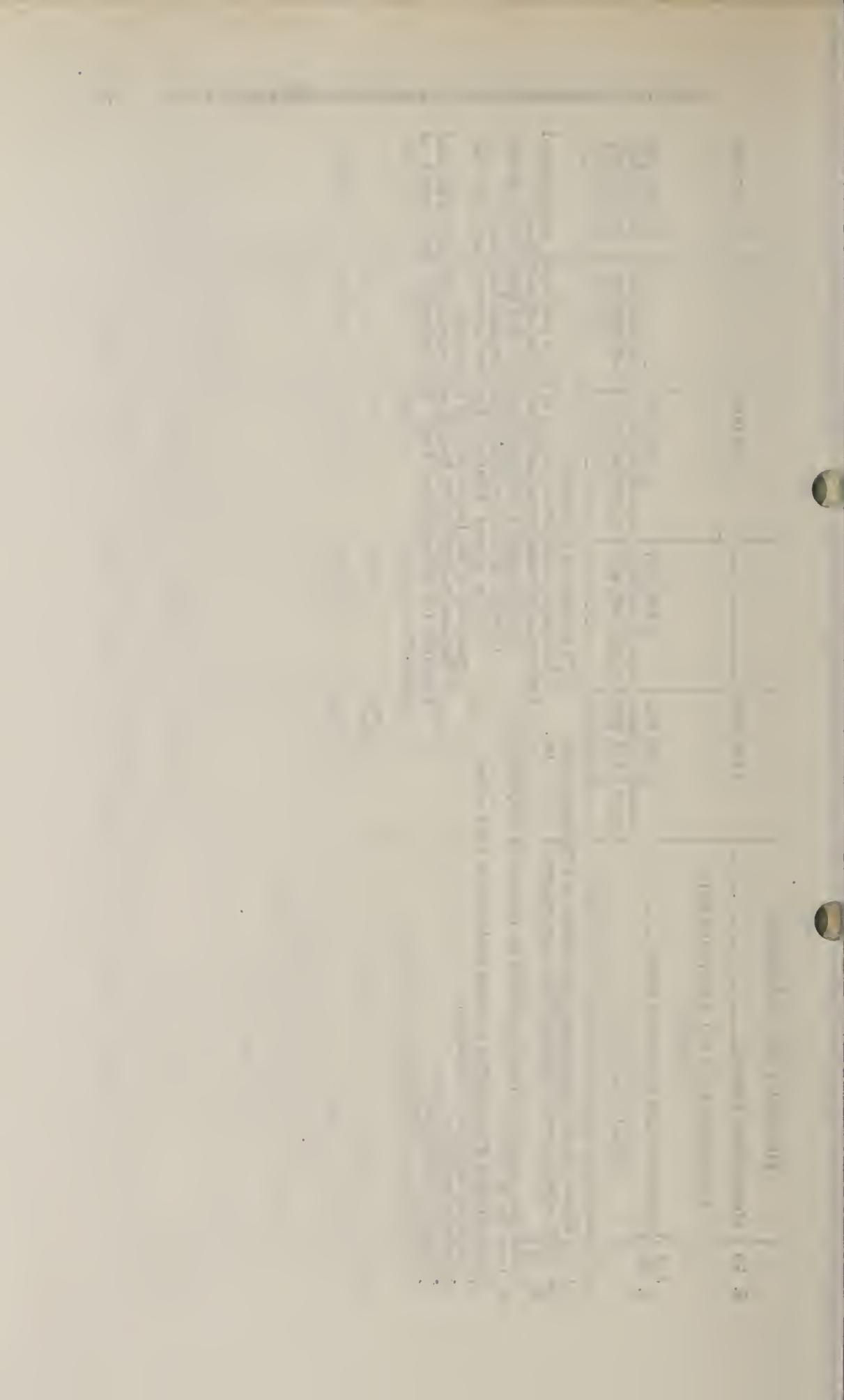
⁹ Language to authorize the use of funds previously appropriated for a trade fair exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, as follows:

Not to exceed \$1,000,000 for the U. S. Public Health Service to operate a health exhibit at the Brussels Fair; and

Not to exceed \$750,000 for the international trade fair program of the Department of Commerce.

¹⁰ Represents \$2,054,000 budget estimate for Brussels Fair and \$750,000 for international trade fair program, Department of Commerce.

O



85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10881

[Report No. 1344]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 27, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 4, 1958

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
- 5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
- 6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958”) for the
- 7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes,
- 8 namely:

1 CHAPTER I

2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 RESEARCH

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",
7 for "research", \$12,500.

8 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

9 FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION

10 ACTIVITIES

11 For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Com-
modity Credit Corporation for advances for animal disease
12 eradication activities", to reimburse the Commodity Credit
13 Corporation for authorized transfers through June 30, 1957
14 (including interest through March 31, 1958), as follows:

15 (1) \$1,393,490 for sums transferred to the appropriation
16 "Diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1957, for
17 eradication activities, pursuant to authority contained under
18 such head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit
19 Administration Appropriation Act, 1957, and (2) \$17,548,-
20 923 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and
21 expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year 1957,
22 for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204 (e) of
23 the Act of August 28, 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 397).

1 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

2 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR

3 ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING ACTIVITIES

4 For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Com-
5modity Credit Corporation for advances for grading and
6 classing activities", to reimburse Commodity Credit Corpora-
7 tion for amounts transferred to the appropriation "Market-
8 ing research and service" through June 30, 1957 (including
9 interest through March 31, 1958), pursuant to the Act
10 of August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco
11 and classing cotton without charge to producers, as author-
12 ized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$1,139,982.

13 SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

14 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR

15 COSTS INCURRED UNDER SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

16 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
17 costs incurred under the soil bank programs in accordance
18 with the provisions of title I of the Act approved May 28,
19 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1801-1837), ~~\$489,500,000~~ \$567,-
20 *500,000, of which \$78,000,000 shall be derived by transfer*
21 *from the appropriation "Acreage reserve program", fiscal*
22 *year 1958.*

1 ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

2 For an additional amount for "Acreage Reserve Pro-
3 gram", fiscal year 1958, \$250,000, which shall be available
4 to formulate and administer an acreage reservé program in
5 accord with the provisions of subtitles A and C of the
6 Soil Bank Act (7 U. S. C. 1821-1824 and 1802-1814),
7 with respect to the 1958 crops, in an amount not to exceed
8 \$250,000,000 in addition to the amount specified for such
9 purposes in Public Law 85-118:*Provided*, That no part of
10 this amount shall be used to authorize compensation to any
11 one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000:
12 *Provided*, That the same \$3,000 limitation which was
13 applicable to the original \$500,000,000 authorization
14 shall also apply to the additional \$250,000,000 authorized
15 herein.

16 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

17 SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

18 For an additional amount for "Special commodity dis-
19 posal programs", to reimburse the Commodity Credit Cor-
20 poration for authorized costs (including interest through
21 March 31, 1958), as follows: (1) \$89,996,331 under the
22 International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended
23 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642); (2) \$125,761,388 for commodi-
24 ties disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly

1 peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as
2 amended (7 U. S. C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,290,-
3 841,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for
4 foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10,
5 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1701-1709); (4) \$4,609
6 for grain made available to the Secretary of the Interior to
7 prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pursuant to
8 the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 442-446); and (5)
9 \$218,946,145 for strategic and other materials acquired by
10 the Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or
11 exchange of agricultural commodities or products and trans-
12 fered to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to the Act
13 of May 28, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1856).

14 CHAPTER II

15 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

16 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 *The limitation under this head in the Department of*
19 *Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958,*
20 *on the amount available for "Administrative expenses", is*
21 *increased from "\$7,045,000" to "\$7,057,800"; and the*
22 *limitation thereunder on the amount available for "Re-*
23 *serve fleet expenses", is decreased from "\$6,850,000" to*
24 *"\$6,837,200".*

1 FEDERAL SHIP MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND

2 The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to advance to
3 this account from the "Vessel operations revolving fund"
4 (46 U. S. C. 1241a), such amounts as may be required for
5 the payment, pursuant to section 1105 of the Merchant
6 Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1275), of
7 unpaid principal amounts of defaulted mortgages and loans
8 and of unpaid interest thereon: *Provided*, That such ad-
9 vances shall be repaid to the "Vessel operations revolving
10 fund" as soon as practicable consistent with the status of this
11 account: *Provided further*, That the total advances outstand-
12 ing at any one time shall not exceed \$10,000,000.

13 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

14 EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Expenses", \$112,000,
16 to be derived by transfer from any other definite annual
17 appropriation available to the Department of Commerce
18 for the fiscal year 1958.

19 PANAMA CANAL

20 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

21 Operating Expenses

22 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
23 \$320,400.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE PANAMA CANAL

The limitation contained in section 203 of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), is increased from “\$15,000” to “\$30,000”.

CHAPTER III

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”, \$65,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”, ~~\$133,000~~ \$136,000, of which \$3,000 shall be available for payment of compensation to the present incumbent of the position of Chairman of the Commission for the period June 23, 1957, to August 15, 1957, not heretofore paid: Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from “\$300,000” to “\$316,300”, and the limitation thereunder on the amount

1 available for investigations relating to Federal river develop-
2 ment projects is increased from "\$335,000" to "\$342,000".

3 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 The limitation under this head in the Independent
6 Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available
7 for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$1,600,000" to
8 "\$1,850,000".

9 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

10 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

11 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Pub-
12 lic Buildings Service", \$2,000,000 \$2,700,000.

13 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND REC-
14 ORDS SERVICE

15 The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
16 Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for ex-
17 penses of travel, is increased from "\$48,400" to "\$53,400".

18 OPERATING EXPENSES, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC

19 UTILITIES SERVICE

20 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,
21 Transportation and Public Utilities Service", including serv-
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
23 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 \$100 per
24 diem for individuals, \$75,000 \$37,500; and the limitation
25 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,

1 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is
2 increased from “\$27,500” to “\$39,500”.

3 *No moneys appropriated under this Act shall be ex-*
4 *pended for any activity authorized by section 201 of the*
5 *Act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. 481),*
6 *or by section 303 of the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public*
7 *Law 968) except for the purpose of assuring that the execu-*
8 *tive agencies are not discriminated against in terms of quality,*
9 *kind, or charges for service as compared to other customers*
10 *of the utility.*

11 **HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY**

12 **FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION**

13 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-
14 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on certain nonad-
15 ministrative expenses, is increased from “\$36,000,000” to
16 “\$38,000,000”: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein
17 made available shall be used to process or approve any
18 applications for mortgage insurance unaccompanied by a
19 building permit showing compliance with applicable local
20 building laws or regulations.

21 **NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS**

22 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

23 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
24 \$3,500,000 \$3,720,000, none of which shall be for personal
25 services.

1 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

2 For an additional amount for "Construction and equipment", \$6,000,000 \$6,780,000, to remain available until
3 expended.

5 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$9,900,000, to remain available until expended; and the
9 limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Approp-
10 priation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses
11 of travel, is increased from "\$175,000" to "\$185,000".

12 INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

13 For an additional amount for "International Geophysical
14 Year", \$2,000,000, to remain available until June 30,
15 1960.

16 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

17 INPATIENT CARE

18 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$6,-
19 000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
20 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount
21 available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$366,-
22 500" to "\$416,500": *Provided*, That, notwithstanding
23 the last proviso under that head, inpatient care and treat-

1 ment may be furnished to an average of 140,490 benefi-
2 ciaries during the current fiscal year without any propor-
3 tionate reduction in expenditures.

4 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

5 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
6 tion of supply depots", \$37,800.

7 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

8 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
9 sions", \$256,000,000, to remain available until expended.

10 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

11 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",
12 \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

13 SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

14 For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemni-
15 ties", \$2,250,000, to remain available until expended.

16 CHAPTER IV

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

18 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

19 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

20 For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the
21 Pacific Islands", \$1,350,000, to be derived by transfer
22 from any other definite annual appropriations available to
23 the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958.

1 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

2 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

3 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
4 and resources", \$700,000, to be derived by transfer from
5 any other definite annual appropriations available to the
6 Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958.

7 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

8 FOREST SERVICE

9 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

10 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
11 utilization", for "Forest land management", \$3,850,000.

12 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

13 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS

15 TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

16 *For necessary expenses to enable the National Capital
17 Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional
18 Planning Council to jointly complete a survey of the present
19 and future mass transportation needs of the National Capital
20 region as defined in the National Capital Planning Act of
21 1952 (66 Stat. 781), and to report their findings and recom-
22 mendations to the President, including transportation expenses
23 and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of substance, as
24 authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946, as
25 amended (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for the members of the Com-*

1 mission and Council serving without compensation, \$60,000
2 to remain available until June 30, 1959: Provided, That
3 the unobligated balance of \$400,000 of appropriations here-
4 tofore granted under this head shall remain available until
5 said date and shall be merged with this appropriation.

6 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

7 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the period December 1, 1957
10 to June 30, 1958, to carry out the provisions of the Act
11 of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$37,000.

12 LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the period December 1,
15 1957 to June 30, 1958, to carry out the provisions of the
16 Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), \$37,500.

17 CHAPTER V

18 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

19 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

20 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

21 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

22 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
23 unemployment compensation and employment service ad-
24 ministration", \$33,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
2 WELFARE

3 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

4 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

5 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school
6 construction", ~~\$56,900,000~~ \$57,000,000, of which \$100,000
7 shall be available for necessary expenses of technical services
8 rendered by other agencies: Provided, That the amounts
9 heretofore appropriated under this head shall be merged
10 with this appropriation and shall remain available until
11 expended: Provided further, That payments from such
12 merged appropriation may be made with respect to applica-
13 tions under title III of the Act of September 23, 1950,
14 as amended, filed on or before November 18, 1957, prior
15 to any subsequent cutoff date established under such title
16 III, and without including such applications in an order of
17 priority with those filed after November 18, 1957.

18 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

19 GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

20 For an additional amount for "Grants to States and
21 other agencies", for vocational rehabilitation services under
22 section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
23 \$1,400,000.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-
3 AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
5 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958, to be
6 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
7 trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age
8 and Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$130,000,000"
9 to "\$138,690,000".

10 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

11 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public
12 assistance", \$170,600,000.

13 CHAPTER VI

14 SENATE

15 *For payment to Alberta R. Neely, widow of Matthew
16 M. Neely, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia,
17 \$22,500.*

18 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

19 *Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators: For
20 an additional amount for administrative and clerical assist-
21 ants for Senators, to provide additional clerical assistants for
22 each Senator from the States of Florida and Pennsylvania
23 so that the allowance of each Senator from the State of*

1 Florida will be equal to that allowed Senators from States
2 having a population of over four million, the population of
3 said State having exceeded four million inhabitants, and so
4 that the allowance of each Senator from the State of Pennsyl-
5 vania will be equal to that allowed Senators from States
6 having a population of over eleven million, the population of
7 said State having exceeded eleven million inhabitants, \$8,000.

8 *Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper:* For an
9 additional amount for *Office of Sergeant at Arms and Door-*
10 *keeper*, \$91,235, to include, from March 1, 1958, an assistant
11 superintendent, press photographers' gallery at \$2,820 basic
12 per annum; forty additional privates, police force at \$2,160
13 basic per annum each; and twenty-three additional mail car-
14 riers at \$2,100 basic per annum each.

15 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

16 *Joint Economic Committee:* For an additional amount
17 for salaries and expenses of the *Joint Economic Committee*,
18 \$13,000.

19 *Inquiries and investigations:* For an additional amount
20 for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1957,
21 \$285,000.

22 *Inquiries and investigations:* For an additional amount
23 for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$510,000.

1 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

2 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3 For payment to Julia L. Slappey, daughter of Hender-
4 son Lanham, late a Representative from the State of Georgia,
5 \$22,500.

6 For payment to Ella M. B. Kelley, widow of Augustine
7 B. Kelley, late a Representative from the State of Penn-
8 sylvania, \$22,500.

9 For payment to Lee Ruby Jones, Anna L. Bradshaw,
10 Mary F. Fuller, sisters, and Fowler F. Cooper, brother of
11 Jere Cooper, late a Representative from the State of Ten-
12 nessee, \$22,500.

13 For payment to Marge L. Keeney, widow of Russell
14 W. Keeney, late a Representative from the State of Illi-
15 nois, \$22,500.

16 For payment to Carl M. Andresen, brother of August
17 H. Andresen, late a Representative from the State of Min-
18 nesota, \$22,500.

19 For payment to Eleanor J. Smith, widow of Lawrence
20 H. Smith, late a Representative from the State of Wiscon-
21 sin, \$22,500.

22 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

23 For an additional amount for expenses of "Special and
24 select committees", \$475,000.

1 *CAPITOL POLICE*2 *GENERAL EXPENSES*

3 For an additional amount for expenses of uniforms and
4 equipment for the Capitol Police Board, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1958, \$11,840.

6 *LIBRARY OF CONGRESS*7 *DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS*

8 For an additional amount for "Distribution of catalog
9 cards, salaries and expenses", \$48,000.

10 *BOOKS FOR THE BLIND*

11 For an additional amount for "Books for the blind",
12 \$75,000.

13 *CHAPTER VII*14 *PUBLIC WORKS*15 *DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR*16 *SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION*17 *OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE*

18 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
19 nance", \$359,000, to be derived by transfer from appro-
20 priations to the Department of the Interior which are
21 available for obligation in the current fiscal year only.

22 *BUREAU OF RECLAMATION*

23 For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado
24 River Basin Fund" for the Glen Canyon project, ~~not to~~
25 exceed \$10,000,000; and for the Trinity River Division

1 of the Central Valley Project, not to exceed \$10,000,000:-
2 *Provided*, That no part of any funds allocated to these two
3 projects activities shall be used for construction contracts
4 not in effect as of February 20, 1958. The \$1,800,000
5 previously appropriated for the Navajo Unit of the Upper
6 Colorado Storage Basin is to be used to initiate construction
7 on this unit in the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That the
8 funds appropriated in this paragraph for the Trinity River
9 Division of the Central Valley project shall be transferred
10 to the appropriation entitled "Construction and Rehabilita-
11 tion, Bureau of Reclamation".

12 **GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS**

13 For an additional amount for general investigations,
14 \$62,500.

15 **CHAPTER VIII**

16 **DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

17 **ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

18 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$375,000.

21 **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES**

22 **CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

23 For an additional amount for "Contributions to interna-
24 tional organizations", \$9,690,563.

1 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

2 For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$250,000.

4 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

6 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

7 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$250,000; and the limitation under this head
8 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1958, on
9 the amount available for compensation and expenses of wit-
10 nesses or informants, is increased from "\$225,000" to
11 "\$250,000".

13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

14 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

15 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
16 prisoners", \$250,000.

17 THE JUDICIARY

18 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
19 JUDICIAL SERVICES

20 SALARIES OF JUDGES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
22 \$300,000 \$275,000.

23 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

24 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
25 missioners", \$675,000.

1 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
3 expenses", \$59,000 \$70,500; and the limitation under this
4 head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958, on the
5 amount available for payment of fees to attorneys, is increased
6 from "\$1,000" to "\$12,500".

7 SALARIES OF REFEREES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",
9 \$46,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-
10 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
11 (11 U. S. C. 68).

12 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

13 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
14 \$71,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund
15 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as
16 amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

17 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

18 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

19 Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds previously ap-
20 propriated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in
21 Gorki Park, Moscow, may be used for the Universal and
22 International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, and the limi-
23 tation thereon as contained in the Supplemental Appropria-
24 tion Act, 1958, is increased from "\$7,045,000" to "\$8,045,
25 000": *Provided*, That said increase shall be made available

1 to the United States Public Health Service to place and
2 operate a health exhibit at said fair.

3 *For an additional amount for the "President's special*
4 *international program", \$2,054,000, to remain available*
5 *until expended: Provided, That the amount made avail-*
6 *able under this head in the Departments of State and Justice,*
7 *the Judiciary, the Related Agencies Appropriation Act,*
8 *1958, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, for*
9 *United States participation in the Universal and Inter-*
10 *national Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, is increased from*
11 *"\$7,045,000" to "\$9,099,000".*

12 Not to exceed \$750,000 of the funds previously appro-
13 priated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in Gorki
14 Park, Moscow, may be used for the international trade fair
15 program.

16 *For an additional amount for the President's Special*
17 *International Program to be used for necessary expenses*
18 *of the International trade fair program, \$750,000.*

CHAPTER IX

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 *(Out of District of Columbia funds)*

OPERATING EXPENSES

METROPOLITAN POLICE

24 For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
25 \$192,000, to be paid out of the general fund of the Dis-
26 trict of Columbia.

CHAPTER X

2 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
3 JUDGMENTS

4 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
5 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law, au-
6 dited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
7 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
8 by the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House
9 Document Numbered 321, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$6,900,-
10 276, together with such amounts as may be necessary to
11 pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or
12 in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office
13 or provided by law) and such additional sums due to in-
14 creases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay
15 claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
16 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have
17 become final and conclusive against the United States by
18 failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided fur-*
19 *ther*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or
20 by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated
21 for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after
22 the date of approval of this Act.

23 For payment of claims for damages as settled and
24 determined by departments and agencies in accord with
25 law, audited claims certified to be due by the General

1 Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United
2 States by United States district courts and the United States
3 Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered
4 80, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$1,423,236, together with such
5 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
6 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of
7 the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such
8 additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may
9 be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Provided,
10 That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until
11 it shall have become final and conclusive against the United
12 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: Pro-
13 vided further, That, unless otherwise specifically required by
14 law or by judgment, payment of interest wherever appropri-
15 ated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days
16 after the date of approval of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives February 26, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.



85TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10881

[Report No. 1344]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 27, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 4, 1958

Reported with amendments

introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department. I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement of the bill, prepared by me, may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3400) to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, introduced by Mr. LONG (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The statement presented by Mr. LONG is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LONG

S. 27 as passed by the Senate on February 28, 1958, was a good labor bill. It provided generous pay increases for post-office employees ranging from 17 percent at the lowest level to 7½ percent in the higher levels.

The bill had serious shortcomings as a management bill. It failed to maintain the differentials between clerks and carriers as compared to supervisors and postmasters. It failed to recognize fully the importance of good management and good supervision. It did not provide fully the desirable incentive to encourage clerks and carriers to seek to improve their skills and to advance in the service. In some respects it could be regarded as demoralizing to most of those who have advanced beyond level 5, inasmuch as most of those persons would not receive pay raises as much as those received by employees in grade 5 and below.

It will be noted that the enormous majority of employees beyond level 5 are concentrated in levels 6, 7, and 8. These employees presently receive salaries less than \$500 per month. They are affected by the problems occasioned by the increase in the cost of living in much the same fashion as those in levels 4 and 5. The small amount of monetary savings occasioned by neglecting those in levels 13 and above would save the Government less than \$250,000 annually. This minor savings does not justify a decision to withhold pay increases from this group. The savings does not offset the morale effect upon those who have heavy responsibilities and managerial duties in the administration of the postal service.

The present bill is to eliminate the inequities of S. 27 as applied to postmasters, postal supervisors, and other persons in grades above level 5 in the postal service.

S. 27 provides for a 7½-percent increase for post-office workers. In grades 1 through 5 it provides for an additional increase of \$240. Grade 6 was provided an additional increase of \$160 and grade 7 an additional increase of \$80. In the absence of the amendments such as those proposed by Senators YARBOROUGH and LONG, S. 27 would fail to preserve the differentials between the various levels of postal employees. These differentials exist in order to maintain the ranking of positions in the Postal Field Service on the principle of equal pay for substantially equal work. The pay increases proposed in the Long bill would correct this shortcoming. It would give proper recognition to the substantial differences in duties and responsibilities and in the difficulty of work to be performed. This bill would recognize the scope and variety of the tasks involved and in the conditions of performance.

Exhibit A sets forth the difference between the salaries proposed in S. 27 and the salaries proposed in the Long bill, as follows:

EXHIBIT A

The following chart shows how the schedule proposed in S. 27 would affect the salary schedule established by Public Law 68 unless the proposed changes are approved.

Level (1)	Present salary (2)	Proposed salary S. 27 (3)	Proposed salary attached (4)	Proposed S. 27 (5)	Increase Long bill (6)	Difference Between Cols. 6 and 7
1	\$3,480	\$3,995	\$3,995	\$515	\$515	
2	3,720	4,250	4,250	530	530	
3	4,020	4,570	4,570	550	550	
4	4,410	4,985	4,985	575	575	
5	4,630	5,220	5,220	590	590	
6	5,030	5,565	5,645	535	615	\$80
7	5,460	5,940	6,100	480	640	160
8	5,910	6,365	6,605	455	695	240
9	6,390	6,875	7,115	485	725	240
10	7,000	7,525	7,765	525	765	240
11	7,700	8,270	8,510	570	810	240
12	8,460	9,105	9,305	640	840	200
13	9,290	9,990	10,150	700	860	160
14	10,180	10,940	11,060	760	880	120
15	11,150	11,850	12,050	700	900	200
16	12,100	12,875	13,075	775	975	200
17	13,200	14,055	14,255	855	1,055	200
18	14,600	15,560	15,680	960	1,080	120
19	15,200	15,900	16,330	700	1,130	430
20	16,000	16,000	17,000	0	1,000	1,000

Exhibit B sets forth the number of employees in each level, together with the amount of increase which the Long bill would provide over and above S. 27, as follows:

EXHIBIT B

Schedule indicating number of employees by levels benefiting by the proposed amendment to S. 27. The dollar increase per employee and the total cost, including fringe benefits

Level	Number of employees	Increase	Cost by levels
6	10,244	\$80	\$819,520
7	17,521	160	2,803,360
8	10,029	240	2,406,960
9	5,969	240	1,432,560
10	3,346	240	803,040
11	1,709	240	410,160
12	1,086	200	217,200
13	877	160	140,320
14	592	120	71,040
15	280	80	22,400
16	112	80	8,960
17	39	80	3,120
18	11	—	—
19	3	50	150
20	13	(1)	13,000
Gross costs	51,831	—	10,066,365

¹ Ceiling raised to permit 6.2 percent increase.

NOTE.—The total estimated cost of \$10,066,365 includes 10 percent which is the estimated costs of various fringe benefits as retirement, group life insurance, and payments under 204 (b) of Public Law 68 for those serving in higher level positions.

Exhibit C indicates the amount of increase that could be expected, as well as the percentage of increase comparing S. 27 to the Long bill:

EXHIBIT C

Level	Present step 7	Temporary rate	Amount of in- crease	Percent- age in- crease proposed by Long bill	Percent- age as passed by Senate Feb. 28, 1958
4	\$4,410	\$4,985	\$575	13.0	13.0
5	4,630	5,220	590	12.7	12.7
6	5,030	5,645	615	12.2	10.6
7	5,460	6,100	640	11.7	8.8
8	5,910	6,605	695	11.7	7.7
9	6,390	7,115	725	11.3	7.5
10	7,000	7,765	765	10.9	7.5
11	7,700	8,510	810	10.5	7.4
12	8,460	9,305	840	9.9	7.5
13	9,290	10,150	860	9.2	7.5
14	10,180	11,060	880	8.6	7.5
15	11,150	12,050	900	8.0	6.3
16	12,100	13,075	975	8.0	6.4
17	13,200	14,255	1,055	7.9	6.5
18	14,600	15,680	1,080	7.4	6.6
19	15,200	16,330	1,130	7.1	4.6
20	16,000	17,000	1,000	6.2	—

Exhibit "D" sets forth the number of employees who will benefit from the proposed changes:

EXHIBIT D

The number of employees who will benefit from the proposed changes in S. 27 total approximately 51,831, broken down as follows:

Regional	6,679
Inspection Service	1,365
Postmasters	13,729
Post Office Supervisors	21,755
Postal Transportation Service Supervisors	16,903
Custodial Supervisors	1,800
Motor Vehicle Service Supervisors	1,600

¹ These totals are estimates.

Approximately 49,000 of the supervisory employees listed above are in levels 6 through 11. It should be pointed out that the maximum salaries of supervisors in levels 6 through 11 range from \$5,030 in level 6 to \$7,700 in level 11. This clearly indicates that the great mass of supervisors and officials in the Postal Field Service Schedule are in the lower levels.

DESIGNATION OF MONTH OF MARCH AS NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE MONTH

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to proclaim the month of March as Neighborhood House Month, beginning in 1959, and for each following year.

Since the establishment of the first settlement house in New York City's lower east side in 1886, these institutions have played a vital role in providing essential services to the people of their communities. They function as centers of community activities, culture, fellowship, education in health and ethics, and athletics. As a beneficiary in my youth of settlement-house training, I know the value of the work done by these organizations among people who need assistance and guidance. The twin objectives of neighborhood houses to strengthen family life and develop better neighborhoods have paid off tremen-

dously in terms of individual development and civic progress.

Since its beginning in New York in 1886, the settlement-house movement has grown throughout the United States, so that there are now more than 700 such establishments in almost every city of over 100,000 population in the country.

Through the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Houses, the coordinating agency, these centers carry forward a basic American principle of helping people to help themselves. It is most fitting that the public be made aware, through an annual month set aside for that purpose, of the contributions of the organizations to our society.

I believe the people of the country will be much interested.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 160) to request the President to proclaim March as Neighborhood House Month, introduced by Mr. JAVITS (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, on page 4, line 9, after the amount insert the following: "Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law—

"(1) Within 60 days after the effective date of this act, any 1958 cotton acreage-reserve agreement shall be cancelled without penalty, at the request of the farmer;

"(2) For any farm which does not participate in the 1958 cotton acreage-reserve program, the cotton-acreage allotment shall be increased by 30 percent: Provided, That the cotton produced from such increased acreage shall not be eligible for price support and the production from such increase shall not be taken into account in determining the level of price support for the 1958 crop; and

"(3) The additional acreage planted on the basis of such increased allotments shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county and farm-acreage allotments and such acreage shall be in addition to the county, State and national-acreage allotments. The production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota.

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 10881, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

Address entitled "Underwriting the Future Strength of American Science and Technology," delivered by Dr. James Killian, Jr., president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on March 2, 1958, at the Regional Conference of Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "The Outlook for Science in America."

By Mr. GREEN:

Editorial entitled "Our Restive Neighbors," published in the Washington Post and Times-Herald of March 3, 1958.

By Mr. COTTON:

Editorial entitled "Man of Courage," published in the Washington Star of March 2, 1958.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Editorial entitled "Immovable Mr. Benson," published in the Wall Street Journal of March 3, 1958.

Editorial entitled "Fake Tax Cut," published in the Washington Daily News of February 8, 1958.

By Mr. LONG:

Editorial entitled "Let the Public Decide," published in the Washington Evening Star of March 3, 1958.

By Mr. MORTON:

Editorial entitled "Compromise or Else," published in the Washington Evening Star of March 3, 1958.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

Editorial entitled "Our Restive Neighbors," published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of March 3, 1958; which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Article entitled "Federal Taxes Cut State, Local Revenue," written by George E. Soksolsky, and published in the Greenwood (S. C.) Index-Journal of February 24, 1958.

Article entitled "President's Civil Rights Allies Wavering," written by Holmes Alexander and published in the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier of February 28, 1958.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

Article entitled "White Slaves Plant the Red Moon," published in Germany in the magazine "World on the Weekend."

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

Article entitled "Loans for Development of Asia and Africa—Plan by Senator MORNONEY," published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, of March 2, 1958.

By Mr. ALLOTT:

Article entitled "The Harried 'Boss,'" published in the Denver (Colo.) Post of January 9, 1958.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Article entitled "A Chemical Engineer Visits the U. S. S. R." written by Edgar L. Piret and published in Chemical Engineering Progress of December 1957.

PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FISH IN CERTAIN AREAS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1552) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program for the purpose of carrying on certain research and experimentation to develop methods for the commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage in rotation with rice

field crops, and for other purposes, which were, on page 2, line 8, after "determine" insert "in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture"; on page 2, line 10, after "crops;" insert "and"; on page 2, strike out lines 11 and 12, and on page 2, line 13, strike out "(7)" and insert "(6)."

MR. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on page 2 of the bill, the House added a very minor amendment, relating to cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.

I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

ORDER FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR ON THURSDAY

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, immediately following conclusion of morning business, there be a call of the calendar of bills and other measures to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 1298, Senate bill 5.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THURSDAY

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in adjournment until Thursday, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 573. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of Mrs. Walter E. von Kalinowski;

S. 674. An act for the relief of Cale P. Haun and Julia Fay Haun; and

S. 888. An act for the relief of Alex P. Collins.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 1692. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margot M. Draughon;

H. R. 2901. An act for the relief of Ralph H. Weeks;

H. R. 4541. An act for the relief of Leslie A. Batdorf; and

H. R. 5163. An act for the relief of Forest H. Byroade.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

MR. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the front pages of today's newspapers report the arrangement which has been made by President Eisenhower with Vice President Nixon to assure that the powers and duties of the presidency will continue to be carried out in an orderly fashion in the event of presidential dis-

to

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 7, 1958
For actions of March 6, 1958
85th-2d, No. 36

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 8.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The Daily Digest reported that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "ordered favorably reported the following: an original joint resolution to provide that acreage allotments and price supports cannot be lower than those in effect in 1957; an original joint resolution providing that price supports for dairy products shall not be reduced below those in effect in the 1957 marketing year; with amendment, S. 2937, providing equitable treatment for producers participating in the soil bank program on the basis of incorrect information furnished by the Government; a clean bill in lieu of S. 2913, to provide for a minimum acreage allotment for corn; and S. 3385, to amend section 114 of the Soil Bank Act with respect to compliance with corn acreage allotments." (p.D182). Sen. Humphrey announced committee's action. ^{p.3073}

Sen. Proxmire stated that the Secretary had the power to increase dair, ^{p.3073}
price supports, under present law, up to 90 percent of parity, and urged him
to reconsider his action reducing price supports on April 1. pp. 3108-9

Sen. Proxmire inserted a speech by Prof. Galbraith of Harvard to the National Farm Institute, in which it was stated that the free market and the family farm are antithetical, and that to preserve our traditional farm structure will require government controls. pp. 3109-11

Sen. Proxmire inserted a constituent's letter on the farm program which also urged government payments in lieu of taxes for all Federal land. p. 3111

Sen. Murray added Sen. Neuberger's name as cosponsor to S. 3091, to require wheat price supports at no less than \$2 a bushel. p. 3091

Sen. Thye commended committee's bill to provide 54 million acre corn acreage allotment. p. 3114

2. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Sen. Proxmire's name was added as cosponsor to S. 2727, to establish Federal sanitation standards for milk and dairy products, and he recommended a uniform Federal law to promote the expansion of milk marketing. pp. 3090-1

3. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 3262, to authorize Federal grants to construct Olympic facilities for the 1960 winter games on Forest Service lands. p. 3125

The committee report on this bill includes the following statement:

"The sports arena to be built under the provisions of section 2 would be located on national-forest land and would be subject to the jurisdiction and authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. The sports arena would remain Federal property.

"The State of California has been granted a 30-year permit to use the land on which the arena is to be constructed as part of a State park. It is the intent of the committee that the permit issued by the Forest Service will provide for the payment by the permittee after the VIII Olympic Winter Games are over of a fee that fairly reflects the value of the use of the arena. This provision of the bill should result in some return to the Federal Government on its investment. The General Accounting Office will be enabled to review the adequacy of the rentals."

The Indian Affairs subcommittee ordered reported with amendments to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee S. 3051, to provide alternatives of private or Federal acquisition of the part of the Klamath Indian forest lands which must be sold under the termination act. p. D182

4. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Sen. Thye submitted notice of his intention to propose an amendment to this bill, H. R. 10881, to require 1958 dairy price supports be not less than those for 1957. p. 3090

Sen. Sparkman submitted notice of his intention to propose an amendment to the bill, to authorize the Small Business Administration to loan funds to small business concerns "if the administration determines that the small business concern has suffered a substantial economic injury as a result of programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of the Soil Bank Act." p. 3090

This bill was made the unfinished business, and Sen. Johnson announced it would be considered Mon., March 10. pp. 3123, 3142-3

5. ECONOMIC SITUATION; FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Johnson, Chavez, Goldwater, Mansfield, Murray, Capehart, Kerr, Dworshak, Revercomb, Johnston, Holland, Case, S.Dak., Fulbright, Humphrey, Carroll, Yarborough, Dirksen, Thye, Morse, and Douglas discussed the economic situation and Sen. Johnson's two resolutions, S. Con. Res. 68 and S. Con. Res. 69, to urge the acceleration of expenditures for

volved and in which the general public is likewise bound to be affected.

The problem I point to is one of strikes and the manner in which they are called by union leaders—sometimes with, often enough without, an authentic strike vote to support their action.

Here, I submit, it is important for all concerned to be assured: (1) That every intelligent and honorable step has been taken to avoid a work stoppage, and (2) that a strike, when it finally shuts down an enterprise, is a true reflection of the democratic will of its labor force and has been ordered by them only as a last resort.

The entire situation, I suggest, is one wherein the use of a dependable secret ballot is a matter of public interest. Certainly no decision as serious as strike action, considering the extent of its several impacts, can in all fairness be regarded solely as union business or be left solely to the discretion of union leaders, particularly as so many of them make of unionism little more than a private estate. For the protection of all parties concerned, the workers, their employer, and the general public—the firm tenets of our American sense of justice would surely seem to require that all reasonable means should be developed to make sure that strikes are called only as a result of certified democratic action and only after the very people to be directly affected by a work stoppage shall have been accorded every opportunity for calm deliberation.

In this case, then, the precautions taken to assure a reasonable period for study and sober reflection, to provide a dependable secret ballot and in all ways to validate an affirmative strike vote are matters to be prescribed by law—specifically, by amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and other labor laws of State and Nation.

And here again, purely for the purpose of easy identification, I am labeling my proposal a part of the Franks plan aimed at making our unions the democratic institutions their charters intend them to be.

THE TIMING OF A STRIKE VOTE

First of all, I submit that the Taft-Hartley and other labor laws should be amended so as to specify, not only how and where but particularly when a strike vote shall be lawfully taken.

The present unhealthy practice in all too many cases is for a union to come to the bargaining table armed in advance with a strike vote. Now, whether this strike vote was taken by means of a genuine secret ballot (honestly counted) or not is beside the point. What is wrong with this situation, from the standpoint of true collective bargaining, is that the union's negotiating committee as it sits down with management does so with what it claims to be the final will of the employees, expressed and recorded before anything like final issues can be presented to them for decision. What the union committee, in fact, has in hand—and by no fair standard is entitled to hold—is a cudgel to wave over the heads of the management negotiators. In this instance, the union can sit there with the power to present its full schedule of demands on a take it or leave it basis, without giving management's schedule so much as a decent hearing. If this is collective bargaining, how one-sided can bargaining get?

A better name for the situation here could well be collective bludgeoning—certainly an unfair labor practice committed by organized labor itself. This frequent practice is an out-and-out perversion of the true principle of collective bargaining, for which the American labor movement has spent many years of lofty dedication and hard struggle to gain the legal right to exercise.

As a curb on this coercive technique, I suggest to the American people and their legislators that a law be passed making it illegal, with severe penalties attached, ever

to take a strike vote until after the negotiators of labor and management have faithfully bargained for at least 20 days on the schedules of demands initially exchanged and have reached a deadlock.

NEED FOR EXPLANATORY PERIOD

Should such an impasse arise at the end of 20 days of faithful bargaining, the opposing committees then admittedly being unable to get any further with each other, the law should then require a further 20-day period of mutual explanation. This explanatory period would enable both the union and the employer to communicate their last offers and their reasons for being unwilling to break the deadlock. It would enable each side to explain its position in full and, so to speak, to argue the case in public—by means of direct mail, newspaper advertisements, radio and television announcements, and the like. Both would be enabled, in line with their mutual right, to appeal to the minds of the particular labor force and to influence as they can the forthcoming strike vote.

Such a 20-day explanatory period would enable the employees—and this is of utmost importance—to learn and weigh in their minds the issues that led to a deadlock and to reach a responsible decision as to whether or not a strike would serve their own best long-term interests. Workers would have an opportunity to exchange views among themselves. Even more important, at home—in sober consultation with family members, each one of whom could be adversely affected by a protracted strike—the individual worker would be far better prepared to balance the advantages and disadvantages of strike action when finally called upon to vote for or against a work stoppage by means of a dependable secret ballot.

NEED FOR COOL-OFF PERIOD

The technique of a dependable secret ballot is vital to my entire plan, and this I shall outline in later paragraphs. But, first, I have another important suggestion to make—assuming that the strike vote, after all legal requisites have been met, turns out to be in the affirmative.

In such event, I firmly suggest a further 20-day period—one which would be devoted to resumed negotiations and general cooling off. During this second bargaining session management's negotiators would know for sure that their last offer was rejected by a majority of the labor force and that this time the union faces them with a valid strike vote to which a 20-day deadline is attached. Such knowledge could go far to cause management to relax its position and contribute to a strikeless settlement.

But in no case should a strike be legally allowed to take effect until after the 20-day cool off period has expired. This would be a total of 60 days after the beginning of negotiations—a time lapse comprised of a 20-day period of initial bargaining; a 20-day explanatory period, presuming an impasse; and a 20-day period of resumed bargaining, presuming an affirmative strike vote has been legally registered.

This system, linked by law to a dependable secret ballot, would do much, I am sure, to reduce the number of work stoppages throughout the economy. At least, strikes would be limited to disputes legitimately arising between employees and their employer, for the simple reason that all strike action instituted by a closed corporation of union leaders for the sole purpose of throwing their own weight around and putting on a show would automatically be eliminated. Even more important, production would proceed uninterruptedly and the labor force would continue at work throughout the entire 60-day period. Workers would "hit the bricks" only after every means of reaching a peaceful settlement had been exhausted—and then only as a result of majority choice.

A DEPENDABLE STRIKE VOTE

The need for a dependable secret ballot in the taking of a strike vote should be obvious to all who are familiar with current intra-union techniques of whipping up strike sentiment by means of union-boss propaganda, of conducting the balloting in an atmosphere of ballyhoo and union-hall mob hysteria in advance of negotiations, of leaving the administration and counting of ballots entirely in the hands of the union crowd. Balloting in such a circumstance and under such conditions could well be an out-and-out farce and represent the very opposite of the democratic action the situation rightfully calls for. Indeed, many a strike has been called that has left the very workers involved, in a state of utter bewilderment as to the true issues that brought it about.

To protect the workers, the employer, and the general public, all such shenanigans should be outlawed and a true secret ballot should be guaranteed. This desirable end, I suggest, could be achieved by requiring the following procedure:

1. Only in the event of deadlocked negotiations and only after the full explanatory period of 20 days has run, will the union be at liberty to order a strike vote.

2. In response to such an order, a three-member election committee would then be established—a committee consisting of a duly authorized representative of the union, a duly authorized representative of the employer and a duly authorized representative of the public. (The public member of this legally prescribed election committee could be a representative of the National Labor Relations Board, or perhaps an available citizen acceptable to both the union and management.)

3. It would be the function of this committee to send out blank ballots—by registered United States mail, return receipt requested—to all workers coming under the scope of the union contract.

4. Ballots would be returnable only to a designated post-office box, which would be accessible only to the election committee as a body.

5. Accompanying each blank ballot, as mailed to the homes of eligible voters, would be a simple instruction sheet outlining the mechanics of executing the ballot. Also enclosed would be two envelopes of different size and of different color.

6. The larger envelope—in color, for example, gray—would be addressed to the designated post-office box. On the back of this envelope would be space for the voter's original signature and home address. In case of dispute over the eligibility of any voter, the signature on the gray envelope could be checked by the election committee against the established records of the company, the union, or both.

7. The ballot, after execution as designated by the accompanying instruction sheet, would be enclosed in the smaller of the two envelopes (white, let's say, for the sake of further identification). This smaller, white envelope, providing no means whatever of identifying the voter, would then be sealed and mailed in the larger, gray envelope already addressed to the designated post-office box.

8. The election committee—as a body, and only as a body—would collect the mail from the designated post-office box and together, before opening any mailing envelope, would check the eligibility of each voter to cast a strike ballot. Then, one by one, as eligibility is established, the gray mailing envelopes would be opened and the smaller, white ballot envelopes—seals unbroken—would be removed and deposited in a large receptacle or ballot box. Upon completion of this total operation, the sealed ballot envelopes would be opened by the election committee as a body and the anonymous ballots counted.

9. The election committee, after double checking the tally, would certify the vote for or against a strike.

A DEPENDABLE SECRET BALLOT

This procedure would guarantee a fully secret ballot. It also would assure each worker that there would be no personal reprisal taken against him by either the union or the employer, as there would be no possible means for either one to determine how he voted before sealing his ballot in the plain white envelope.

The time of its casting—no sooner than 20 days after the deadlock in negotiations has been announced and after the full union-management explanatory period has run—would assure a cool-headed, judicious vote, rather than an emotional or propagandized or terrorized decision. It would be based on each worker's full knowledge of the arguments advanced by both the union and the employer and on his complete acquaintanceship with the last offer made by each.

Finally, the setting up of a balanced election committee to supervise the election and count the secret ballots would assure the union, the employer, and the public that an honest strike vote has been honestly taken and responsibly certified.

TOWARD GREATER UNION DEMOCRACY

Each and everyone of these effects supports the principle of true democracy in unions—as contrasted with ruthless manherding by an entrenched hierarchy of union leaders.

Representative unionism, it seems hardly necessary to argue, is a principle of vital importance to the American economy. The need for union reform along these lines is presently recognized by citizens in every walk of life—by the high-minded union leader no less than by the average employer and his average employee, whether organized or not. All of us, in one way or another, are urging and actively seeking a practical solution to the problem of hard-headed, tough-fisted dictatorship in the structure of organized labor—some practical means of giving the unions back to the workers who morally and financially own them—without destroying or in any way weakening the labor movement itself.

Well, the opportunity to do just that—both by internal union reform and by law brought to bear from without—lies within our immediate grasp. Only a workable mechanism is needed, and one such mechanism at least is blueprinted down to its last detail in the suggested Franks plan for a dependable secret ballot.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954, RELATING TO IMPORT TAXES ON PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—AMENDMENT

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I submit an amendment, intended to be proposed by me, to the bill (S. 3363) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to increase the import taxes on petroleum and petroleum products, which was originally introduced by me on February 26, 1958. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be appropriately referred, and printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, appropriately referred, printed, and printed in the RECORD, as requested by the Senator from Texas.

The amendment was referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

"SEC. 3. The amendments made by this act shall not apply to (1) crude petroleum imported into the United States from any country having a contiguous land boundary with the United States which is produced from wells located in any country having a contiguous land boundary with the United States, or (2) fuel oil, gas oil, and other liquid derivatives of crude petroleum, gasoline or other motor fuel, or lubricating oil, imported into the United States from any country having a contiguous land boundary with the United States which is derived from crude petroleum produced from wells located in any country having a contiguous land boundary with the United States, and which is refined in any country having a contiguous land boundary with the United States."

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954, TO CORRECT UNINTENDED BENEFITS AND HARDSHIPS—AMENDMENT

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 8381) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct unintended benefits and hardships and to make technical amendments, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL—AMENDMENT

Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. CARROLL) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958—NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, today the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry voted to report a joint resolution to hold dairy supports at the present level until April 1 of next year. The vote in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to take such action was firm and strong. It bespeaks the attitude of that committee. However, we must act before April 1. The joint resolution must be passed by the Senate. Likewise, it being a joint resolution, it will have to be acted on by the House of Representatives, and then signed by the President. All such action would have to be accomplished before April 1. If such action failed, and later the joint resolution was enacted, there would be nothing but chaos in the dairy industry, due to the fact that there would be a period of time during which there would be reduced supports, and corporations as well as private operators would be affected.

For that reason, and knowing the attitude of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, knowing the attitude of dairymen not only in Minnesota, but in the eastern Dakotas, northern

Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan, I am compelled to make a motion to suspend the rules. I submit the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 5, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

"PRICE SUPPORTS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

"Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the price supports for whole milk, butterfat, and the products of such commodities for the marketing year beginning April 1, 1958, shall be not less than the price support made available for such commodities for the marketing year beginning April 1, 1957."

Mr. THYE also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 10881, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The notice will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

Mr. SPARKMAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing (for myself and Mr. HILL) an amendment to the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, as follows:

At the proper place insert the following: "That section 207 (b) (1) of the Small Business Act of 1953 is amended by inserting "(A)" immediately after "to be necessary or appropriate," and by inserting before the first colon a comma and the following: "and (B) to any small-business concern if the administration determines that the small-business concern has suffered a substantial economic injury as a result of programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of the Soil Bank Act."

"Sec. 2. Section 204 (b) of the Small Business Act of 1953 is amended—

"(1) By striking out '\$455,000,000' wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof '\$505,000,000'; and

"(2) By striking out '\$125,000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$175,000,000.'

Mr. SPARKMAN also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 10881, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

THE NATIONAL MILK SANITATION ACT—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name may be listed with that of the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], as a

Be it enacted, etc., That the second sentence of subsection (b) of section 403 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 is amended by inserting after "directors, officers, and employees" the following: "(including retired directors, officers, and employees)." —

IMPOSITION OF CIVIL PENALTIES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1749) to amend section 610 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for the imposition of civil penalties in certain additional cases, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with an amendment on page 2, line 3, to strike out "this title," and insert "this title"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (2) of section 610 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) For any person to serve in any capacity as an airman in connection with any civil aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, or appliance used or intended for use, in air commerce without an airman certificate authorizing him to serve in such capacity, or in violation of any term, condition, or limitation thereof, or in violation of any order, rule, or regulation issued under this title;".

SEC. 2. That section 610 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is further amended by deleting the word "and" at the end of paragraph (5); by changing the period at the end of paragraph (6) to a semicolon and adding the word "and"; and by adding the following new paragraph (7):

"(7) For any person holding an air agency or production certificate, to violate any term, condition, or limitation thereof, or to violate any order, rule, or regulation under this title relating to the holder of such certificate."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACTIVITIES BY THE ARMED SERVICES IN VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3262) to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic Winter Games, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments on page 2, line 13, after the word "Defense", to strike out "shall provide" and insert "is authorized to advance"; in line 17, after the word "funds", to strike out "sufficient"; in line 21, after the word "Games", to insert "Funds so advanced by the Secretary of Defense shall not exceed estimated requirements for expenditures for the ensuing 2-month period from the date of the request. As completed, the arena becomes the property of the United States"; on page 3, line 1, after the word "audit", to insert "and control"; after line 2, to insert:

SEC. 3. On or before April 1, 1960, any lease by the United States of the property on which the arena authorized by section 2 is located shall be reviewed and lease occupancy thereafter shall include a fair and appropriate rental reflecting the added value and utility represented by the arena.

And, after line 8, to insert:

SEC. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$500,000 to carry out the purposes of section 1 and not to exceed \$3,500,000 to carry out the purposes of section 2 of this act.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted; etc., That, (a) notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of a military department may, with respect to the VIII Olympic Winter Games—

(1) permit personnel of the Armed Forces under his jurisdiction to prepare courses, fields, and rinks, maintain avalanche control, and provide communications;

(2) lend necessary equipment; and

(3) provide such other support as he considers appropriate.

(b) The Secretary of the military department concerned may spend such funds for the purposes of this section as Congress may specifically appropriate for those purposes. He may acquire and utilize such supplies, material, and equipment as he determines to be necessary to provide the support authorized by this section.

(c) The authority provided to the Secretaries of the military departments by this section is permissive and not mandatory.

SEC. 2. Out of moneys appropriated by Congress for the specific purpose, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to advance to the Organizing Committee, VIII Olympic Winter Games, Squaw Valley, Calif., U. S. A., 1960, Inc., a nonprofit corporation of the State of California, at its request, funds to construct, on land of the United States in Squaw Valley, Placer County, Calif., a sports arena suitable for the conduct of sports and appropriate ceremonies in connection with the VIII Olympic Winter Games. Funds so advanced by the Secretary of Defense shall not exceed estimated requirements for expenditures for the ensuing 2-month period from the date of the request. As completed, the arena becomes the property of the United States. The expenditure of such funds by the committee is subject to such audit and control as the Comptroller General of the United States may prescribe.

SEC. 3. On or before April 1, 1960, any lease by the United States of the property on which the arena authorized by section 2 is located shall be reviewed and lease occupancy thereafter shall include a fair and appropriate rental reflecting the added value and utility represented by the arena.

SEC. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$500,000 to carry out the purposes of section 1 and not to exceed \$3,500,000 to carry out the purposes of section 2 of this act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SECOND ANNUAL UNITED STATES WORLD TRADE FAIR

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 509) authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the Second Annual United States World Trade Fair to be held in New York City, N. Y., from May 7 to May 17, 1958, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment on page 2, line 4, after the word "commerce", to strike out the semicolon and "and be it further".

Resolved, That no funds appropriated by Congress for any purpose whatsoever shall be used to defray the expenses of any foreign country or foreign individ-

ual participating in the Second Annual United States World Trade Fair to be held in New York City."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

The bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

MR. TALMADGE. Over, Mr. President. The bill is not properly calendar business.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

That completes the call of the calendar, and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

PROTECTION OF RED SALMON FISHERIES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 263) favoring negotiations with the Government of Japan for the protection of the Alaskan red salmon fisheries.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT TO CONSIDER BILLS PREVIOUSLY OBJECTED TO ON THE CALL OF THE CALENDAR

MR. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid aside temporarily and that the Senate proceed to consider two bills on the calendar which were objected to by this side of the aisle on the call of the calendar. The Senator who had objection has withdrawn his objection. We are ready to proceed now, if there is no other objection, to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 1302 and 1303, which, respectively, are House bill 6182 and House bill 6623.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? Without objection, the unfinished business will be temporarily laid aside and the Senate will proceed to the consideration of House bill 6182 and House bill 6623, which were previously objected to.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TO FORMER OWNERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6182) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the former owners thereof.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

MR. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, is this the unfinished business?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. No. The Senate has recurred to two items on the calendar, to which objection was made

when the calendar was called. The objections have been withdrawn.

House bill 6182 is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TO THE WOODS HOLE YACHT CLUB, MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 1303, House bill 6623, to which objection was made when the calendar was called. The objection has been withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6623) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States in Massachusetts to the Woods Hole Yacht Club.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROTECTION OF RED SALMON FISHERIES

Mr. TALMADGE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 263) favoring negotiations with the Government of Japan for the protection of the red salmon fisheries.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, first of all I wish to express my appreciation for the prompt action of the Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with the resolution. The reason prompt action was needed in this case is that the Department of the Interior, through its Fish and Wildlife Service, will promulgate certain rules and regulations on this subject in about 2 or 3 weeks. Already some hearings have been held, and within a short time the fishermen who fish for Alaskan salmon will know where they may fish, how much they may fish, and the dates on which they may fish. The rules and regulations are based largely upon the supply of the salmon and on conservation programs and practices which seem to be called for in the light of the yearly situation.

In the meantime, something needs to be done with reference to the whole subject as it relates not only to our relations with Japan, but also with reference to a

treaty we have with Japan and Canada on the subject.

I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues the growing concern of people on the west coast and in Alaska over this situation, which involves mainly the Japanese fishermen intercepting Alaskan and Pacific Coast salmon on the high seas.

Often in the past, I have brought to the attention of the Senate matters which were of grave importance to American fisheries generally—not only the Alaskan salmon fisheries—and in most cases in the past Congress has been quite sympathetic to the needs of the fishermen.

Today, however, we have reached a point where not only action is needed almost immediately, but where our valuable salmon fisheries of Alaska and the Pacific Coast may cease to exist unless an understanding is reached between the United States and Japan for a cessation of salmon fishing on the high seas, or at least the establishment of a no-man's land or a twilight zone affecting which further rules and regulations may be promulgated.

During the past few years, the records reveal, the Japanese fishermen have extended an all-out effort to exploit salmon feeding on the high seas far from their homeland, and have taken a tremendous toll of these fish which were destined to return to streams in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest.

As the Japanese fishermen increased their take of the salmon on the high seas, the catch of our fishermen began to fall off sharply. That is not a coincidence. Last year, the Japanese caught more than 55 million salmon in the Aleutian area, and at the same time United States fishermen failed to meet expenses because their catches were so poor. I might say that that number 55 million salmon is according to the figures released by the Japanese themselves. I do not know how many more there might have been which they could not count, but that figure is according to their own count, which I assume to be a very conservative figure.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] has just asked, quizzically, "55 million?" Yes; 55 million. At the same time, the United States fishermen have failed in most cases to meet their expenses.

As most of my colleagues in the Senate know, I have never shed many crocodile tears for our fishermen, most of whom have been doing a very profitable business as a rule. However, since the Japanese effort has been going on, most of them have failed even to meet the expense of going up to the Behring Sea and other points in Alaska to fish, and the salmon catches have been decreasing year after year, until the year before last the catch was the lowest in all the recorded history of salmon fishing.

What concerns me is that the open-door trade policy in this particular case may be a great factor, and under it Japan can not only catch our fish, but can dispose of them on our markets at handsome profits, without the require-

ment of paying any duty. The present occupant of the chair [Mr. PAYNE] is quite familiar with the plight of our fishermen, who have been seriously hurt. It is not that we are necessarily against a good free-trade policy, but that we are opposed to the inequities that are involved generally in the fishing problem.

Our tuna fleet on the West Coast is dead. I read in a fish trade paper only the other day that of the immense tuna fleet which is quartered at San Pedro, only three ships put to sea during the past month. The remainder of that fleet is lying idle at the docks. Because of the imports of tuna from Japan, duty free, frozen or fresh, the price of tuna is down to \$270 a ton. No American fisherman can even afford to pay a part of his expenses by selling tuna at such a price.

The facts are not exactly the same with reference to salmon. There is a duty on canned salmon. None of us has any objection to that, although it is subject to some adjustment. Much of the canned salmon is canned in Japan under conditions which the American housewife would not particularly relish. If there were a food and drug act in effect in Japan comparable to the act under which canneries in the United States must work, none of the Japanese canned salmon would ever get on the American market. It becomes a vicious circle when so much of the salmon that spawn on the North American Continent are caught on the high seas and taken back to Japan, canned there, and then shipped to the United States, to the detriment of our fishing industry, whether it be the canning or other aspects of the industry.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, charged with managing fisheries in Alaska, recently informed our fishermen that they will be forced to close down our Bristol Bay fisheries this year if the Japanese fishermen continue their efforts to intercept Alaska salmon as they did during the past season. All our efforts to build up and conserve these valuable salmon runs over the years will be lost.

We were informed that through our participation in the North Pacific Fisheries Treaty with Canada and Japan the security of these fisheries would be established, and that through extensive research programs all parties to the convention would be able to balance the fisheries so that Asian fishermen would not be harvesting North American salmon, and fishermen from the United States and Canada would not fish for Asian salmon.

I sponsored the original treaty and the supplemental legislation which implemented the treaty when it was first made. It was our hope that the treaty would establish a line where the salmon could be separated; that the Asian salmon would go to the shores of Siberia and to the northern Japanese rivers, and similar Asian locations; and that the North American salmon, as they moved, would come back to their spawning grounds on this continent. Based upon some research, the line which was selected was the 175th parallel. It was believed that possibly all the salmon on the east side of the 175th parallel would be

Mr. DIRKSEN. Certainly we can make a good case before the country.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the resolution, because we have some projects in Minnesota which have been approved. I believe the resolutions are timely, and I believe they conform to sound procedure, and therefore I am in support of them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I welcome the Senator. I hope he will inform the parliamentarian to that effect, as well as other Members on his side of the aisle, because I am anxious that this matter not follow any party line. Practically every Member on this side of the aisle feels the resolutions should be promptly considered and promptly voted upon. I hope that the same situation will obtain on the other side of the aisle, because this is an hour of trial and tribulation, and if we ever needed to be unified, it is now.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. I said not once but may times that they were good resolutions and I was in favor of them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I welcome the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. However, I believe we ought to go further and make certain that the President of the United States has the money within the debt ceiling with which to do the job. That is the position I was trying to make plain.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We authorized the appropriations without that information and appropriated the money without that information. If the Secretary of the Treasury wants to increase the debt ceiling further, he knows how to get to the Capitol and he knows where our offices are located. He did not hesitate to come here when he wanted to increase the debt limit before, and if he feels it is necessary to do it again, as the Senator from Indiana feels, I have no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury will do the same thing again.

Mr. President, I am informed that 48 Senators of the majority have co-sponsored the resolutions, and that, so far, at least 6 Senators on the other side of the aisle have joined in sponsoring the resolution: The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOBITZELL], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

I have requested that should other Senators ask permission before midnight tonight to add their names, they be allowed to do so, and I hope the staff will inform each Senator who is not present at this time of this request. I ask the secretary of the majority to confer with the Parliamentarian to institute such procedure as may be necessary, so that any Senator who wishes to do so may have the privilege of having his name added.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to insert in the RECORD at this point an observation I made on January 31 when I urged

the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] to detail a housing program to the Senate, and also to include certain statements I have made before and since that time, and also to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter report from the chairman of the Rules Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the matters the Senator from Texas desires to have printed in the RECORD will be so printed, and the matter he wishes to have printed in the Appendix will be printed there.

The matters ordered to be printed in the RECORD are as follows:

REMARKS BY SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER LYNDON B. JOHNSON ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

January 7, 1958, remarks to Senate Democratic Conference:

"It is fundamental, I believe, that however urgent these military problems may be we are faced with the unchanging problem of building a strong country, not a strong military force alone.

"In this perspective, we cannot ignore the problems of three to four million unemployed workers.

"We cannot ignore the grave problems of our farmers.

* * * * *

"We cannot ignore the problem of credit.

"We cannot ignore the soft spots in our economy which are bringing some of our most vital industries into a difficult and troublesome climate.

"We cannot ignore the growing problems of small business."

January 8, 1958, news letter:

"Our domestic economy is not strong enough so long as our farmers are caught in a tight economic squeeze—so long as there are not enough jobs for people wanting work—so long as small business enterprises continue to fail at an alarming rate—so long as the cost of living keeps going up and the Administration's tight money, high interest rate policy places such a heavy burden on our people."

January 14, 1958, address before CBS affiliates:

"Just as we erred in our estimate of what Soviet gains might mean in the realm of technology, so can we err by complacency in our estimate of what domestic losses might mean in the realm of our economic health."

January 30, 1958, remarks on the floor of the Senate:

"There is not a Senator in this body, Mr. President, who is not conscious of the need for capital in our small businesses. There is not a Senator who has not devoted time to the study of the problems of small business; and there is not a Senator who is unaware that, despite the efforts of private enterprise, and of the Small Business Administration, small business remains in great need of capital with which to grow, to compete, and even to survive."

January 31, 1958, remarks on the floor of the Senate:

"We must have a balanced program. The greatest waste which has taken place in America today is that we have nearly 4½ million people who are doing nothing. All their energies, all their talents, all their sweat is going down the drain. They have no jobs to do. All the plants and the tools they have manned are idle. This Nation is losing the productivity of billions a year.

"If tomorrow morning somebody pulled the curtain and showed us a headline which said, 'Four and a Half Million People Walk Out on Strike,' there would be great alarm all over the country. But when we see 4½ million people with no job assignments, we do not seem to be too concerned about it.

"What I want to point out to the Senator is that I think he has made a great contribution today, because if we start a housing program which will look toward the day we can put a roof over the head of every family, we will put some of these people back to work, we will recoup some of these talents and energies which are now idle—we will make this Nation stronger economically."

February 5, 1958, newsletter:

"We have been hearing a great deal about the need for being strong from a military point of view. That need is very real, very urgent.

"Just as urgent is the necessity for being strong from an economic point of view. And we have reason to be disturbed when 6 to 8 percent of the total working population of the country is unemployed.

"Positive action is called for in the situation that exists. All of us hope the predicted upturn in the middle of the year will become a reality. But we cannot afford just to sit around and wait.

"We are in a slump and there is no sound reason to believe it will cure itself.

"The economic sores that are plaguing us now must not be permitted to develop into economic cancer."

February 12, 1958, newsletter:

"Unemployment in the Nation will reach a total of 5 million workers next month, according to a prediction by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

* * * * *

"These are straws in the economic wind that are being watched carefully by Congress. As I have said before, we are not in a depression. But conditions are not as good as they might be. We should not neglect to take advantage of every sound opportunity to improve them.

"Water projects are greatly needed, as we know in Texas.

* * * * *

"Housing legislation offers a positive means of encouraging an upturn in business activity.

* * * * *

"Other affirmative actions to overcome the lag in our economy must be given careful consideration. It should be possible to speed up the roadbuilding program. Small business must have realistic and adequate assistance in obtaining needed credit. Farm policies should be designed to help farmers, not eliminate them. The Government's monetary policy must be flexible enough to meet rapidly changing conditions.

"We do not need to be alarmists about business conditions. But we do need to be realistic and we do need to be watchful. Drifting could be dangerous. It is danger that can be avoided and must be avoided."

February 16, 1958, radio broadcast:

"Let me emphasize that the economic resources of the United States are tremendous. We are a great and powerful Nation. I am not saying that we are drifting toward disaster. What I am saying is that it is just as urgently necessary for us to be strong from an economic point of view as it is for us to be strong from a military point of view.

"All of us hope the upturn that is being predicted for the middle of the year will actually come. But we can't take the chance of just sitting around and waiting. Positive action is called for to make certain that we do not slide along into a recession that could have serious consequences for our people."

February 19, 1958, Newsletter:

"The newspapers are headlining the current economic situation. It is not pleasant. At least 4½ million people want to work, are looking for work, and can't find work.

"The problems of 4½ million unemployed are not to be ignored. Without a payroll, they cannot buy pork chops, clothes,

shoes—let alone automobiles. And when buying falls off, the farmers, workers and businessmen who produce those things are threatened.

"There are things that can be done. This country need not resign itself to depression and hard times."

February 23, 1958, address at Harry S. Truman dinner:

"There are problems which cry out aloud for consideration and for action. The Senate Democrats are aware of their deep responsibility for meeting them. Let me list just a few of these problems:

* * * * *

"A farm bill to protect the men and women who work the soil—even if it is vetoed by the President again.

"A housing bill that will be a long stride toward putting a roof over the heads of every family.

"A small-business bill similar to the Federal land banks for farmers.

* * * * *

"A public-works program that will put our unemployed to work and which will represent a sound investment in the future.

* * * * *

"I would like to recommend that the administration start now to plan a public-works program. If we are fortunate, we may never need it. But if the situation grows worse, there can be no substitute for foresight.

"I am not talking just about schools, roads, power and reclamation dams which this country always needs whether or not we have unemployment. I am talking about such things as the constructive public works projects of the 1930's which brought into being permanent public improvement in every city, town and village in America.

"If we do not need such a program, nothing will be lost by planning for it. But if the program becomes necessary, planning now will be valuable insurance and much misery could be spared our people."

February 23, 1958, radio broadcast:

"But the most important of all our resources is people. And there is no greater sin that can be committed than to ignore the needs of men, women and children.

"Right now, there are 4½ million unemployed in these United States. That means 4½ million people who want to work, who are looking for work—and who can't find work.

"There is no point to a long-winded argument as to whether this condition is a depression, a recession or just a temporary slump. The only point worth discussing is what we can do and how soon we can do it.

"Folks who are out of work need action—not arguments.

"The chairman of the Senate committees are studying the legislation before them with a view to that objective—action. And the best type of action is that which puts people to work now on solid, substantial projects that represent an investment in the future."

February 26, 1958, newsletter:

"This latest rise in the cost of living comes at a time when the country is in a general business slump—when between 4½ million people and 5 million who want jobs can't get them. It hurts even more than previous increases.

"Unemployment in Texas is now estimated at approximately 210,000, which is close to 6½ percent of the total working force. That is a far cry from the 14 percent unemployment figure that Texas knew in the worst of the depression. But the man who is out of work today cannot find much comfort in the knowledge that many more men were jobless during the depression.

* * * * *

"Congress is aware of the problem. To recognize the problem and to take steps to meet it is not to express any loss of confi-

dence in the future of the country. On the contrary, when we make investments in projects that will produce wealth in the future and also provide needed jobs in the present, we are showing a very realistic faith that the American people will go upward to new heights of prosperity and progress."

March 5, 1958, recording for radio broadcast:

"I am not, and have never been, a pessimist about the future of our country. At the same time, I believe it would be foolishly shortsighted to try to ignore the meaning of an unemployment total of nearly 5 million.

"Congress is aware that a serious problem exists and that soundly conceived steps need to be taken to meet it. This awareness certainly does not show any loss of confidence in the future of this Nation. As a matter of fact, when we make sound investments in projects that will produce wealth in the future and also provide needed jobs in the present, we are showing a profound faith that the American people will go forward to new heights of prosperity and progress."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I wish to close by pointing to one paragraph in my statement of January 31. I said on that day:

We must have a balanced program.

That was during the discussion of missiles and other things people were concerned about.

The greatest waste which has taken place in America today is that we have nearly 4½ million people who are doing nothing.

Since then, 500,000 more have joined their ranks.

All their energies, all their talents, all their sweat is going down the drain. They have no jobs to do. All the plants and the tools they have manned are idle. This Nation is losing the productivity of billions a year.

I trust that the same great minds that have learned how to hurl a missile from one continent to the other will be able to find some approach where men can live in the world together without destroying each other.

I express the hope that these same great minds, some of whom are in the Senate, can find a way to provide jobs for heads of families who cannot get jobs and whose children are going without food. The relief lines are increasing, and the food lines are forming in the Nation. If we have the minds to hurl missiles into space, and if we have the minds to defend our Nation, we ought to have the minds and the ingenuity and the imagination and, what is more, the desire to do something about the present economic situation.

Mr. President, show me a man who can have tears in his eyes when he sees a group of unemployed, and I will show you a real man. We must have the desire to do something about unemployment, not merely speak reams of words about it. We cannot afford to say, "Oh, I will wait until tomorrow."

Twenty-five years ago I listened to that same kind of argument. I saw the Republic almost fall. I saw a brave man come down Pennsylvania Avenue and throw his chin out and say:

The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

We needed action and we got it. In less than 100 days we had the AAA, the NRA, Federal Deposit Insurance, the Emergency Relief Act, the Securities

Act, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the TVA, the HOLC, and a host of other measures. We had a lesson in action that our people will never forget.

Mr. President, sometimes I wonder if this is not where I came in. The events of that day are strikingly similar to what is taking place today. I am not criticizing anyone, and I am not quarreling with anyone. I am asking the Senate to stand up and face its responsibility. I am asking Senators to be men and to realize that this problem exists today, and try to do what we can about it.

Of course the resolutions will not give everybody jobs. In the first place, it involves 6 billion. However, the resolution will accelerate matters. The 200 people without jobs in Austin, Tex., will know that it means a lot to them.

We will have a housing bill next week, and that will give jobs to some people. We will also have a road bill, and that will give jobs to some people. We will have a PWA bill which will provide some plans if conditions continue to go from bad to worse. There will certainly be some action by the Senate and by the Congress as a whole. I have been assured by the responsible leadership that these resolutions will be acted upon, and that there will be action on the housing bill and on a road bill.

Mr. President, I spent all morning talking with committee members. The housing bill will be reported later today and it will be considered on Monday, following the appropriation bill. I hope it will be passed by Tuesday night.

Some of the carpenters who came into my office a few days ago and said that they had men sitting around the union halls, wondering why somebody did not do something about a bad situation in this, the greatest and richest land in the world, will get their answers. Something will be done about it. It will be done by the United States Senate.

If Senators do not want to vote with us, let them stand up and say, "Prosperity is only around the corner, and I will wait until it comes around the corner."

But if the resolutions appeal to Senators, I welcome them to the ranks.

Mr. President, I desire now to make a motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas has the floor.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1367, H. R. 10881, the second supplemental appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I announce that the appropriation bill will be followed by the housing bill. It is not expected that there will be any votes on the housing bill on Monday. There may be some votes on the appropriation bill. But it is the hope of the leadership to have action completed on the housing bill by Tuesday evening.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in adjournment until Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESSION—A REPORT AND A PROGRAM

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, this is a very happy hour for me. The address just delivered by the Senator from Texas is one of his greatest of many fine and great presentations.

Furthermore, he proposes a program of action, with a positive purpose. I believe it is fair to say that no one feels that the resolutions which have been submitted today are anything more than a beginning—at least the beginning of the use of tools and means and appropriations.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. They are the beginning of a beginning, I assure the Senator.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Texas has indicated quite specifically and pointedly that by legislation further programs will be made available to the administration for purposes of execution and action, and that it will be up to the administration to see to it that they are promptly applied.

I repeat what I said earlier that it is an ironic and paradoxical situation when action against the recession must have its advocates in the legislative body, where we have less statistical information at our command and less information in terms of social and economic developments, while the executive branch of the Government, at best, treats the recession as if it really were not in existence and tries to treat it as if it were only responding to public pressure.

Many of us have been talking about the seriousness of the great recession for some time. We have been accused of being prophets of doom and gloom, and some of our Republican friends have even said that the Democrats are working a great disservice to the country by calling attention to the rapid and persistent business decline. They seem to be saying that if we simply ignore the recession it will somehow magically disappear. Such thinking is about as realistic as to say that if we would stop talking about disease, everyone would be healthy.

It is my purpose today to outline in the RECORD the economic developments which have taken place in the past few

years, and the policies and programs which have been pursued and which have ultimately resulted in the present business decline and the mounting unemployment.

If it were not for the seriousness of the current recession, I would term it amusing to hear the Republican charges that the Democrats are attempting to talk the Nation into a depression. For the plain facts are that this recession was brought about by the planning, engineering, and programs of the Republicans themselves. And it is going to take more than "chins up" speeches by the Republican administration to get the country back on the road to prosperity.

This recession, Mr. President, should come as no surprise to anyone who has followed the actions of the administration.

Mr. President, I commend, among others, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and, indeed, the distinguished majority leader and other Senators for having pointed out in the Senate, time after time, that the policies which were being pursued by the Government would inevitably result in a business decline, in unemployment, and in serious economic consequences.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I appreciate the reference which the Senator from Minnesota has just made to the senior Senator from Oregon, but I think the RECORD should show also that, as will be recalled, in March 1953 it was first proposed by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. George Humphrey, that there should be yoked around the neck of the consuming mass of the American people this administration's hard money, high interest rate, tight credit policy. The junior Senator from Minnesota and I were sitting at the time in a Small Business Committee hearing in the Senate Office Building. My assistant laid before me a news ticker announcement of this sad news. I walked over to the floor of the Senate and proceeded then and there to warn the American people about the great dangers which lurked in that selfish program of the administration.

A short time afterward, the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] joined me; and in speech after speech since then, the Senator from Minnesota has continued to impress upon the minds of the American people the sorry record this administration has made in its whole fiscal policy.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Oregon for his statement, which is according to the facts and is right to the point.

The evidence of the decline we are witnessing was indicated many months ago. The truth of the matter is that the administration approved of and instituted policies to hold back the economic growth of the country, under the mis-

taken notion that it would thereby stop inflation.

First, I call attention to the July 1957 monthly letter of the First National City Bank of New York. I might mention that former Under Secretary of the Treasury, W. Randolph Burgess, presently serving as an Ambassador, was chairman of the executive committee of this bank prior to joining the administration in 1953. In this monthly letter it is argued that the inflation is due to excessive wage demands forced upon business due to the "labor shortage." The real culprit, according to the First National City Bank of New York, is "overemployment" which "builds up payroll costs and consumer demands beyond the productive capacity of the economy and price inflation results."

Not wishing to appear callous, the letter states:

Certainly, no central bank would set out to "deliberately" create unemployment. On the other hand, it is the duty of the central bank to exercise its best efforts towards ironing out the peaks and valleys of economic fluctuation.

There we see the beginnings of a policy, or the continuation of a policy, which leads to unemployment.

The First National City Bank of New York proposes a very simple solution to solve the alleged "labor shortage," which I quote:

The way to hold back the pressure of excessive wage advances on prices is to relieve the labor shortage created by attempting too many projects at one time. This can be done by making money harder to borrow and by curtailing public expenditures.

That a powerful and influential bank should make such proposals is not amazing. But it is a matter of concern to the country when such policies are adopted in toto by the administration charged with promoting the welfare of all the people. And such policies were adopted by this administration.

In August of last year, W. Randolph Burgess, who was then still Under Secretary of the Treasury, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee and was asked for his comments on this bank's statement by the distinguished senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. Dr. Burgess replied:

I think it is a pretty good statement.

That was in August of the past summer. The entire administration, from the President on down, obviously agreed as tight money became even tighter, interest rates soared to new heights, and budget cuts were secretly ordered, with no way for Congress to find out, until it was too late.

I have here the analyses of budgets for fiscal 1958 and 1959, as well as, in some instances, back to fiscal 1957, pointing out what happened to the budget, how the ceilings were imposed, and also pointing out the utter and total inadequacy of the present budget as a long-time recessionary measure.

There is no need to review in great detail the administration's tight-money policies. The record is quite complete as to what has happened. We have seen

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interest rates soar to the highest level in 25 years resulting in interest payments on the national debt increasing by 32 percent in 5 years, bank profits after taxes up 41 percent in 5 years, and interest payments by business, consumers and Government rising 58 percent.

When we reflect upon those statistics, which are documented from Government records, we can understand the tremendous drain and strain which have been placed on the economy, choking off its rate of progress and expansion.

We have seen tight money cause a sharp decline in home construction by killing off the GI loan program and seriously hampering FHA loans as well. We know only too well that tight money has worked a severe hardship on small business and has given large corporations even a bigger advantage over their small competitors as has been testified to here today by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], and other Senators who have pointed out, again and again, what is happening to small business.

Prof. Sumner Slichter, the noted Harvard economist, recently said:

The present recession is largely the result of overdoing credit restraint, and is causing us to consume valuable inventories of goods and to reduce the rate at which we construct much-needed plant and equipment. * * * Hence, the present recession tends to increase the likelihood of a rise in the price level.

That was a statement by a noted conservative economist, who pointed out that not only is the recession due to the credit policies of this administration, and the excesses of those credit policies, but that because of those policies the price level is going to continue to rise as the recession grips the country.

Yes, Mr. President, the Administration has been successful in its plan to bring about a recession. Its tight money policy has brought about the rising unemployment the Republican Administration and Republican Party desired. Even Time magazine admitted this when it reported last month:

Many businessmen received the dip at year's end without alarm because they regarded it as a "recession as planned."

The planned recession, Time indicated, grew out of the "tight money" policies which "worked with grim determination to keep the economy from growing too big, too fast."

But as I have indicated, tight money was only one-half of the plan to assure a recession and increased unemployment. The other half, as contained in the July blueprint of the First National City Bank of New York, was to slash the budget. And the administration did just that when the Director of the Budget, Percival F. Brundage, sent out secret orders to agency heads last summer to hold spending in line with fiscal 1957. This order, which came to light despite the efforts of the administration to keep it quiet, meant a cut in spending of over \$2 billion from what the President in January had recommended. Although the President told

the American people, over the radio and the television that his budget of \$71.8 billion for 1958 provided "funds for all necessary Government activities on a reasonable scale," his Budget Director secretly directed agency heads to start cutting.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOBART LITZELL in the chair). Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. In the course of his speech, does the Senator from Minnesota intend to comment on the statement made by a distinguished economist from the Brookings Institute?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. I appreciate the cooperation, attendance, and participation in the debate, on the part of the Senator from Colorado. A number of economists testified before the congressional committees, and I wish to quote from their statements, because certainly there is no more completely devastating evidence as to what has occurred and as to who is responsible for it than the testimony given by such economists.

Mr. CARROLL. I believe it was Dr. Watkins who put his finger on the very point the distinguished Senator from Minnesota is making.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. I shall come to that very quickly.

Mr. CARROLL. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I assume that the Senator from Minnesota has read the testimony which was taken by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, at the recent hearings.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, and I shall quote from the statements of those economists.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Did the Senator from Minnesota notice something which to me was rather significant, namely, that every witness, without exception—save perhaps some of the Government witnesses—called the present condition a recession, and had no reluctance in doing so?

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. With reference to the cuts in spending, following the appropriations which were made by the Congress, there was testimony before our committee by at least two of the witnesses. As I recall, they were the Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve System, Mr. William McChesney Martin, and Assistant Secretary of Defense McNeil. As I recall, both of them testified that one of the causes of the slump in the latter part of 1957 was the reduction in defense contracts. Furthermore, more, the point was made that whereas we talk about speeding up defense contracts, actually all that is proposed during this year, so far as spending is concerned, is to make up for those that were slumped off during 1957.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Alabama is correct, and the tables which I shall include at the appropriate place

in the RECORD indicate exactly what the Senator from Alabama has said.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thank the Senator from Minnesota for his courtesy.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I appreciate the statement the Senator from Alabama has made.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield further to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, what the Senator from Alabama has said is exactly what the record shows. In May, there was a \$5 billion cutback by the then Secretary of Defense, Mr. Wilson. In June, action was taken by the Bureau of the Budget, and there was a series of events which led up to the testimony given before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. At that time Dr. Watkins put his finger in no uncertain terms on the situation. He said that the cutbacks in defense activities and contracts snowballed into the situation confronting us today.

I am glad the Senator from Minnesota will document this matter. His speech will be one of the most important speeches to be made before the Congress, and it will help us determine what to do regarding the concurrent resolutions submitted today by the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], and what to do regarding the future and our future course.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield further to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. In a moment it will be necessary for me to leave the Chamber. I believe it will be of interest to the Senator from Minnesota if I point out something which perhaps he already knows, namely, that today the Senate Banking and Currency Committee completed its work on the housing bill, which, if enacted into law, will put people to work. I estimate that it will result in the construction of from 200,000 to 300,000 houses, to be sold at prices which a vast majority of the prospective purchasers can afford; and we estimate that the construction of such houses will provide 500,000 man-years of work.

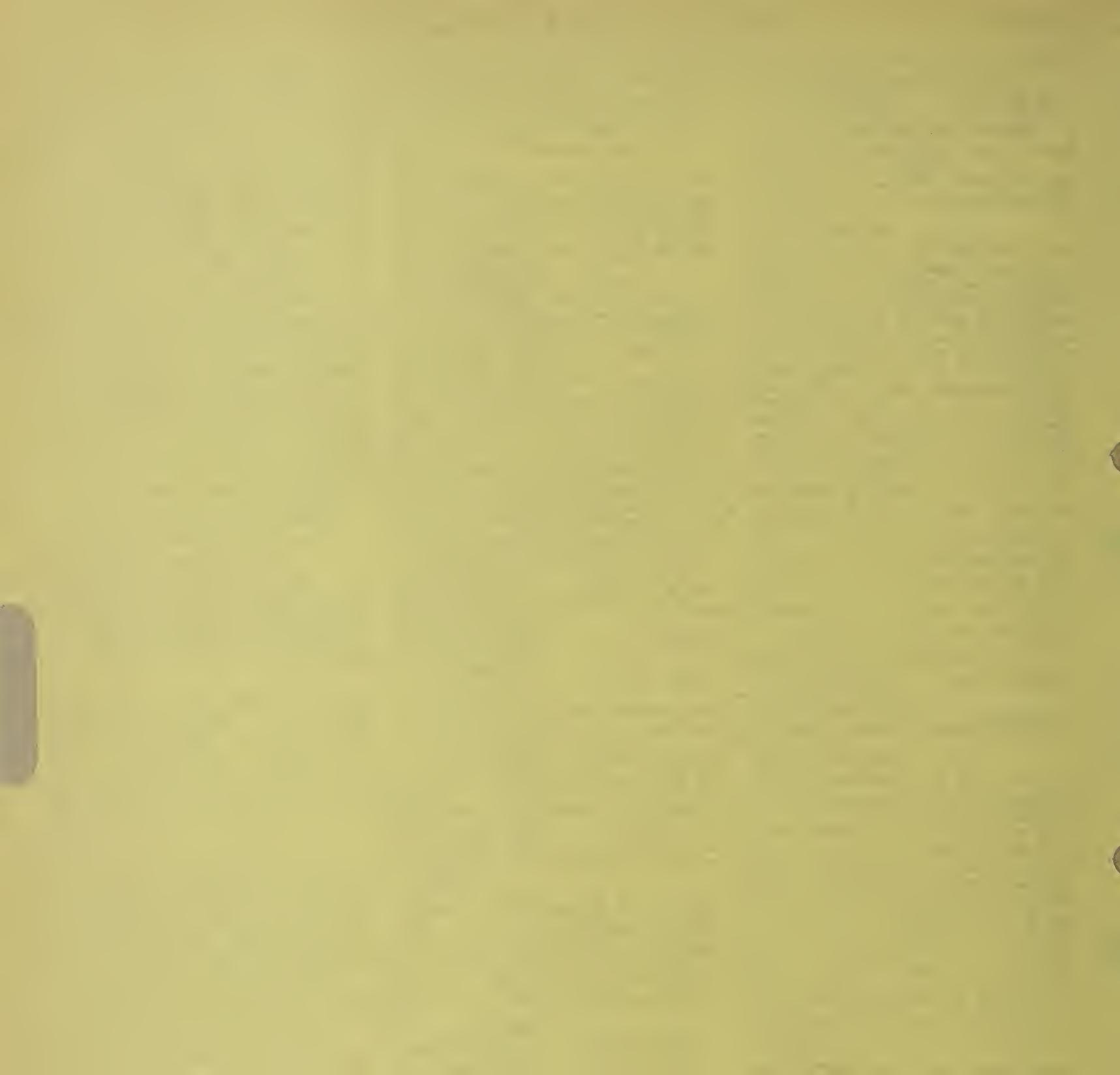
Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Today the majority leader indicated the progress which had been made on the housing bill, and I am sure all of us are indebted to the distinguished Senator from Alabama for his leadership in this field. We look to him for guidance and direction. I commend him for the bill which has been introduced and for the speedy action which has been taken.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is hoped that the bill will be called up on Tuesday of next week.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Thus, Mr. President, we see that many months ago the wheels were set in motion for a planned recession. Through manipulation of fiscal and monetary controls, the administration by delib-



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and Forestry

13. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee reported (Mar. 7) without amendment, S. J. Res. 162, to prohibit any reduction in support prices or acreage allotments for any commodity, except tobacco (S. Rept. 1355). (p. 3292) The Committee report explains the measure as follows:

"This joint resolution is an emergency measure to stay any reduction in the support price or the acreage allotted for any agricultural commodity, except tobacco, until Congress has had an opportunity to consider such changes in the law as are necessary in the light of current conditions.

"The resolution provides that the support price for any commodity except tobacco, shall not be reduced below the 1957 level (in dollars and cents) until Congress can act...

"The resolution provides further that the total acreage allotted to any commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 shall not be reduced below the total acreage allotted to such commodity for 1957....

"Several provisions of law governing the distribution of the total allotted acreage to States (in the case of rice) and to States, counties, and farms (in the case of cotton) expire with the 1958 crops... In line with the purpose of the resolution to maintain the status quo until Congress can take appropriate further action, the resolution would prevent these provisions from expiring during the period covered by the resolution...."

The Agriculture Committee reported (Mar. 7) without amendment, S. J. Res. 163, to prohibit any reduction in support prices for dairy products (S. Rept. 1356). (p. 3292) The Committee report explains the measure as follows:

"This joint resolution is an emergency measure to stay any reduction in dairy price supports until Congress has had an opportunity to consider such changes in the price-support law as are necessary in the light of current conditions. Present price supports are \$3.25 (83 percent of parity) per hundredweight for manufacturing milk and 58.6 cents per pound for butterfat (80 percent of parity). On December 18, 1957, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that dairy-price supports for the marketing year which begins April 1, 1958, will be at levels which reflect 75 percent of the parity price of manufacturing milk and butterfat at the beginning of the marketing year. Support prices at this lower level would be \$3.03 per hundredweight for manufacturing milk and 56.2 cents per pound for butter fat, based on the current parity price.

"The committee has just completed hearings on dairy-product-price supports and has received a number of varying views as to what action should be taken. It is clear that a satisfactory, long-range program cannot be worked out before the end of this month. The committee feels that substantial harm would be done to dairy farmers and to the program if support prices are permitted to drop temporarily."

14. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported (Mar. 8) without amendment S. 3420, to extend Public Law 480 (S. Rept. 1357). p. 3292

15. CORN. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported an original bill, S. 3441, "to provide for a minimum acreage allotment for corn" (S. Rept. 1370). p. 3301
16. WHEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 3406, with respect to wheat acreage histroy. Sen. Schoeppel explained that the bill would "suspend the loss of acreage penalty for overplanting for the 1958 harvest, as provided in Public Law 85-203 ... leaves intact the provisions of Public Law 85-203 with respect to wheat acreage credit --- permits the provisions of Public Law 85-203 to become fully effective as to wheat acreage credit for the 1959 crop, and subsequent years." pp. 3301, 3339-40
17. FOREIGN TRADE; PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Schoeppel inserted a statement by the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations supporting the 5-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act and lower tariffs, on the ground that such special subsidies were unfair to the farmer, and urging continuation of present price supports until "some better method of handling the situation is devised." pp. 3319-20
Sen. Fulbright inserted two articles and an editorial about Sen. Monroney's proposal for an international development association. pp. 3335-7
Sen. Humphrey urged that the U. S. grant India \$900 million in direct economic aid, and inserted two articles on "India: Deepening Crisis." pp. 3342-6
18. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 10881. pp. 3312, 3342, 3346-93
Agreed to the Committee amendments en bloc, and the bill as thus amended became original text for purposes of further amendment. p. 3346
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Knowland to provide \$3,500,000 for construction of a sports arena on forest lands for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games. pp. 3363-70
Rejected an amendment by Sen. Proxmire to provide that no part of the funds for the acreage reserve program shall be used to authorize compensation to any one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000. pp. 3373-77
Rejected, 36 to 48, a motion by Sen. Hayden to suspend the rules for consideration of his amendment to provide for a 30 percent increase in acreage allotments for cotton; he stated that otherwise his amendment would be subject to a point of order. pp. 3377-93
A point of order was sustained against an amendment by Sen. Proxmire which would have provided that, with regard to funds for the acreage reserve program, "the same \$3,000 limitation which was applicable to the original \$500 million authorization shall also apply to the additional \$250 million authorized herein, so that a single producer or participant may receive no more than \$3,000, whether he operates 1 or more than 1 farm (except for winter wheat)." pp. 3370-73

Following are additional excerpts from the committee report on this bill:

Translations (Commerce Department): "Funds for the initiation of a program to make available to American science and industry translations of foreign documents in the fields of technology and applied science are requested in the regular 1959 budget, and this committee, like the House committee, expects to consider this matter further during the hearings on that estimate. Therefore, this committee agrees with the House in not recommending funds for this item at this time."

Public-utilities charges: "The committee has ... provided that no moneys appropriated by this act shall be expended for representation of executive agencies in proceedings involving carriers or other public utilities before Federal and State regulatory bodies under authority of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C.A. sec. 481), or of section 303 of the act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968, 84th Cong.) except to prevent discrimination against the executive agencies by any carrier or public utility in the matter of services, facilities, or charges as compared with other users of similar services or facilities of the carrier or public utility."

National Science Foundation: "The committee recommends an increase of \$1,150,000, to restore the full amount of the budget estimate of \$9,900,000 requested for stepping up the activities of the National Science Foundation by supporting a greater number of the meritorious basic research proposals that have been received, by expanding the translations of foreign-language literature in the basic sciences, and by expanding science education activities.

"The committee agrees that it may be important to step up the fellowship and teacher-training programs, but believes such expansion should be along the scale as planned by the National Science Foundation, and not at the expense of lesser support for basic research grants."

Brussels Fair: "The committee recommends the cash appropriation of \$2,054,000 for the United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels during the 6 months' period, April 17 to October 19, 1958. This sum represents the full budget estimate requested and when added to the \$12,345,000 previously appropriated will complete the overall fund requirements of \$14,399,000 necessary to defray the costs of planned activities. The House bill allowed \$1,000,000, an unbudgeted amount, to be derived from funds previously appropriated for the Gorki Park, Moscow, exhibit with the proviso that such sum was available to the United States Public Health Service for a health exhibit."

International Trade Fairs: "The committee agrees with the House on the need for \$750,000 additional funds for the Department of Commerce to carry out the planned 1958 international trade fair program, and recommends the cash appropriation of such amount instead of the House proposal of utilizing a like amount from the \$2,200,000 previously appropriated for the Gorki Park, Moscow, exhibit. The committee recognizes the value of the trade mission portion of the trade fair program, and suggests that funds provided be so used that there will be no interruption of this activity."

In addition, the bill includes items for payment of claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments.

19. RESEARCH; PRODUCTION CONTROLS. Sen. Thye urged further attention to industrial uses research and inserted an editorial on the problem of farm controls to prevent over-production, which concluded, "What seems likely...are production controls on the old basis of partial compliance." pp. 3328-9
20. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Butler stated that he supported the administration's farm bill, discussed its relation to cotton and tobacco, and urged its passage as "one step toward greater freedom for farmers." p. 3337

Sen. Humphrey inserted the speech of Prof. Schultz of the Univ. of Chicago to the National Farm Institute, in which he opposed parity price formulas as unworkable, production controls as unacceptable, and Public Law 480 exports as working harm overseas. Prof. Schultz urged a program of forward pricing and income payments for hogs to increase consumption of feed grains together with price supports for all feed grains without acreage restrictions.
pp. 3399-3402

21. BUDGETING. Agreed to place on the Senate Calendar without reference to the Government Operations Committee H. R. 8002, to provide for budgeting on an accrued expenditures basis. p. 3342
22. SOIL BANK. Sen. Humphrey inserted a statement and a letter from Rep. Reuss on the meaning of the \$3,000 limitation for soil bank payments to any one producer, and criticized the Secretary for his interpretation that the limitation applies to each farm unit instead of each producer. p. 3396
23. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Sen. Johnson urged action on measures to aid the unemployed, and inserted his statement to the Public Works Committee (pp. 3293-5) and an editorial urging such action (p. 3296). Sen. Knowland inserted a letter from the President on the measures the administration was adopting to stimulate private production and employment (pp. 3296-7). Sens. Smith, N. J., and Javits discussed a statement of themselves and 6 other Republican Sens. on the action Congress should take to combat recession, including channeling Federal buying into labor-surplus areas (p. 3297). Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution of the Minneapolis, Minn., Central Labor Union urging immediate Congressional action for public works spending (p. 3300). Sen. Kefauver urged housing construction be accelerated by making more credit available (p. 3338). Sen. O'Mahoney stated that a report on 610 large companies showed that they had incomes 16% below 1956 in the last quarter of 1957, and criticized the administration for its attitude towards the economic situation at that time (pp. 3341-2). Sen. Allott urged Congressional action on such parts of the President's seven-point program as require legislation (pp. 3395-6).
24. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Received from the Ga. Legislature a resolution urging Congress to provide dairy price supports at \$3.25 a cwt. and use of the 1946-48 period as the parity base period. p. 3298
Sen. Proxmire criticized the Secretary's dairy price supports order.
Sen. Neuberger inserted six letters from Ore. opposing reductions in dairy price supports. pp. 3340-1
25. WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. Carlson inserted a resolution from the Kansas Industrial Development Commission pledging its support to the Federal agencies charged with developing the water resources, including SCS, and urging completion of the recommended water control projects in Kansas to attract new industries. p. 3299
Sen. Holland congratulated Sen. Ellender for defending the Federal water resources program in attacking certain contentions from a Saturday Evening Post article. p. 3313
26. HOUSING. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported (Mar. 6) without amendment S. 3418, an emergency housing bill (S. Rept. 1349). The bill includes a provision that, if a veteran is unable to obtain a loan under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act or the Housing Act of 1949, he could be considered for a direct Veterans' Administration loan if VA designated his area as a "housing shortage area." Such loans could be made for construction of a dwelling, purchase of a farm with a dwelling, or repair, alteration, or improvement of a dwelling owned by the veteran.

who have lost their jobs and are not entitled under law to unemployment compensation to keep them and their families in food and necessities until they are able to obtain other gainful employment. Depressed farm prices and farms being placed in the soil bank has caused much unemployment among farm laborers.

There is no reason in the world why agricultural laborers should not be covered. Every worker in the United States should be protected by unemployment compensation if he loses his job. The importance of the agricultural laborer in producing the many agricultural products and thereby aiding the national economy is well known. We must do everything we can to protect the agricultural laborer to assure production of agricultural products.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3435) to provide for the coverage of agricultural labor by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, introduced by Mr. LANGER, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsections (c) (1) and (k) of section 3306 of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this act shall be effective with respect to calendar years after 1958.

HIGHWAY BRIDGE BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN., AND FORT FRANCIS, ONTARIO, CANADA

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill authorizing the Department of Highways of the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge between International Falls, Minn., and Fort Francis, Ontario, Canada. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3437) authorizing the Department of Highways of the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge between International Falls, Minn., and Fort Francis, Ontario, Canada, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Department of Highways of the State of Minnesota is authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, across the Rainy River between International Falls, Minn., and Fort Francis, Ontario, Canada, so far as the United States has jurisdiction over the waters of such river. Such construction, maintenance, and operation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over

navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and shall be subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act and to the approval of the proper authorities of the Government of Canada.

Sec. 2. The rights, privileges, and powers conferred upon the Department of Highways of the State of Minnesota by this act may be exercised by such department in cooperation with the Government of Canada or any political subdivision or agency thereof which may agree with such department in the construction, maintenance, and operation of such bridge.

Sec. 3. The authority granted by this act shall terminate if the actual construction of the bridge herein authorized is not commenced within 3 years and completed within 5 years from the date of the enactment of this act.

Sec. 4. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

STIMULATION OF RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I wish to record my strong opposition to some features of the housing bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Although I am a member not only of that committee, but also of the Subcommittee on Housing, I agreed not to file minority views in order to expedite reporting and consideration of the bill. But I served notice on Thursday, and I reiterate now, that I intend to wage a prolonged and bare-knuckled scrap on those features of the bill which increase interest rates.

As reported by the committee, the bill—S. 3418—would increase the maximum interest rate on VA-guaranteed mortgages from 4½ to 4¾ percent. It would also raise from 4 to 4½ percent the interest rate chargeable on FHA-insured and Government-guaranteed mortgages on Capehart military housing.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am happy to yield.

Mr. GORE. If the committee had but waited 6 more hours for the most recent action of the Federal Reserve Board, there would have been no excuse or reason for increasing the interest rates.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the Senator from Tennessee for his comment. The ink was not dry on the committee bill when the Federal Reserve Board's announcement of the further reduction in the rediscount rate was published. As the distinguished Senator well knows, such action by the Federal Reserve Board sets the stage for further reduction in interest rates.

The committee's proposal increases these interest rates when interest rates generally are going down.

Mr. GORE. Is it not likely that in view of the action of the Federal Reserve Board, the committee itself will offer an amendment to the bill?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am informed that the committee has made its choice. I understand that the margin by which the rate was adopted by the committee was only one vote. The majority of the committee has determined, in the face of declining interest rates, to provide additional profits to insurance compa-

nies, mortgage companies, and other moneylenders. Those profits will come out of the pockets of the GI's. An increase in interest rates will reduce the size of houses, thus requiring the use of less material, such as lumber, plumbing, and other equipment. In this bill the committee has failed to keep the interest rates at a point where the average borrower on a 30-year home loan can have a house of adequate size.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I join with the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma in his remarks concerning interest rates, and I have so expressed myself previously. By permitting high interest rates, we shall only be adding to the overall cost of veterans' housing, thereby possibly enabling the lenders to foreclose many veterans' mortgages, simply because the veterans do not have incomes large enough to enable them to continue the monthly payments on their homes.

Mr. MONRONEY. I would welcome the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota as a cosponsor of the amendment which I shall offer at the conclusion of my remarks. At present, some 18 Senators have become cosponsors. If the Senator from Minnesota would care to join us in the submission of the amendment, I shall be glad to have him do so. It simply continues the present interest rates, instead of permitting them to rise.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to join in sponsoring the amendment.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the Senator from Minnesota who always is interested in having such funds made available at low rates.

Mr. President, I send to the desk the amendment, which would strike out the sections of the committee bill which would increase the interest rates. I submit the amendment on behalf of myself, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSSON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXIMIRE], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

Many others Senators have indicated that they will support the amendment.

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ask unanimous consent that it may lie on the table until the end of the session today, so other Senators who may wish to do so may join in sponsoring it.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table; and, without objection, will remain at the desk, as requested by the Senator from Oklahoma.

MR. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I am fully aware of the need for fast action to stimulate the construction of new housing to help stem the tide of the current recession. Widespread unemployment in the United States is not to be trifled with, and we must take on chances of permitting the development of the cumulative effects of a recession psychology. We should give clear proof to all citizens that we will move heaven and earth, if necessary, to prevent the occurrence of another depression debacle such as that which settled over the country in the early 1930's.

But Mr. President, it is an utter paradox for us to increase the interest rates on GI and Capehart housing mortgages at a time when interest rates are drastically dropping in all sectors of the economy. These mortgages are rapidly becoming competitive at present rates. Even beyond this, however, an increase in interest rates on Capehart housing will actually slow down the construction of many projects which would otherwise go forward very quickly, contrary to the purpose of the bill.

Thus the bill as reported with the higher interest rates will stymie rather than stimulate housing construction.

Today it is being said around the cloakrooms and the halls of the Senate Office Building that higher interest rates is the price Congress must pay in order to get through a housing bill which will not be vetoed. Mr. President, I, for one, and I think many other Senators, will refuse to be bludgeoned by such tactics. Higher interest rates are not in the best interests of the country at this time, and I cannot conceive that the President would veto a constructive measure to help the Nation stop mounting recession pressures. Although everyone knows that this administration is committed to a policy of higher interest rates, I refuse to believe that even the White House could possibly be so shortsighted as to veto the bill before us simply because it does not raise interest rates.

I also send to the desk, and ask to have printed, a second amendment. It would increase the funds available to the Federal National Mortgage Association for purchase of Capehart mortgages.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954, TO CORRECT UNINTENDED BENEFITS AND HARDSHIPS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 8381) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct unintended benefits and hard-

ships and to make technical amendments, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

STIMULATION OF RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION—AMENDMENTS

Mr. JAVITS submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 3418) to stimulate residential construction, which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954, TO CORRECT UNINTENDED BENEFITS AND HARDSHIPS—AMENDMENT

Mr. PAYNE submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 8381) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct unintended benefits and hardships and to make technical amendments, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HUMPHREY submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 5, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

PRICE SUPPORTS AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law—

(1) The support price (in terms of dollars and cents) for any agricultural commodity, except tobacco, shall not be less than that available for such commodity during the marketing year or season which began in 1957; and

(2) The total acreage allotted for any agricultural commodity, except tobacco, shall not be less than that allotted for the 1957 crop of such commodity, and sections 302, 303, and 304 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (relating to minimum National, State, and farm acreage allotments for 1957 and 1958) shall be extended to apply to the 1959 and subsequent crops of upland cotton and rice, respectively.

Nothing herein shall be construed to supersede or limit any other provision of this act or to require price support to be made available if marketing quotas have been disapproved by producers, or to non-cooperators in the case of any basic agricultural commodity.

Mr. HUMPHREY also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 10881, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT—ADDITIONAL CO-SPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of March 6, 1958,

The names of Senators PASTORE, PROXMIRE, HUMPHREY, NEUBERGER, MURRAY, KENNEDY, CHAVEZ, McNAMARA, MAGNUSON, JACKSON, CHURCH, and HENNINGS were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 3414) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Highway Act approved June 29, 1956, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. GORE (for himself, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MANSFIELD, and Mr. YARBOROUGH) on March 6, 1958.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

Lincoln Day address entitled "Lincoln and American Foreign Policy," delivered by Senator BRICKER, at Toledo, Ohio.

By Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania:

Address delivered by William J. Tepic, commander, Department of Pennsylvania, Veterans of Foreign Wars, on Lincoln's Day at Beaver Falls, Pa.

Article entitled "Bank Crisis of 1932-33 Could Have Been Avoided," written by David Lawrence.

By Mr. IVES:

Address on subject Maintaining the Values of a Free Society, delivered by A. J. Hayes, international president, International Association of Machinists, at City Club of Rochester, N. Y., February 19, 1958.

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

Address entitled "Modern Delusions and God's Designs," delivered by Mr. John Bolten, of Lawrence, Mass., at the Fellowship Breakfast during the annual conference of the International Council for Christian Leadership, Inc.

By Mr. PROXIMIRE:

Statement by George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, before the Subcommittee on Retailing, Distribution, and Fair Trade Practices, of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, on March 3, 1958.

Letter, February 24, 1958, addressed to him by H. M. Smith, secretary, Badger State Telephone & Telegraph Co., opposing increase in REA interest rates.

Editorial on serious problem of discrimination on account of age in employment, published in a recent edition of the Machinist.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

Excerpts from address regarding conditions in the Portland schools delivered by Herbert M. Schwab, chairman of the School Board of School District No. 1, of Portland, Oreg.

Editorial entitled "Relief for Senior Citizens," published in the Oregon Daily Journal.

By Mr. COTTON:

Statement by Clayton M. Wallace on March 2, 1958, in tribute to citizens of New Hampshire who served at Valley Forge.

By Mr. WILEY:

Excerpts from February 1958 Bulletin of Inter-American Council; also address entitled "The Inter-American Council: Its Past Record and Future Responsibilities," delivered by H. W. Balgooyen, executive vice president, American and Foreign Power Co., Inc., at the annual meeting of the United States

As you know, dairying is one of Oregon's chief industries and is engaged in by all sizes of corporations, associations, and cooperatives as well as individual farmers. With very little study and research you can determine the fate of the little dairyman milking 18 or 20 cows if the price support is removed from milk—and it's the little people of Oregon who make such an impact at the polls on election day.

It isn't fair or even good logic to risk cutting or doing away with the income of the already overworked dairyman and still continue to guarantee fabulous profits to the already wealthy owners of Oregon's wheat land. And while I'm on the subject, I have serious doubts as to the wisdom of paying a man to do nothing with his land.

I trust you will do your utmost to see that justice and equity are served in every instance rather than to help promote the convenience and prosperity of only a few.

Very truly yours,

LEONARD SQUIER

LOWER COLUMBIA COOPERATIVE DAIRY ASSOCIATION,
Clatskanie, Oreg., February 27, 1958.

Hon. RICHARD NEUBERGER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR NEUBERGER: We are naturally concerned on behalf of our dairy people about what Congress will do with the dairy subsidy on April 1. A reduction from the present 83 percent of parity to the proposed 75 percent would work a real hardship on the dairymen of this area.

We believe the present subsidy should be retained until such time as the entire program can be abolished and some other plan adopted.

Our preference is for the self help plan as presented to Congress by the National Milk Producers Federation and several other organizations. This plan would relieve the taxpayers of the dairy subsidy burden and place the milk surpluses in control of the industry.

We will greatly appreciate any help you can give us in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS C. SPARKS, Manager.

DAYTON, OREG., March 5, 1958.

DEAR SIR: We are asking you to help preserve the support prices on milk as it now stands.

Most of our hired labor is in a better financial position than the owner.

If our income is lowered any more it will force many of us dairymen to go out of business.

How about giving us a bill to vote on such as the self help plan as proposed by the National Milk Producers Federation and the National Grange?

Please help.

MARVIN D. WILLIAMS,
MARIE A. WILLIAMS.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am looking for a document which I should like to have printed in the RECORD today, but unfortunately it does not appear to be among my papers.

Let me say in the morning hour, as morning hour business, that on Saturday last I received my monthly letter from the First National City Bank of New York, one of the greatest banks in the world. It contained a statement about the current economic condition which ought to be brought to the attention of every Member of Congress and every person in Government.

I am going to ask unanimous consent that I may have the statement printed in the RECORD in connection with my remarks when I get it in my hand.

Let me state the content of the monthly economic letter of this great New York bank. It was a report as to some 610 of the largest manufacturing companies in the United States, on their final reports as to their net income during the year 1957.

These 610 companies included all steel companies, petroleum companies, producers, and refiners, manufacturers of textiles and apparel, manufacturers of food products, drugs, chemicals, and minerals of all kinds. There were included all the dominant industries in the United States.

These 610 companies reported that their net incomes in the last quarter of 1957 were 16 percent below what they had been in the same period of 1956.

When I read this report by such an eminent Wall Street authority without any tinge of partisan leanings of any kind, and certainly without any possibility of being accused of participating in the political aspirations of the Democratic National Committee, I was reminded of the fact that throughout the last 3 months of 1957 whenever any economist in Government, any Member of the Senate, or any Member of the House, dared to point a finger of warning with respect to any declines in our economy, such persons were immediately called prophets of doom and of gloom.

Here is the evidence that in the counting houses of the largest business corporations in America, during the months of October, November, and December, the recession was in progress and was becoming worse. The administration was doing nothing except to throw cold water upon the declarations which were being made by realistic observers of the economy that some positive action would have to be taken.

So strong was the conviction of the leaders of the administration that nothing needed to be done that when the President's budget was submitted to the Congress, in January, it contained paragraph after paragraph making it clear that nothing was to be done. Certainly nothing was to be done with respect to public works.

Not only was it stated in the President's budget message that there would be no new starts, but it was also stated in

the Budget in Brief that there would be no new starts.

However, now we have the facts before us; and finally, in the spirit of—shall we say complete cooperation and fairness?—the White House releases information about some program of public works, which information is given not to the Congress, to which the budget was sent, but to some Senators and Representatives from the States in which the administration now proposes to make some expenditures by way of public works. The policy laid down before the Congress in the budget message of the President is reversed; and the knowledge of this reversal is given not to the Congress as a whole, not to the Senate, or to the House, but to Members of the President's party in the Senate, the President's party in the House, and to some extent it is given to the press.

This is not the administration of the public affairs of the Government of the United States in the interest of all the people. It is the administration of such affairs in the interest of a political party, and that alone, though it does not know where it stands.

I ask unanimous consent that the article to which I have referred, in the monthly letter of the First National City Bank of New York, be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CORPORATE EARNINGS IN 1957

Annual reports issued to date by companies engaged in all major lines of business reveal that—on an overall basis—the earnings drop in the fourth quarter largely cancelled the gains made earlier in the year. Our tabulation of 2,474 statements for the full year shows combined net income after taxes of \$15.4 billion, an increase of 1 percent over the total for 1956. This virtually unchanged total of net income represents a narrower average margin of profit on the substantially increased total of sales or revenues, as well as a lower rate of return on a greatly expanded capital investment.

Separate quarterly figures available for 610 manufacturing companies indicate that net income in the 4th quarter of 1957 was slightly below the 3d quarter, but 16 percent below the relatively high 4th quarter of 1956. The following condensed summary shows the predominance of declines in the fourth quarter, while the table on the next page gives a preliminary summary for the full year as reported to date by a much larger number of companies, representing other lines as well as manufacturing.

Net income of leading manufacturing corporations for the 4th quarter, 1956-57

[In thousands of dollars]

Industry groups	Number of companies	1956	1957	Percent change
Food products and beverages	49	82,882	87,129	+6
Tobacco products	10	44,090	46,921	+6
Textiles and apparel	28	31,420	22,182	-29
Paper and allied products	36	71,678	57,955	-19
Chemical products	39	238,459	213,947	-10
Drugs, soap, cosmetics	26	75,099	93,637	+25
Petroleum producing and refining	43	451,455	309,301	-31
Cement, glass, stone	46	87,180	85,699	-2
Iron and steel	35	343,144	285,281	-31
Machinery	66	108,888	85,800	-21
Other metal products	139	284,705	251,684	-12
Autos, other transportation equipment	50	390,256	370,395	-5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	43	134,998	196,268	+15
Total manufacturing	610	2,334,254	1,966,199	-18

For the full year 1957, reports of 1,194 manufacturing companies together showed net income practically unchanged from 1956. Subgroups registering gains include tobacco, shoes, drugs, steel, autos, and other transportation equipment. Those experiencing decreases include textiles, clothing, tires, paper, petroleum, building materials, and miscellaneous metal products. Although about 7 out of 10 manufacturers reported sales increases, rising costs so squeezed profit margins that only half of them were able to better their net income.

The best earnings, generally speaking, were realized by those industry groups which achieved the sharpest expansion in volume of dollar sales billed. Where sales increased only slightly, the persistently rising trend of costs—labor, materials, services, and taxes—caused net income to rise proportionately less or to dip. Where sales sagged below those of the previous year, earnings usually dropped quite sharply.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIRE in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

MR. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

MR. LAUSCHE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gore	McNamara
Allott	Green	Monroney
Anderson	Hayden	Morse
Barrett	Hennings	Morton
Bennett	Hlckenlooper	Mundt
Bible	Hill	Neuberger
Bricker	Hoblitzell	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Holland	Payne
Bush	Humphrey	Potter
Butler	Ives	Proxmire
Byrd	Jackson	Revercomb
Carlson	Javits	Robertson
Carroll	Jenner	Russell
Case, N. J.	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kefauver	Scott
Clark	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Cooper	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Cotton	Knowland	Sparkman
Dirksen	Kuchel	Stennis
Douglas	Langer	Symington
Dworshak	Lausche	Talmadge
Eastland	Long	Thurmond
Ellender	Magnuson	Thye
Ervin	Malone	Watkins
Flanders	Mansfield	Wiley
Frear	Martin, Iowa	Williams
Fulbright	Martin, Pa.	Yarborough
Goldwater	McClellan	Young

MR. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

MR. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART],

the Senators from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS and Mr. HRUSKA] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

THE SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT [Mr. PURTELL] is necessarily absent.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

IMPROVED METHODS OF STATING BUDGET ESTIMATES AND ESTIMATES FOR DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—HOUSE BILL PLACED ON CALENDAR

MR. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, there is at the desk a bill, H. R. 8002, to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations, which has just been approved by the House of Representatives and referred to the Senate.

The normal procedure would be to have this bill referred to the Committee on Government Operations for consideration. In view of the fact that the committee has had extended hearings and recommended the enactment, and the Senate has approved a similar bill, S. 434, I move that the House bill be placed on the Senate Calendar and not be referred to the committee.

It is believed that Members of the Senate are already sufficiently familiar with the purposes and objectives of this bill, which proposes to implement the recommendations of the Hoover Commission in the fields of budgeting and accounting, and that further committee consideration is not necessary under the circumstances. The matter has been cleared with the chairman of the committee.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOAN TO INDIA

MR. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, last week the Department of State announced the agreement of our Government to loan the Republic of India \$225 million. One hundred and fifty million dollars of this amount is to be loaned by the Export-Import Bank, and \$75 million from the Development Loan Fund established by the Congress last year.

The announcement of this \$225 million loan should be welcomed enthusiastically by all Americans who have the best interests of this country and the Republic of India at heart. In what I have to say today, I do not mean to diminish in any way the importance of the \$225 million loan. The fact that I feel it is inadequate does not mean that it is unimportant. I wish to compliment those who have negotiated this agreement successfully, and I know that those who are responsible in India for the management of the second 5-year plan will breathe a little easier because of it.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, the fact remains that India is in trouble, and

that shots of adrenalin, even in the amount of \$225 million, will not cure the economic deficiency involved. When the Indian Finance Minister visited Europe and the United States late last year, he was then seeking \$600 million in an immediate international credit to save India's second 5-year plan. The practical alternative to such credit was and is abandonment of much of India's development plan, with all of the serious and tragic political consequences which such an eventuality might produce. We have only to look at the degree of need to see that our current \$225 million loan falls far short of the challenge and opportunity facing us.

India hopefully launched her present 5-year plan in April 1956 at an estimated cost of \$15 billion. Something between \$12 billion and \$13 billion of this amount was to be met with Indian rupee funds raised within India. The balance of about \$2.5 billion was to be in foreign currency, needed for imported machinery and supplies. In the remaining 3 years of the second 5-year plan, \$1.4 billion is the absolute minimum gap which must be filled from foreign sources by 1961. In view of the increasing difficulties in financing, probably \$2 billion comes closer to the actual need. Not all of this amount will have to come from American sources, but most of it will.

The situation is emphatically a special and serious one. It needs special and serious attention. India's strategic situation, her democratic institutions, her economic absorptive capacity, and her size and prestige in Asia and in world affairs, all add up to a unique challenge. The issue at stake is so crucial, and the assistance needed so large, that a Marshall plan effort for India is required, apart from the mutual-security program, the Development Loan Fund, and the Export-Import Bank assistance.

Indeed, the present instruments of assistance should not be distorted by exerting disproportionate pressure on them for the major Indian aid which they are unable to supply. I do not mean that these agencies should not play a role in Indian assistance. But the task is beyond them, singly or together.

It is not fully realized that there are two major challenges facing us in Indian economic assistance. The first is to provide the critical foreign exchange necessary for industrial progress until India can surmount her present balance-of-trade problem. The second, so far largely ignored, is to find a solution for the growing food crisis in India, to make certain that economic development is not undermined by uncontrollable inflation. Fortunately the United States has the tools to help on both fronts, if we will only put them to use.

Let us look first at the present foreign-exchange predicament, using the minimal, probably obsolescent, estimate of a \$1.4 billion gap in foreign credits over the next 3 years. Allow for the \$225 million loan just announced. Allow for the possible conversion to rupees of the 1952 wheat loan, as the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] has proposed. Allow for certain funds from non-American sources.

our economic stability at home but attempts to sell them abroad have disturbed our relations with other countries possessing agricultural surpluses.

This equation—insufficient food supplies in India plus unmanageable agricultural surpluses in the United States—points plainly to the use of our farm surpluses to rescue India's second 5-year plan.

The present Public Law 480 surplus program could be extended for this purpose. Thus far Congress has authorized \$4 billion in surpluses for the 4-year period ending June 30, 1958, and it appears that an extension of the program is contemplated for fiscal 1959. But this program leaves much to be desired.

Public Law 480 was designed to sell agricultural surpluses abroad for foreign currencies when it was found difficult to sell them for dollars. The proceeds are used for several purposes, only one of which is loans and grants for economic development. The program can be used for economic development in underdeveloped countries and has been so used to a limited extent in India and Indonesia. Unfortunately, however, economic development is not its chief purpose. Instead Public Law 480 is now characterized as a surplus disposal program with all of the unfortunate foreign policy implications connected with that term.

Moreover, the Public Law 480 program directs a large proportion of its agricultural surpluses to Europe and needlessly undermines traditional markets for the agricultural exports of countries such as Canada and Australia. About one-third of the surpluses were sold to Europe during the first 3 years. This not only strains our relations with these countries, but accumulated foreign currencies pose a difficult problem of management for the United States Treasury and create fears abroad of United States domination.

Congress should make a fresh start on the problem of agricultural surpluses by limiting the program to underdeveloped countries for their economic development, by transferring the surpluses in the form of grants without any foreign currency deposits to the account of the United States Treasury, and by making the entire amount of our surpluses available for this purpose.

If the new program had as its primary objective the economic development of underdeveloped countries Canada would be less likely to find it economically and politically objectionable. In fact, we should do our utmost to persuade Canada to join us in this program. Canada has just promised India \$7 million worth of wheat under the Colombo plan and is likely, therefore, to welcome an enlarged program.

Such a new program would make it possible to grant India needed agricultural surpluses to stabilize inflation and carry out the second 5-year plan. But there should be no agreements for fixed amounts of our agricultural surpluses. India should, instead, be able without limits fixed in advance to draw on our surpluses for food and other agricultural products needed from outside to carry out the plan. This may well turn out to be \$500 million in agricultural surpluses per year in contrast to \$125 million or so per year under existing agreements, even taking into account the latest \$65 million agreement presently under negotiation.

India's second 5-year plan is a minimum plan for economic progress. Yet there has been criticism that the plan is too ambitious. This may seem to be so from the standpoint of available financial or physical resources, but certainly not from the standpoint of need. The plan is expected to provide only about 8 million new jobs outside agriculture, which will barely absorb the additions to the labor force due to population growth during the period. India should, in fact, be undertaking a more ambitious plan if she is to

achieve a satisfactory rate of economic betterment for her people and keep pace with China in economic development. But this would only be possible if we made large quantities of our agricultural surpluses available to India under a revised program of surplus grants to the underdeveloped areas.

This new and augmented program of agricultural surpluses for economic development would enable our Government to help India solve the major crisis of the second 5-year plan. At the same time it would reduce India's foreign exchange need to the bare minimum by obviating the need of foreign exchange for food purchases abroad. But the need of foreign exchange for imports of capital goods and technical assistance would still be substantial.

Development loan fund

In this connection, our best instrument for assisting India is the new Development Loan Fund. The Export-Import Bank should also be used more effectively for this purpose than it has been to date. But the Bank requires purchases of capital goods and technical services in the United States, which increases the cost of projects by about 40 percent. There are limits, therefore, to its utility as a means for assisting India. The Fund must be our major instrument.

The administration requested and the Senate authorized a \$2 billion Development Loan Fund last summer. One-half billion dollars was to be a direct appropriation and \$1.5 billion was to be borrowed from the Treasury. The House first cut out the borrowing authority and then proceeded to appropriate only \$300 million to launch the Fund during its first year. As it stands today the fund has a 2-year authorization of \$500 and \$625 million, respectively, and an appropriation against the first year's authorization of \$300 million.

In the new session of Congress, an all-out effort should be made to appropriate for the Development Loan Fund capital on the scale originally planned in order to assist India in its foreign exchange difficulties. With \$625 million already authorized to be appropriated, the administration can and is likely to request Congress early in this session to appropriate this new sum, bringing the fund to \$925 million. In addition, however, why not request once again the balance of last year's authorization, adding still another \$200 million? This would build the fund up to \$1.125 billion.

Moreover, in the new mutual security bill for fiscal 1959, another attempt should be made to obtain the originally contemplated borrowing authority for the Fund. There is every reason to expect that the Senate would restore this authority to the Fund. We can only hope that the House, too, recognizing our deteriorating international position, would give the Fund this needed power. By this summer the Development Loan Fund could be in business in accordance with its original conception. Unfortunately, however, the budget message indicates that the administration has already decided against approaching Congress for anything more than the \$625 million of already authorized funds.

It is the purpose of the fund to finance economic development on a project-by-project basis instead of the previous country-by-country basis of foreign aid. This should not prove unfavorable to India with its well-developed plan with specific projects.

With respect to another of the fund's declared purposes, however, we must exercise great care: the encouragement of private enterprise in the underdeveloped areas. We can only hope that the administration will carry out this intent wisely. The furor created by Mr. Hollister's parting directive as head of the International Cooperation Administration gives some pause for thought on this point. It would be a foreign policy

mistake to permit this laudable purpose of the fund to become a means—or to be viewed as a means—for dictating or influencing domestic economic policies and alignments in the underindustrialized countries. In many of these countries the government is required to undertake industrial projects which in the United States we leave to private enterprise because no private interest, domestic or foreign, is able and willing to do the job. To deny such undertakings help under the development loan fund because of some blind dedication to the philosophy of private enterprise would be inadvisable foreign policy.

India would be at a disadvantage under any such narrow policy. In the Government's industrial policy resolution of April 30, 1956, India allocates responsibility for the development of many industries such as railways, steel, heavy machinery, heavy electrical equipment, and others to the state. It is considered a matter of economic necessity. Then, too, there are other domestic reasons, properly of concern to Indians in determining their own internal relationships, which may be involved. We must exercise great care to avoid any suggestion that by the allocation of our loans we are seeking to affect these relationships. The Russians avoid this pitfall by conforming without deviation to the settled economic policies of recipient countries. As the State Department's own study of the Soviet-bloc economic offensive noted and as this journal pointed out, the Russians gain great political capital and psychological impact at relatively low cost by channeling aid to those heavy industries—such as steel mills—which symbolize the desire of the underdeveloped countries to catch up with the West. Often these industries happen to be marked out for primary state development. We must, therefore, be prepared to use our loan fund with political sophistication, which means that we should loan funds to governments for state-controlled industrial development as well as to United States and foreign private enterprise.

At the same time, it should be emphasized, India's economic policy is not so inflexible that private enterprise when it is willing and able is precluded. For example, the Tata enterprises have been permitted to operate and expand their privately owned steel mill. Other Indian industrialists have also received approval to undertake heavy industries allocated to the state where they proved able and willing to do so. If the administration approaches this matter flexibly the fund can be an effective instrument for assisting India's industrialization.

Encouraging United States private enterprise to assist in the economic development of underdeveloped areas is laudable above all, in terms of economic necessity. While our Government is in a good position to assist underdeveloped countries in the fields of agriculture, health, and education—able as it is, with the participation of American universities, colleges, and other nonprofit organizations to marshal the best American knowledge and skills for these purposes—it is greatly handicapped in assisting these countries with their industrialization. To be sure, our Government is able to provide capital and other financial assistance through such means as the development loan fund and Export-Import Bank. But it has no way of assuring that the capital goods and the managerial and technical skills for which this finance is made available will be forthcoming from the United States.

The reasons are not difficult to understand. Industrial technology is principally the property of United States private enterprise. Americans most knowledgeable and skilled in industrial management and technology are employed by private enterprise. Thus, assistance for industrialization is not readily within the province of our Government. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, can send

its best technology, technicians, and managers anywhere in the world to further its foreign policy. The State Department study reveals that the 2,000 Soviet technicians now in the field are almost exclusively industrial experts. Our problem is how to induce American private enterprise to send its capital, knowledge, and skills to the underdeveloped countries to assist with their industrialization.

TAX CONCESSIONS

The intent of the development loan fund to encourage American private enterprise participation is laudable precisely because it recognizes the importance of channeling United States technology to the underindustrialized countries. In assuming all or part of the capital risk the fund can make it easier for Americans to supply the technology. It is doubtful, however, whether this will suffice by itself.

American business finds it hard to induce its managerial and technical personnel to go to these countries. It encounters economic costs, risks and obstacles absent at home. Moreover, the economic and political situation in many of these countries increases the risk of inconvertibility of foreign currencies, expropriation and damage due to riot, revolution and war. These and other factors make the employment of capital and technology in underindustrialized countries far less attractive to United States private enterprise than its employment at home or in other industrialized countries, above all at a time of high prosperity.

Thus far our Government has merely established the so-called investment guaranty program which removes only part of the risks, costs and obstacles. This program has proved insufficient by itself to stimulate a substantially increased participation by United States private enterprise in the development of the underindustrialized countries.

More positive steps will have to be taken to induce United States firms to employ capital and technology in the underdeveloped areas. Profit expectations will have to be increased in order to induce United States business to assume the risks and costs involved. To do this I propose an income tax concession.

This tax concession should be restricted to new United States private investment and technical assistance in underindustrialized countries. Further, so that its political validity as part of our foreign policy may constantly be reviewed, this concession should be administered by the State Department, or another agency designated by the President, through the issuance of tax exemption certificates for qualified foreign investment and technical assistance. This procedure would be similar to the administration of the existing investment guaranty and amortization of emergency facilities. The certifying agency should be empowered to grant partial or complete tax exemption as it determines is necessary in accordance with guiding standards and criteria fixed by Congress to induce greater participation by United States private enterprise in the industrialization of the underdeveloped countries.

A tax exemption of individual income from personal services rendered abroad in connection with certified United States private investment and technical assistance to underindustrialized countries should also be provided.

This proposal differs fundamentally from the so-called 14-percentage-point tax credit for foreign income which the administration tried to get enacted unsuccessfully in 1954 and 1955. This proposal had as its purpose a vague objective to stimulate foreign investment. It gave insufficient recognition to the more important factor of managerial and technical assistance. Most important of all, perhaps, there was no

limitation of the tax concession to investment and technical assistance, nor was there any suggestion of limiting it to new investment and technical assistance. The net result of the administration's proposal would have been to benefit United States private investment, past as well as prospective, in the already industrialized countries of Canada and Europe where the bulk of present United States investment abroad is situated. It would have been ineffectual for stimulating more United States private investment and technical assistance in Asia and Africa. It is unfortunate, therefore, that Vice President NIXON reendorsed this twice-rejected proposal in his address last October in San Francisco before the International Industrial Development Conference, which had as its theme the industrialization of the underdeveloped countries, and we can hope that the administration will display greater economic statesmanship when it places its final proposals before Congress this year.

The tax proposal suggested here would assist appreciably in India's industrialization. A great number of Indian businessmen have approached United States companies this past year with well-thought-out proposals for industrial undertakings for which they require capital goods and technical assistance from the United States. While the finance for the capital goods and technical assistance can come from either private enterprise or the Government, the technical assistance itself can come only from United States private firms. Yet the reception by United States business to these proposals has been unenthusiastic. If, however, the undertakings would be free of income tax, United States business would be compelled to take greater interest in the proposals. And as it happens, this gain to United States business would also be a great gain, attainable in no other way, for our foreign policy.

Finally, we should continue our point 4 program to India to provide technical assistance for the development of agriculture, health, and education.

In sum, an effective program under which we could assist India to fulfill its second 5-year plan should consist of the following components:

Grants of agricultural surpluses to enable sound domestic financing of economic development.

Loans to provide foreign exchange for the capital goods and technical assistance required from abroad for industrialization and other economic development.

Investment guarantees, tax exemption, and other concessions to induce United States private enterprise to send its technology and capital to underdeveloped countries to assist with industrialization, and

Technical assistance for the development of agriculture, health, and education.

A foreign aid program so constituted would furnish the food needed from outside to permit sound economic development until India, on its own, can resolve enormous long-range dilemmas of agricultural production and taxation. This program embodies, at the same time, the essential elements for a program suited to the needs of other underdeveloped countries.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have been deeply impressed with Mr. Kust's analysis of the critical role which American food can play in stabilizing the Indian economy against inflation during this crucial period of basic economic development. I agree with Mr. Kust completely that we must begin to think in terms of a vastly increased food availability program for India, one which would perhaps quadruple the present \$125 million agreement under Public Law 480. Here, too, I would like to see

imaginative, constructive proposals from the administration. Anticipating that these proposals will not be forthcoming, I am urging congressional initiative.

This whole issue demands and deserves the closest congressional scrutiny. I intend to give it my best attention, and I hope that other Senators will do the same. The time is late and the challenge is undeniable. But so is the opportunity. As a leading Indian journalist, Frank Moraes, reported on Mao's China:

By a queer quirk of fate Asia's two most densely populated countries, which are also neighbors, are the testing ground for two differing and contending political philosophies. If China proves that her system of government insures economic security to the vast masses of her people without detracting greatly from their sense of freedom, Asia will be lost to communism. If India, on the other hand, demonstrates that democratic government can insure not only economic security but individual liberty, then Asia will be won to democracy. What India and China are today, in fact, doing is wrestling for the political soul of Asia. That is why India's role in Asian affairs is crucial and vital.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION, 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the pending bill recommends appropriations in the amount of \$2,865,963,718, which is an increase of \$8,080,811 over the amount in the bill as passed by the House. The largest appropriation in the bill is \$2,235,131,868 for reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Also included in the bill is \$294,287,800 for the Veterans' Administration, most of which is for compensation and pensions. Other large amounts include \$33 million for grants to States for unemployment compensation, \$170,600,000 for grants to States for public assistance, and \$57 million for school construction.

Included in the \$8,080,811 increase recommended by the Senate committee over the amount provided by the House are the following items:

Brussels Fair-----	\$2,054,000
President's trade-fair program-----	750,000
Claims and judgments-----	1,423,236
Inquiries and investigations of Senate-----	795,000
National Science Foundation-----	1,150,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	1,000,000
Public buildings operating expenses-----	700,000

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text; provided, that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I correctly understand that if the request of the Sen-

ator from Arizona is agreed to, amendments then can be offered which might strike out the amendments proposed by the committee?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The purpose of the request is that the bill with the committee amendments be considered as the original text, and that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Do I correctly understand that any motion to suspend the rule would not be foreclosed, and that nothing embodied in the request would have the effect of suspending the rule?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. CLARK in the chair). Is there objection to the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Arizona that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, may we have an understanding that the amendments which are referred to as the Ellender amendment and the Thye amendment, relating to cotton and to dairy products, are not included in the committee amendments?

Mr. HAYDEN. They are not included.

Mr. HOLLAND. They have not been proposed by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments can be offered separately; they are not a part of the committee amendments.

The question is on agreeing to the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Arizona that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Chapter I—Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Research Service," on page 2, after line 3, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"RESEARCH

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and Expenses', for 'research', \$12,500."

Under the subhead "Soil Bank Programs—Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for Costs Incurred Under Soil Bank Programs," on page 3, line 19, after "(7 U. S. C. 1801-1837)" to strike out "\$489,500,000" and insert "\$567,500,000, of which \$78,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Acreage reserve program', fiscal year 1958."

Under the subhead "Acreage Reserve Program," on page 4, line 9, after "Public Law 85-118," to strike out the colon and "Provided, That no part of this amount shall be used to authorize compensation to any one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000" and insert a colon and "Provided, That the same \$3,000 limitation which was applicable to the original \$500,000,000 authorization shall also apply to the additional \$250,000,000 authorized herein."

Under the heading "Chapter II—Department of Commerce—Maritime Activities," on page 5, after line 16, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"The limitation under this heading the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for 'Administrative expenses', is

increased from '\$7,045,000' to '\$7,057,800'; and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for 'Reserve fleet expenses', is decreased from '\$6,850,000' to '\$6,837,200'."

On page 6, after line 12, to insert:

"NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

"EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Expenses,' \$112,000, to be derived by transfer from any other definite annual appropriation available to the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1958."

Under the heading "Chapter III—Independent Offices—Federal Power Commission—Salaries and Expenses," on page 7, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$133,000" and insert "\$136,000, of which \$3,000 shall be available for payment of compensation to the present incumbent of the position of Chairman of the Commission for the period June 23, 1957, to August 15, 1957, not heretofore paid."

Under the subhead "General Services Administration—Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service", on page 8, line 12, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,700,000."

Under the subhead "Operating Expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service", on page 8, line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$100", and in line 24, after the word "individuals", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$37,500." shall be expended for any activity authorized

On page 9, after line 2, to insert:

"No moneys appropriated under this act by section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. 481), or by section 303 of the act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968) except for the purpose of assuring that the executive agencies are not discriminated against in terms of quality, kind, or charges for service as compared to other customers of the utility."

Under the subhead "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Federal Housing Administration", on page 9, line 16, after the figures "\$38,000,000", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That no part of the funds herein made available shall be used to process or approve any applications for mortgage insurance unaccompanied by a building permit showing compliance with applicable local building laws or regulations."

Under the subhead "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—Salaries and Expenses", on page 9, at the beginning of line 24, to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$3,720,000", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "none of which shall be for personal services."

Under the subhead "Construction and Equipment", on page 10, line 3, after the word "equipment", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,780,000."

Under the subhead "National Science Foundation—Salaries and Expenses", on page 10, at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "\$8,750,000" and insert "\$9,900,000."

Under the heading "Department of Agriculture", on page 12, after line 11, to insert:

"INDEPENDENT OFFICES

"NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
"Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass transportation survey

"For necessary expenses to enable the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council to jointly complete a survey of the present and future mass transportation needs of the National Capital region as defined in the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), and to report their findings and recommendations to the President, including transportation expenses and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of substance, as authorized by section 5 of the act of August 2, 1946, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for the

members of the Commission and Council serving without compensation, \$60,000 to remain available until June 30, 1959: Provided, That the unobligated balance of \$400,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall remain available until said date and shall be merged with this appropriation."

Under the heading "Chapter V—Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Office of Education—Assistance for School Construction," on page 14, line 6, after the word "construction," to strike out "\$56,900,000" and insert "\$57,000,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies."

On page 15, after line 13, to insert a new heading "Senate."

On page 15, after line 14, to insert:

"For payment to Alberta R. Neely, widow of Matthew M. Neely, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia, \$22,500."

On page 15, after line 17, to insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators: For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants for Senators, to provide additional clerical assistants for each Senator from the States of Florida and Pennsylvania so that the allowance of each Senator from the State of Florida will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over 4 million, the population of said State having exceeded 4 million inhabitants, and so that the allowance of each Senator from the State of Pennsylvania will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over 11 million, the population of said State having exceeded 11 million inhabitants, \$8,000."

On page 15, after line 7, to insert:

"Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$91,235, to include, from March 1, 1958, an assistant superintendent, press photographers' gallery at \$2,820 basic per annum; 40 additional privates; police force at \$2,160 basic per annum each; and 23 additional mail carriers at \$2,100 basic per annum each."

On page 16, after line 14, to insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Joint Economic Committee: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$13,000."

On page 16, after line 18, to insert:

"Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1957, \$285,000."

On page 16, after line 21, to insert:

"Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$510,000."

At the top of page 18, to insert:

"CAPITOL POLICE

"GENERAL EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for expenses of uniforms and equipment for the Capitol Police Board, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, \$11,840."

Under the heading "Chapter VII—Public Works—Department of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation," on page 18, line 24, after the word "project", to strike out "not to exceed"; on page 19, line 1, after the word "Project", to strike out "not to exceed"; in the same line, after the figures "\$10,000,000", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That no part of any funds allocated to these two projects activities shall be used for construction contracts not in effect as of February 20, 1958", and in line 7, after the word "year", to insert a colon and "Provided, That the funds appropriated in this paragraph for the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley project shall be transferred to the appropriation entitled 'Construction and Rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation.'"

On page 19, after line 11, to strike out:

"GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS"

"For an additional amount for general investigations, \$62,500."

Under the heading "Chapter VIII—The Judiciary—Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services—Salaries of Judges," on page 20, line 22, to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$275,000."

Under the subhead "Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses," on page 21, line 3, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$59,000" and insert "\$70,500; and the limitation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for payment of fees to attorneys, is increased from '\$1,000' to '\$12,500.'"

Under the heading "Funds Appropriated to the President—President's Special International Program," on page 21, after line 18, to strike out:

"Not to exceed \$1 million of the funds previously appropriated under this head for the trade-fair exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, may be used for the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, and the limitation thereon as contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, is increased from '\$7,045,000' to '\$8,045,000': Provided, That said increase shall be made available to the United States Public Health Service to place and operate a health exhibit at said fair."

On page 22, after line 2, to insert:

"For an additional amount for the 'President's special international program', \$2,054,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount made available under this head in the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, the Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, is increased from '\$7,045,000' to '\$9,099,000'."

On page 22, after line 11, to strike out:

"Not to exceed \$750,000 of the funds previously appropriated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, may be used for the international trade fair program."

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

"For an additional amount for the President's special international program to be used for necessary expenses of the international trade fair program, \$750,000."

On page 22, after line 18, to insert a new title, as follows:

"CHAPTER IX"

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"

"(Out of District of Columbia funds)

"Operating expenses"

"Metropolitan Police"

"For an additional amount for 'Metropolitan Police', \$192,000, to be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia."

On page 23, line 1, to change the chapter number from "IX" to "X."

Under the heading "Claims for Damages, Audited Claims, and Judgments", on page 23, after line 22, to insert:

"For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document No. 80, 85th Congress, \$1,423,236, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:

Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by judgment, payment of interest whenever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of this act."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee bill as amended, and I ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 22, line 4, after the sum of "\$2,054,000," it is proposed to insert the following:

Of which \$45,000 will be used for the expenses of the Flathead County A Cappella Choir, of Kalispell, Mont., to attend and to represent the United States at the Brussels Fair.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have great sympathy for what the Senator from Montana seeks to do; but I am compelled as chairman of the committee, to make the point of order that the amendment is not authorized by law.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his point of order?

Mr. HAYDEN. I withhold it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I am offering an amendment to include \$45,000 in the supplemental appropriation bill now being considered by the Senate for the payment of the expenses of the Flathead County High School A Cappella Choir, of Kalispell, Mont., to the World's Fair in Brussels, Belgium, in August of this year. I do not know whether I will be successful in having this amendment agreed to, but I do want to make this last effort in behalf of as fine a group of boys and girls as this country can produce.

I have personally contacted the Department of State; the Brussels Fair Commission; Gen. H. I. Hodes, Chief of the United States Army Ground Forces in Europe; and Gen. F. F. Everest, Chief of the United States Air Forces in Europe. I have also contacted in person and by letter the Honorable JOHN ROONEY, chairman of the State Department Appropriations Subcommittee in the House of Representatives, and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] personally and by letter, and in an appearance before his committee. In all these contacts I have received much sympathy, some small offers of assistance, but no really tangible results in the achieving of my main objective—the sending of this outstanding Montana choir to Brussels.

I am now down to my last move, and I urge the Senate—even though it may create a precedent—to look with favor upon the amendment so that it can at least be taken to Conference and there be given further consideration.

I realize the arguments which have been made to me personally by members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, that to allow the amendment for this

particular group would set a precedent and open the floodgates to other groups to be given the same consideration for the same purpose. However, I point out to the Senate that, to the best of my knowledge, the offer to the Flathead County A Cappella Choir to participate in the Brussels Fair was voluntarily made by the Choir by the Department of State. To the best of my knowledge, this was the only high school group in the entire Nation given such an invitation and the only group of any nature invited from west of the Mississippi.

I do not think I am asking for too much consideration for the Flathead Choir when I consider that the President of the United States, out of his own funds, appropriated by Congress, has invited and paid the way of other musical groups in this country on overseas assignments, or when we consider that we have counterpart funds in many countries which could be used for this purpose.

I am not asking for any additional amounts in excess of those requested by the Administration, but I am asking that \$45,000 of the amount allowed under the performing arts program be allocated for the expenses of this group of youngsters to represent our country at the Brussels Fair. I know they have not had the publicity or the training of the Bolshoi Ballet, and I know they are not so professional as the Soviet violinists, pianists, and folk dancers. But I do know that these fresh-faced youngsters, descended from the different nationalities which have made this country what it is, would, in their own way, be the most effective counterpoise to the talent and showmanship which the Soviet Union will be sending to Brussels.

The contrast of fresh-faced American youth with professional theatrical ability and world-famous choruses, musicians, and folk groups will be, in my opinion, very important in our favor. These youngsters will be seen with our faces; they will be heard with our voices; they will be a living exhibition of what America means and stands for and what its youth looks like. It will not be a showing of a group from New York, Washington or Chicago; it will be a showing of young people from the Rocky Mountain heartland of America. It will be a demonstration of this country's faith in its young and its system of free education. It will be a demonstration by these youngsters of our way of life and of the schools which dot this country from one end to the other.

We have sent our youngsters to Europe before, during times of great crises; and a tragic number did not return. These young people, if sent to Brussels, will be a credit to Montana, to the United States, and to its arts. They will be the marvel of everyone of their own age who sees them on the streets of European cities, and they will be the best ambassadors we could send to any part of the world to represent us.

It is impossible for the members of this group to raise the funds—although they have endeavored to raise a portion of them—which must be provided if they are to accept the invitation of the

Department of State, and thereby to represent our country at Brussels. I think the \$45,000 I am requesting is little enough for the advertising, the good will, and the enthusiasm which they will generate abroad.

I say again, in conclusion, that if the Flathead County High School A Cappella Choir should be sent to represent this country at the Brussels Fair, it would, by its contrast and its freshness, be the most perfect competition and counterpoise to the Soviet Union and its groups represented there. Again, Mr. President, I urge the Senate to adopt my amendment.

Mr. President, if I may address the Senate on the point of order which has been raised, let me state that I believe the amendment is perfectly germane because it would be tied to an appropriation item allowed by the committee regarding the use of funds for the Brussels Fair. If my memory serves me correctly, \$375,000 has been allocated for that purpose.

I say most respectfully to the chairman of the committee and to the entire Senate that \$45,000 spent to send the Kalispell A Cappella Choir to Brussels, Belgium, to represent the United States there, could not be spent in a better way.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I regret very much that I must make the point of order. I am in entire sympathy with what the Senator from Montana has said with respect to sending Americana to Brussels.

In my own State, for example—and the situation in Arizona is illustrated by matters brought before the committee by other Senators—there is an excellent high-school band at Scottsdale; and the band wishes to go to Brussels. But when the matter was presented to the committee, the committee did not agree to that, because there are other proposals of the same kind.

A proposal for a lump-sum provision of funds to enable groups to attend the Brussels Fair does not authorize or designate the sending of a particular group.

Therefore, I believe the amendment of the Senator from Montana is subject to the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona make the point of order?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to have a ruling on the point of order which has been raised.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, one can concede the accuracy of everything the Senator from Montana has said. However, as the Senator from Arizona has well pointed out, musical organizations all over the United States would like to attend the Brussels Fair. I believe the Senate would be usurping an administrative prerogative if it were to provide that for sending to Brussels a specific choir or band.

So I believe the point of order is entirely valid, on the ground that if we were to give to the organization which is administering the fund an affirmative direction as to how a portion of the fund shall be expended, that would be a direc-

tion, not a limitation and, therefore, certainly would fall within the rule.

Therefore, Mr. President, I believe the point of order should be sustained.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in response to the point made by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, let me say that the choir has received from the State Department an invitation to attend the Brussels Fair. To the best of my knowledge, it is the only choir and the only high-school group in the country that has been so honored.

Let me also point out that the President, with funds made available to him by the Congress, by way of appropriation, has seen fit to send various musical and choral groups to Europe and elsewhere to represent the United States; and the groups so sent have had all their expenses paid.

I believe it is about time that—for a change—a group from a section of the country west of the Mississippi River should participate in representing the United States in Europe. I cannot think of a finer group than that composed of the young people from Kalispell, Mont., in the Pacific Northwest.

Therefore, Mr. President, I hope the point of order will be overruled, so the Senate will be allowed to have an opportunity to vote on my amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, my position as the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee is in support of the position taken by the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Let me point out to the distinguished Senator from Montana that I believe everything he has said about the choir is true. It is an outstanding choir, and it would be an asset to the United States if it were sent to the Brussels Fair.

Let me also point out that the committee wrote into the second supplemental appropriation bill a statement in which we said:

The committee urges that in the selection of choral groups and other performing artists, due regard be given by the official of the Brussels Fair to regional representation.

That was done in the hope that not all the groups selected would come from one section of the country.

If the point of order is sustained, I hope the proposal the Senator from Montana has made will be accepted and will be carried out by the Department—perhaps as the result of the debate which has occurred here—and that in taking such action, particular pains will be taken to care for groups which are in such circumstances.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in that connection did the committee have in mind the Kalispell Choir?

Mr. BRIDGES. Perhaps the committee did not single it out, but the committee included the language to which I have referred. That was done in order that attention should be given to that particular choir.

Let me point out that if the amendment of the Senator from Montana were to prevail, every Member of this body would be put on the spot. Every Senator

has in his own State outstanding choirs or glee clubs or college groups or high-school groups. For instance, in my own State there are some outstanding ones.

So I believe it would be unwise for us to include in the bill an amendment which would particularly specify this group.

On the other hand, I believe that the Senator from Montana has made a correct statement in regard to regional representation; in other words, that not all such groups should come from the east coast or any other particular section of the Nation.

I believe the group referred to by the Senator from Montana is much more deserving than many of the groups, including some of the jazz bands and some of the theater groups, which in the past have been sent abroad, which have been sent abroad to represent the United States, groups which are completely unlike the real Americans, and have not represented the real American philosophy which we like to have appreciated by the Europeans.

So, Mr. President, I hope the point of order will be sustained. But I believe this matter has been well developed in the committee and in the Senate, with the result that attention is bound to be directed to the invitation which has been given.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK in the chair). The Chair is reluctantly compelled to rule that the point of order raised by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is well taken, because the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] is an explicit direction for the expenditure of a particular amount of money carried in an appropriation bill, and, therefore, under the precedents provided the Chair by the Parliamentarian, is legislation on an appropriation bill, and is subject to a point of order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arizona will yield further to me—

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I desire to ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a copy of the statement I made before the Appropriations Committee, in behalf of this choir.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MANSFIELD BEFORE THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE IN BEHALF OF FLATHEAD COUNTY A CAPELLA CHOIR, FEBRUARY 27, 1958

I appreciate the opportunity to discuss for a few minutes the proposal to send the A Cappella Choir of the Flathead County High School, of Kalispell, Mont., to the international exhibition at Brussels, Belgium.

To begin with, I hope your committee will restore the cut made in our fair funds by the House of Representatives. No money is ever saved, it seems to me, if it loses this Nation the opportunity to keep ahead of the Soviet Union. We have all been advised of the efforts and the excessive expenditures planned by the Russians for this Brussels exhibition. I need recall to no one that our display will be presented in one of the most important cities of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance. Going to the fair will be thousands of persons from our allied NATO na-

tions. We have a duty to remind these visitors, our friends, of our achievements and skills. But more than that, we should not overlook the chance to show ourselves as we really are, a free and able people, with pride in our accomplishments, and pride, also, in our men and women, and especially in our youth, the hope and symbol of our future in this world.

That is why I particularly would like to see this Montana high-school group go to Europe. To send them there, Mr. Chairman, would be the finest demonstration I know of this country's faith in its young and its system of free education. We will be sending our goods and our inventions, I take it. I would suppose our pavilion will be full of them. But these goods, actually, are only the byproducts of the people who made them, of the homes in which they live, and the schools where we educate our children with American pride. I repeat we could do no better at Brussels than to display our young men and women and their talents. Our youth are part of our way of life; they have our faces and the voices of liberty. We have sent them to Europe before, and on more somber missions. A tragic number did not return. But these young people of my State will be on a different journey than their brothers before them. They will be a credit to Montana and the Nation and to its arts, the marvel of everyone of their own age who sees them on the streets of European cities. If mountains make enemies, fairs make friends. I would assert that the best emissaries we can send to our friends across the Atlantic are those most capable of making friends.

Of course, I wish I could add that this high school choir from Montana was able to pay its way. Unfortunately, that is not the case. As you may have suspected, the business conditions in my State are not as consistent now as they were when this choir received its first invitation to appear at the fair. As a matter of fact we have the shameful distinction of being first in the number, on a percentage basis, of those drawing unemployment compensation. There have been attempts to find private financing for these young people, and so send them abroad. These efforts have been without much success. This discouragement at one time led the choir and its friends to decline the invitation offered. Right now, however, I can tell you they are ready to go, but they need help.

I suggest, and ask, Mr. Chairman, that this Congress provide the necessary funds. The State Department has estimated \$45,000 as the minimum expense for the group. That figure, I know, is acceptable to the people of Flathead County. It is my hope it can be authorized. I would like to see it included in the sum granted by the Senate for United States participation at the Fair. To go a step further, I would suggest and hope that your committee's report will state that of the amount recommended by the committee for the Brussels Fair there will be included in it \$45,000 for expenses necessary to finance the appearance of this young choir from the Rocky Mountain West at the United States pavilion.

Perhaps these young people from my State are not box office in the Broadway sense. One can understand why we would want to employ our best among our professional entertainers and artists, especially if we are to compete in a performing arts program with the Bolshoi Ballet of Moscow or the Old Vic Company of London. I think we need to present competition also to a great degree in our folkways, our traditions, our nationalities. The proposed appearance of the Kalispell group is a case to that point. The performances of this young choir will not be altogether expert by professional standards, but it will have the strain of American and of the West in them. Indeed, if I had any

suggestion to offer I should say that there ought to be more regionality in the lineup of our performing artists at the fair. So far, it is my understanding that the Flathead County Choir is the only group coming to the fair from a State west of the Mississippi River and the only high school group in the entire country invited. This is no reflection on those who will be appearing from the East and the Midwest. But it does show, perhaps, that the western part of the United States will have no representation on our stage at Brussels unless this fine group goes.

I repeat, this a cappella choir will bring great credit to this country and to its youth everywhere it goes in Europe. I think the amount of \$45,000 asked is little enough for the advertisement, the goodwill, and the enthusiasm which it will generate abroad. I hope again you will specify that amount in your report, Mr. Chairman, and so help these typically young people of our Nation.

In conclusion, I want to say that, in my opinion, the Flathead County High School A Cappella Choir would, by its contrast and its freshness, be the most perfect competition to the Soviet Union and its groups.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I desire to have corrected a clerical or printing error in the bill.

Through a printing error, the Senate amendment relating to the National Science Foundation is not properly stated in the bill, as reported to the Senate. The amount shown on page 10 in line 8, \$9,900,000, is the amount proposed by the Senate amendment. Omitted from this print of the bill is the figure \$8,750,000, as set forth in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives. That figure was stricken out by the Senate committee's amendment.

Mr. President, I ask that that printing error be corrected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the correction will be made.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. As I understand, the amount provided for the Brussels Fair is the amount requested for that purpose by the administration.

Mr. HAYDEN. The amount provided for the Brussels Fair is exactly what the administration requested.

Mr. KEFAUVER. And it is not dependent upon the use of any of the money previously appropriated for the Gorki Park Fair, in Moscow, is it?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. The idea of the committee was that the funds for the Brussels Fair should stand on their own merits, and that funds heretofore appropriated for the Gorki Park Fair should remain for that purpose.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the committee for allowing the full amount, because I think it is most important for the entire United States.

I did not understand that the amendment of the Senator from Montana had to do with the Kalispell Choir. Let me say that in the general election campaign of last year, I tried to visit Kalispell. However, because of the weather conditions, I was unable to reach Kalispell.

The men and women on our plane—who never got to Kalispell—formed themselves into an organization called the Kalispell Choral Society. It is still in existence. Nobody has suggested inviting the Kalispell choral group of which I speak to any fair, but if the group the Senator from Montana is sponsoring is as good as the one the news men and women formed, naming it after the Kalispell group, I am sure it will make a fine impression at the Fair.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I might say that the Kalispell group referred to by the Senator from Tennessee, which was composed of newspaper men and women, would not be in the same class with the a capella choir of Flathead County High School. While the capabilities and abilities of the newspaper men and women are good, they are not to be compared with those of the outstanding group which has made such a great reputation throughout the country.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I am quite sure the group which the Senator from Montana is sponsoring can stand on its own bottom.

Mr. ELLENDER subsequently said: Mr. President, a while ago, when we were discussing the appropriation for the Gorki Fair and the Brussels Fair, I tried to obtain the floor, but I was unable to do so. I ask unanimous consent that what I shall have to say now with respect to the Brussels Fair, as well as the Gorki Fair, be placed in the RECORD just preceding the point at which the amendment was offered by the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I am very happy that the Committee on Appropriations decided to make a direct appropriation for the Brussels Fair in the sum of \$2,054,000. Some of us objected to transferring money, which had been previously appropriated by the Congress, from the Gorki Fair to the Brussels Fair.

It is my considered judgment that the little money we would spend on the Gorki Fair would do much more good, insofar as our peaceful competition with Russia is concerned than would the fifteen-odd millions of dollars that are to be spent at Brussels.

While the hearings were being held, I offered for the record a letter dated February 20, from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Henry Kearns, to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and Representative CANNON with regard to the Gorki Fair in Moscow. I asked for particulars about that letter in a letter I addressed to Mr. Kearns under date of February 25. When the hearings were held, Mr. Kearns had not as yet answered my letter of that date, but I have since received his response. It is now too late to have the letter placed in the printed committee hearings, so, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be placed in the RECORD at this point the sequence of letters to which I have just referred. The first is

a letter dated February 20, 1958, addressed to the Honorable CARL HAYDEN and the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON, and signed by Henry Kearns, International Affairs, Department of Commerce. The second exhibit is a copy of the letter I addressed to Mr. Kearns, under date of February 25, 1958, asking for information with respect to the Gorki Fair.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1958.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN AND MR. CANNON: At the request of the staff director of the Senate Appropriations Committee we recently forwarded a memorandum declaring that, in our opinion, it would be impractical at this time to participate in an exhibit in Gorki Park in Moscow during the year 1958. This latest memorandum is a result of recent negotiations that appeared to hold out the possibilities of Russian agreement to United States Government plans for an exhibit.

Our Office of International Trade Fairs has minutely examined the requirements in time, money, and personnel to complete the steps necessary for an adequate presentation. These steps include completion of building design, prefabrication of the building, shipping building to Moscow, erection, accumulating and displaying all material, training personnel, and other intermediate steps that may be necessary for a successful presentation.

In contemplating the latest possible date at which an adequate program could be developed, we have come to the conclusion that February 10 was that deadline. As a consequence, it is our considered judgment that the Office of International Trade Fairs in the Department of Commerce cannot, therefore, accept the responsibility for producing an exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, during 1958.

Since the Congress acted on the request for a supplemental appropriation on August 28, 1957, this Department has conscientiously exhausted every effort to make possible suitable United States representation as requested. It is with deep regret that we must take this irrevocable position of forestalling further consideration of the program.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY KEARNS,
International Affairs.

FEBRUARY 25, 1958.

Hon. HENRY KEARNS,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KEARNS: I am in receipt of a copy of your letter of February 20 to Senator HAYDEN and Representative CANNON with reference to the decision of your Office of International Affairs to withdraw its decision to participate in an exhibit in Gorki Park in Moscow during 1958.

I would appreciate your informing me as soon as possible the status of the exhibition contract between the Government of the Soviet Union and Mr. Neuberger of New York. I would also appreciate your providing me with your evaluation of what part the existence of that contract played in the decision of the Department to withdraw United States participation in the exhibit. In other words, I am anxious to learn whether or not the fact that a contract had been negotiated with Mr. Neuberger influenced either our Government or the Government of the Soviet Union in their discussion of, and planning for, the Gorki exhibit.

I hope you will provide me with a full and frank reply, and I assure you that if any portion of your reply is confidential, I shall regard it as such.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senator.

MR. ELLENDER. Mr. President, it was my information that the Gorki Fair was postponed in 1956 because of the Hungarian revolt. It seemed some of our representatives in both the State Department and the Commerce Department felt that the time was not opportune to hold negotiations with respect to the Gorki Fair. Whatever negotiations had transpired during 1956 stopped abruptly when the Hungarian revolution took place. It was after the revolution that the committees on appropriations of the Congress recommended an appropriation of over \$2 million for the Gorki Fair.

I have a letter of explanation from Mr. Kearns setting out in detail the reason why the fair negotiations had to be culminated. In essence, it was because the Russians had given permission to a Mr. Neuberger to arrange for and stage a private fair at Gorki Park. That situation is fully explained by Mr. Kearns in his letter to me, which I now ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1958.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture
and Forestry, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your letter of February 25, 1958, requesting to be informed regarding our efforts to stage a Government exhibit in Moscow in 1958. You specifically request also to be informed as to our dealings in this connection with Mr. Neuberger, of New York City.

I am most anxious that you be fully informed, particularly in view of the additional remarks you made during the course of last Thursday's hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee to the effect that this project may not have been conscientiously pursued by the executive branch. I am, therefore, taking the liberty of giving you a complete and chronological account of our actions in this connection which I should appreciate your arranging to have made a part of the record of the committee's hearings.

(1) In the spring of 1957, on April 19, the Soviet Government inquired as to United States plans for staging an exhibit in Moscow during the summer of 1958. The Soviet Government was informed of our affirmative interest in such an exhibit, and the President, on June 28, 1957, recommended that the Congress appropriate funds therefor. The Congress, on August 27, 1957, appropriated \$2.2 million for this purpose.

(2) Just before the appropriation was made, it was learned that the Soviet Government had signed a contract on July 12, 1957, with one Gottfried Neuberger, d. b. a. International Trade Shows, leasing, for his use as a private exhibitor, the same space in Gorki Park, Moscow, that had been contemplated for the Government exhibit.

(3) After informing the Congress through the chairman of the House and Senate Ap-

propriations Committees of this situation, and after the appropriation was finalized, discussions were undertaken almost immediately with Mr. Neuberger, looking toward the possibility of two separate exhibits, provided that a new and separate agreement could be reached with the U. S. S. R., relating to the Government exhibit.

(4) In this connection, it was explained to Mr. Neuberger that appropriated funds could not be used to subsidize a private venture for profit as contemplated by him, but that they were intended to be used to finance a noncommercial exhibit along the lines presented to the Congress, including defraying some of the costs for firms or individuals contributing products or services required or requested by the Government for such an exhibit. He was also advised that, both for policy and administrative reasons, it had been determined that we could not operate under his contract and that we must have direct dealings with the U. S. S. R. with respect to any Government exhibit and settle in advance as many terms and conditions as practicable concerning the staging of such an exhibit.

(5) These discussions with Mr. Neuberger took place over a period of several weeks, but without reaching agreement. It was then determined that a direct approach should be made to the U. S. S. R. Government to ascertain whether they would approve a possible assignment to the United States Government under a separate agreement of some of the space involved, provided that Mr. Neuberger was also agreeable.

(6) Early in October, I personally visited Moscow, together with Mr. Harrison McClung, then in charge of the trade fair program, and Mr. Nathan Ostroff of our General Counsel's Office, to go over all aspects of the situation with our Embassy. Our Ambassador in Moscow then took the matter up with the Soviet Foreign Ministry, but received no reply other than a statement that the matter was under consideration. Subsequently, after several follow-up efforts in Moscow which yielded no reply, the matter was placed on the agenda of the East-West contacts discussion which took place in Washington between the Soviet Ambassador and our State Department during November and early December. The main effort during these talks continued to be made to obtain a clear invitation for a United States Government exhibit and an agreement on necessary operating details pertaining thereto. During those discussions, on December 7, 1957, the Soviet Government finally advised our Embassy in Moscow that it had been concluded, in view of the existence of their contract with Mr. Neuberger, it would not be possible to entertain our proposal for an assignment of space for a United States Government exhibit in 1958.

(7) Shortly thereafter, on January 24, 1958, Mr. Neuberger called on me and indicated that he was prepared to relinquish to the United States Government approximately 100,000 square feet of the space involved, provided that the Government would be prepared to pay for it at his agreed rental with the U. S. S. R. and provided also that a satisfactory separate agreement on the staging of the United States Government exhibit was thereafter entered into with the U. S. S. R. And he stated his willingness to go to Moscow and negotiate such an arrangement with the U. S. S. R. Although by this time it was questionable whether we could any longer mount a satisfactory exhibit this year, I gave my approval to one more effort along these lines provided the U. S. S. R. agreed to it at least in principle by February 10. A copy of my letter to Mr. Neuberger to this effect is enclosed, which he was authorized to give to the U. S. S. R. as evidence of our continuing desire to mount a Government exhibit.

(8) Mr. Neuberger then proceeded to Moscow and presented his proposal to the

U. S. S. R., but to this date, long after our necessary deadline, he has received no reply. Accordingly, last Friday, we finally but reluctantly announced our giving up of plans for a United States Government exhibit in Moscow this year. (See enclosed copy press release, dated February 28, 1958.)

I trust that the foregoing satisfactorily explains the situation, and I should, of course, be glad to furnish any additional information you may require.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY KEARNS,
International Affairs.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield for a question on that subject?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield, gladly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I simply wished to bring out one point, which I feel sure the Senator from Louisiana desires to have covered. The United States Government had to stop, because the only way it could proceed would be to occupy land privately conceded to an individual citizen, and therefore really be controlled by what he wanted at the fair, rather than what the Government wanted.

Mr. ELLENDER. The letter from Mr. Kearns points that out.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Does the Senator agree with that interpretation?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, when the discussion was taking place with regard to the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], whom I do not observe present in the Chamber at the moment, the Senator from Montana stated that the Flathead County Choral Group from Kalispell, Mont., was the only musical group which had been invited by the Department of State to attend the fair at Brussels.

I noticed from a letter I received from Illinois that the choir of Knox College, a celebrated institution at Galesburg, Ill., and also the men's glee club of the University of Illinois, have been invited to go to the Brussels Fair. Those groups, of course, have a slight deficit facing them, but they are quite willing to pick up the deficit themselves.

However, those groups noted on the ticker the possibility that the choral group from Montana was going to be sent to Brussels, so they thought perhaps they should be afforded fair treatment. I think we did quite the wise thing, Mr. President, by permitting this to be a matter for administrative determination, rather than earmarking funds in the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am in thorough agreement with my friend, the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I desire to join the Senator in his expression of approval for what the committee has done.

I wish to give a word of information as to my home town, which has so many performers who are very disquieted by the cuts which have been made in the budget for the fair, who are very loathe to go, although they know they would

render a great service if they would go.

This is a very important point. Many such persons will be contributing their services, and they will be greatly reassured by what we have done.

I express the faith and the hope that we will stand by our guns, because I think this leverage amount—and this relates to the question I should like to ask the Senator—represents the difference between whether American participation will really be in first-class American style or whether it will look like some kind of a pennypinching operation.

Mr. ELLENDER. In answer to that statement, I should like to say the amount has been somewhat cut by the Commission itself. Originally more than \$15 million was requested by the Commission. We are providing \$2,054,000, which is much less than the amount first thought to be required. However, we have been assured that if the Congress will appropriate \$2,054,000 it will be ample to carry on the work and to provide a good show.

Mr. JAVITS. If I may add one further word, the lady who is gathering the talent for the performances at the fair is named Jean Dalrymple, and she does a similar job for the city center in New York. She is an extraordinarily able woman and has won many commendations. I will say for the benefit of the Senator from Illinois and other Senators who are interested that she has had an enormous amount of experience with performing groups all over the country and is known in our city for her strong feeling that all artistic creation is not centered in New York but that, on the contrary, the whole country can and should be drawn upon for talent.

I think it is an excellent augury for the statement in the report, with which I thoroughly agree.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to say again that I am particularly proud of the fact that the Senate has not withdrawn the appropriations previously made for the Gorki Fair. The House under the bill which is before us withdrew from that appropriation \$1 million to hold an exhibition to show some hospital work, something that was never thought of by the originator of that fair. It is proposed to handle such an exhibit with funds to be taken from the appropriations previously made for the Gorki Fair.

The House proposed to take from that fund \$750,000 in order to carry on some of the work at the Brussels Fair.

As the bill has been reported to the Senate—and I hope the House will agree to it—we are providing all the money the Commission desires; that is, the money they say is absolutely necessary to carry on the fair as intended. That amount, as I have previously stated, is \$2,054,000.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. The amount for the Gorki Fair will remain intact. It is my hope that the State Department will start now, while the money is available, in order to arrange for participation at fair at Gorki Park as early as possible.

I visited the fair at Brussels last year, and I had the privilege of also visiting the location where we intended to make a showing at the fair at Moscow. It is my sincere belief that the expenditure of \$2 million for the Gorki Fair will improve our relations with Russia a good deal, and will do more good in the long run than the \$15 million it was proposed to spend at Brussels.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I offered the amendment which proposed to increase the money for the Brussels Fair by \$2.5 million. I know from my own personal experience at international trade fairs that we had to have sufficient money to put on a proper exhibit or the United States would be discredited in the eyes of all who would visit the Brussels Fair.

After we undertook the hearings on the matter, I learned that \$2,054,000 would be sufficient to carry through our participation in the Brussels Fair. Therefore, I was perfectly happy to concur in supporting that amount.

The distinguished Senator from Louisiana has very clearly stated why there is a necessity for funds for the Gorki exhibit. I think that would provide a way for the United States to show its good intentions. It would to a great extent improve the relations, I believe, between the people of Russia and the people of the United States.

The additional funds for the Brussels Fair are an absolute necessity if the United States is to put on the kind of an exhibit which will be a credit to the United States. Unless we are there properly exhibiting, we should not be there at all.

I certainly want to express myself as supporting this appropriation.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. As the Senator has stated, this question must be determined in conference between the House and the Senate.

I should like to make a statement, which I hope will be of some value. I remember that in 1955 I saw one of our fairs in New Delhi, India. I remember the distinguished Senator from Louisiana was a visitor that year.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. COOPER. Perhaps the Senator remembers the fair. About \$500,000 was appropriated for our exhibition in New Delhi, India. A great part of the sum was spent for the erection of a building, which was quite imposing, but there was little in it.

The representatives of the United States who organized our exhibit at the fair and ran it, did a very fine job.

The trade mission which was sent by the Department of Commerce did an outstanding job. Yet, visiting our exhibit, observing it many times, and then looking at the exhibits of the Soviet Union, and even Communist China, I always came away from our exhibit with a heavy heart. There was no doubt in my mind

that people who had never been to the United States and knew very little about it, and who had never been to the other countries, if they had no other information, when they visited our exhibits and then the exhibits of Soviet Russia, and even Communist China could believe that the other countries were more industrially advanced than the United States. It was easy to gain the impression that the standard of living in Soviet Russia must be better, because it had great exhibits of consumer products. Finally, they might easily conclude that the other countries had a greater appreciation of art, in its various forms, and that we had very little.

I doubt that our country will appropriate and spend in specific places, the amounts which the Soviet Union is willing to spend for its purposes. However, we can make a better effort, and we must do so if we are to participate in these fairs.

I noticed also in New Delhi that private industry and private organizations in this country had made very few contributions to the fair.

I suggest to the chairman that it might be possible for the State Department, the Department of Commerce, and other agencies or individuals who are interested in promoting these fairs to make greater efforts to obtain exhibits from our great industries, from cultural organizations, and other appropriate organizations, to round out the exhibits in fairs, so as to give a true image of all phases of American life including its cultural and artistic aspects. The one fair which I have attended gave a very unbalanced picture of life in America.

If we are to participate in international fairs, let us do our part to see that they are typical of American life.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I agree with what the distinguished Senator from Kentucky has said. It is my information that the State Department has been endeavoring to interest private organizations in making contributions to the fairs. Quite a number of the exhibits which will be at the Brussels Fair will be financed by private enterprise in our own country. I was particularly interested in having such interest manifested in places where we needed it the most, namely, in Russia. In Moscow millions of people are totally ignorant of conditions in our country. I believe that that fair affords a good opportunity to show them exactly what we have.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I join wholeheartedly in what the distinguished Senator from Louisiana says.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I agree with what the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] has said. I offered an amendment in the Appropriations Committee to provide funds for the Brussels Fair. I believe in it wholeheartedly. In particular, I approve of his suggestion with respect to encouraging private firms and others to participate. Such cooperation can be constructive. There can be no question about this appropriation, because it involves new funds, as contrasted with the action of the House in transferring funds

from the money previously appropriated for the Gorki Fair. Under the Senate committee version of the bill, each operation will stand on its own merits.

Mr. ELLENDER. As my good friend from New Hampshire will recall, I raised the question during the hearings that under no conditions should the transfer be made. To begin with, if we had adhered to the action of the House, the \$1 million would never have covered the amount necessary to provide the exhibit which the House desired. An expansion in the building program would have been necessary, and the construction could never have been completed on time.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] for the statement he has made. It carries unusual weight, by reason of his background of experience. The impressions which he gained at the various fairs should be very instructive and enlightening. I myself have never attended one of these international fairs. However, I note the unanimity of opinions and conclusions on the part of Members of the Senate who have attended them. At many of them we make some effort to have an exhibit, but not enough effort.

The Senator from Kentucky, in his former capacity as Ambassador to India, was in an especially good position to appraise and judge the situation. I am very glad indeed to have the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] make the remarks which he has made; and I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

I believe that this is a subject which is not thoroughly understood. We are inadequately represented at fairs in many places in the world. We are not required to go into any of those places, but when we go, we ought to put our best foot forward.

I hope that this discussion will mark the beginning of a new viewpoint on this highly important subject.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I hope the Senate conferees will hold fast to the Senate position and not surrender, because it is important that the \$2,054,000 appropriation remain in the bill. It is also very important that we should not disturb the funds for the Gorki Park project, because America must be properly on display. People throughout the world are appraising us. At the time I witnessed the American exhibit at Bangkok in the fall of 1953, I found that the Russians had a very impressive exhibit, not only so far as buildings were concerned, but also as regards equipment, machinery, musical instruments, surgical instruments, and other exhibits. Our display would not have done credit to a county fair.

I knew that we were losing face with the orientals. I came back and reported to the President, and to members of the State Department. The result was appropriations with permitted us to enter into international trade affairs, which we have done from that time on. Our participation in various trade fairs throughout the world has been a great advantage to the United States.

For that reason, I feel very strongly about the need for a proper exhibit at Brussels. We cannot have a proper exhibit unless we provide the means for it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona has the floor.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, is it in order yet to offer amendments from the floor?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment, but the Senator from Arizona has the floor.

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the Senator from Wyoming have an amendment to offer?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do.

Mr. HAYDEN. Under the agreement entered into, the Senator may call up his amendment at any time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, identified as "3-6-58-C," which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 19, line 5, after "unit" to insert ", and the unobligated balance of the \$6,100,000 previously appropriated for the Flaming Gorge unit."

On page 19, line 6, to strike out "is" and insert "are."

On page 19, line 7, to strike out "this unit" and insert "these units."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I submitted this amendment last week on behalf of the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], my colleague the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRATT], and myself. I think an opportunity to join in the amendment was also extended to the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT].

Let me say that when the bill was under consideration in the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives there was a recommendation from the Bureau of the Budget that the Congress make available \$10 million, in addition to the current appropriation for fiscal 1958, for construction of the Glen Canyon Dam unit of the upper Colorado storage basin project. There was also an amendment proposing \$10 million for the continuation of construction of a dam on the Trinity River, in the Central Valley project of California.

The committee rejected this recommendation and wrote in an amendment providing for the transfer of already appropriated funds to these two projects. It was found that this amendment was in the form of legislation upon an appropriation bill and was deleted on a point of order. As a result, it was redrafted to provide for direct appropriations as originally requested by the Bureau of the Budget. It had the effect, however, even in its redrafted form, of separating the upper Colorado River project from a single unit or single project into one of several different units, with the result that several of the units, one in particular being the Flaming Gorge unit, was altogether neglected.

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On the floor of the House Representative DEMPSEY, from New Mexico, a former Governor of New Mexico, called attention to the fact that appropriations for fiscal year 1958—and we are now in the ninth month of that fiscal year—had been provided for the construction of the Navaho unit of the upper Colorado storage basin project. That project was placed in the deep-freeze by order of the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of the Interior, who were at that time guided by the belief that it would be necessary to economize in domestic expenditures even on authorized and appropriated for projects, in order to compensate for the additional expenditures which would presently be necessary for national defense.

The Representative from New Mexico pointed out that Congress had already appropriated \$1,800,000 for the Navaho project. So he asked the House to adopt his amendment, which appears on page 19, beginning on line 4, in the following language:

The \$1,800,000 previously appropriated for the Navaho unit of the upper Colorado storage basin is to be used to initiate construction on this unit in the current fiscal year.

That is merely a restatement on the part of Congress of the intent and purpose of the Congress to make certain that the beginning of the construction should not be postponed until July 1, which will be the beginning of fiscal year 1959.

No amendment was offered with respect to Flaming Gorge, so the amendment which I have mentioned was designed. It merely provides, on the pattern of the amendment of Representative DEMPSEY, that the unobligated balance of the \$6,100,000 previously appropriated for the Flaming Gorge unit shall be used to initiate construction on this unit in the current fiscal year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I may state that I have no objection to his amendment. I think it should be made clear that the original budget estimate to initiate construction of the Colorado River storage project was a lump sum of \$8 million, which included funds for the initiation of construction of the Flaming Gorge unit and the Glen Canyon unit. In reporting the public works appropriation bill for fiscal year 1957 the Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended \$13 million, which included funds to initiate construction on the Glen Canyon, Flaming Gorge, and Navaho units. The Senate and the conference committee adopted the committee's recommendation.

The budget estimate of \$25,142,000 for the current fiscal year, which was approved by the Congress, included funds to continue construction on all three of these units. In reporting the public works appropriation bill, the Committee on Appropriations stated in its report (S. Rept. 609, 85th Cong.):

The committee recommends the allowance of these funds with the understanding that construction will proceed simultaneously on the Flaming Gorge, Glen Canyon, and Navaho units of this project.

The budget for fiscal year 1959 proposes to terminate construction on the Navaho unit and to slow down the previously approved construction schedule on the Flaming Gorge unit. Mr. President, I do not agree with this action, and during the hearings on the public works appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959 I intend to go into this matter thoroughly.

Mr. President, the other body has seen fit to write into the law a direction to proceed with the Navaho unit. Inasmuch as the Committee on Appropriations has taken the position that all three units should proceed simultaneously, I shall be glad to accept the Senator's amendment, which merely places the Flaming Gorge unit in the same position in which the other body has placed the Navaho unit.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator. I understand that the Senator accepts the amendment.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the senior Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Do I correctly understand that the Senator from Arizona is willing to accept the amendment?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; I am.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], for himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, before the amendment was agreed to, I had requested that the Senator yield to me. I believe the Senator from Arizona did yield to me.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. I should like to invite attention to the fact that instead of there being \$6.1 million unobligated in the fund, the amount which will be available at the end of this fiscal year is \$900,000.

I join with my distinguished colleague from Wyoming, pursuant to a conversation I had with him, in stating that when the appropriation for fiscal year 1959 comes up for consideration we shall move then that the funds be made available immediately, rather than in the fiscal year 1959.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I confirm that statement, Mr. President.

Mr. BARRETT. I wish to say that I am extremely anxious to see construction started on the Flaming Gorge project as early as possible. However, in the normal course of events, the \$900,000 which is available in this fiscal year would be wholly inadequate to enable the prime contractor to proceed.

On the other hand, if we can make immediately available the \$2½ million which has already been requested for fiscal year 1959 and make immediately

available the \$8 million additional which I understand the President will request this week for Flaming Gorge, then, of course, the prime contract could be awarded some time in June of this year. It is with that understanding I have joined with my colleague in the hope that we can expedite the letting of this contract by 30 or 60 days.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the senior Senator from Wyoming for joining in advocacy of the amendment. I wish to point out, however, that the amendment as I offered it does not attempt to state that the \$6.1 million mentioned is the unobligated balance. The amendment reads, "and the unobligated balance of the \$6,100,000 previously appropriated for the Flaming Gorge unit."

The amount which is unobligated is not more than \$900,000; perhaps it is less. It is more than sufficient, however, to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to issue a call for bids. The sooner the call for bids is made, the sooner the idle men and idle machines in this area of the upper Colorado River will have an opportunity to go back to work.

As I have stated before to my colleague from Wyoming, when the additional estimate is submitted for inclusion in the 1959 budget I shall certainly join with him in offering an amendment to make that money available immediately.

Mr. BARRETT. If my colleague will yield to me for one more observation, I should like to say that I mentioned the fact that the construction was to be initiated in this fiscal year because the language in the amendment says that the unobligated funds are to be used to initiate construction on this unit in the current fiscal year, which means before the end of June of this year. I assume that the Bureau of Reclamation could go ahead notwithstanding the fact that only \$900,000 was available, when the prime contract might call for a bid of around \$10,000,000.

I hope the distinguished chairman of the committee will agree to make any funds which have been requested or will be requested for fiscal year 1959 available immediately, so that this work can get underway.

Mr. HAYDEN. Later the committee will have under consideration the public works appropriation bill providing appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation. At that time we can consider the Senator's proposal.

Mr. BARRETT. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. At that time we can give consideration to those things. I anticipate, from what I read in the newspapers, that some budget estimates relating to this matter will be sent to the Congress before very long.

Mr. BARRETT. I may say to my distinguished colleague that, because of the acute unemployment situation in the area where Flaming Gorge is located, the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] and I appealed to the President, and as a result the President indicated to us that a supplemental request of some \$8 million would be sent to Congress. Such a request would make a total of

\$10.5 million, which, added to the \$900,000 of unobligated funds, would make possible the use of \$11.4 million.

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to add that such a statement was made by the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], who at the moment is not present in the Chamber, when he appeared before the committee. The Senator from Utah pointed out that in the West there has been a long dry cycle, and judging from the way changes in climate are occurring, it appears as though we may be in for a wet cycle. It would be highly advantageous for those interested in storage of the water of the Colorado River to have both dams completed at the earliest possible date, in order to catch the water and fill up the reservoirs. Until these reservoirs are filled it will be impossible properly to regulate the water and produce power.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is quite correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When this item was under consideration in the Committee on Appropriations the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] appeared before the committee and expressed himself with respect to this project. The Senator pointed out that the same water will serve Glen Canyon and Flaming Gorge.

The Senator from Utah is momentarily detained from the Chamber, but I am sure if he were present he would certainly desire to make a statement on the project. In the absence of the Senator for the moment, I ask unanimous consent that the matter appearing on pages 378, 379, and 380 of the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations on the supplemental appropriation bill, which represents the comments of the Senator from Utah in this regard, be printed in the RECORD at this point, as an indication of the interest of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think that would be very appropriate.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the hearings was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NAVAHO DAM SITUATION

Senator WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a comment about this Navaho Dam situation.

The people of my State, through the water power board and the Governor, adopted a resolution in which they certainly are opposed to any transfer of funds from the Navaho to Flaming Gorge. Flaming Gorge is located in the State of Utah, but we feel there should really be a fair distribution of the construction facilities in the four States as much as possible but New Mexico certainly is entitled to have that project.

Additional information has come to me that there are uses for that dam even prior to the time that they get the irrigation canals distribution system, and so on, built.

I do not have the details on it today, but the people of my State feel rather strongly on this, and I know the New Mexico people probably are not very happy over that change.

I understand also that Colorado and Wyoming officials are also opposed to the transfer.

Mr. DOMINY. As I said earlier, we are prepared to build the Navaho Dam. It is in the authorized Colorado River project and the administration and Congress, taking into account the purpose for which it is built, the timing of its need and the effect of its requirement on the budget, should make the decision as to when it shall go forward. If we start it in fiscal year 1958 then we would need approximately \$7 million in fiscal 1959 to carry it on. It should not be started and then not financed adequately to completion.

At the moment, there is nothing in the President's budget for the Navaho Dam for fiscal year 1959, as I explained earlier.

FLAMING GORGE PROJECT

Senator WATKINS. I would like to comment also on Flaming Gorge. We were very much disappointed that funds were not recommended so that the prime contract could be let for the construction of that dam.

The Wyoming people are the people concerned as well.

We also felt it was a mistake to curtail the housing contract for the use of the people who would be working on Flaming Gorge.

It seems to me if there is any policy now for accelerating the projects already underway, the Bureau and the Department could very well recommend a sufficient time so that the contracts could be let and work gotten underway.

Mr. DOMINY. I am sure that is among the things that Secretary Seaton is considering at the moment.

Based on our 1959 budget, which was predicated, of course, on changing the schedule of Flaming Gorge; Instead of trying to have it completed approximately 2 years ahead of Glen Canyon, the 1959 proposal as embodied in that budget request, would change that schedule to have it completed simultaneously with Glen Canyon.

There are certain advantages to that. The transmission facilities will all have to be tied together, and it seems reasonable that if the 2 dams are completed simultaneously, some advantages would accrue, rather than if Flaming Gorge were built 2 years earlier and then separate facilities built to carry the power out to the customers.

Senator WATKINS. One of your big problems is to get these dams filled with water so you can operate the power facilities.

Mr. DOMINY. That is true, sir.

Senator WATKINS. The same water will flow in the Flaming Gorge and the Glen Canyon.

Mr. DOMINY. That is correct, sir. Flaming Gorge is on the Green River, a primary tributary to the Colorado River above Glen Canyon.

Senator WATKINS. Under the circumstances, it would seem wise to get Flaming Gorge built as soon as possible before you have to start taking water out to fill the Glen Canyon, because that is an enormous job. It would require about 26 million acre-feet of water.

Mr. DOMINY. That is maximum capacity. It will be a functioning reservoir long before that, and it will have power head at not much over 6 million acre-feet dead storage.

Senator WATKINS. If we ran into our drought period, it might take as many as 10 years to get those 2 dams filled to capacity so we could get the maximum generation of power.

Mr. BENNETT. That is entirely possible, sir.

Senator WATKINS. It is one of those hazards that ought to be taken into consideration rather than having to fill them both at the same time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wish to express to my colleague my deep appreciation for his cooperation on this matter.

The Bureau of the Budget has been singularly backward in urging the expenditure of such funds during fiscal year 1958; but I think, in view of the changed atmosphere which has now become apparent, in consideration of the fact that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] appealed personally to the White House about this matter, and also the fact that it is now clear the upper Colorado River storage project is a single unit, we can look forward to cooperation.

I may say, since I observe the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] in the Chamber, that in offering the amendment I sought to extend to the Senator from Colorado the opportunity to join with the other Senators.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, I should like to make one more observation, and then I shall be through.

As I understand the position taken by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the funds available for Flaming Gorge and for Glen Canyon are to be made available in such a continuous flow that both projects will be completed at the same time, which is a matter of policy on the part of the Department. Is that understanding correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is a policy of the committee. The Bureau of the Budget abandoned that policy by not requesting adequate funds for Flaming Gorge in the 1959 budget. It is clearly to the advantage of the whole basin to have the water stored in these reservoirs as quickly as possible. The Senator from Utah explained that very thoroughly.

Mr. BARRETT. That is what I understood the position of the distinguished Senator from Arizona to be. I appreciate his cooperation in this matter. I am sure that with his help the necessary moneys can be made available immediately when the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1959 is before the Senate.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. I commend the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] for his leadership in this fight, and for bringing this subject to our attention, which he has done with his usual vigor, vitality, and wisdom.

Thanks are also extended to the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] for accepting this amendment. It represents a real step forward, and one which is needed. It will be helpful to the Upper Colorado; and I am happy to associate myself with the remarks of both Senators from Wyoming and other Senators who have worked on this particular amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. I entered the Chamber only a moment ago. I have not caught the drift of all the discussion which has taken place with respect to Flaming Gorge.

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I am very happy the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] has been accepted.

With respect to the program for building that particular unit, originally it was planned to proceed with it immediately, full steam ahead. However, after the sputnik developments and the demands for defense money, another program was devised, which would provide for the completion of Flaming Gorge at the same time Glen Canyon would be finished. Then there would be a tie-in of the transmission lines from Glen Canyon to Flaming Gorge, which would put electricity on the lines from both projects at about the same time.

However, certain unemployment situations have developed. It was decided to speed up the Flaming Gorge project. It should be in the interest of the entire project to speed it up, even ahead of Glen Canyon, because these two reservoirs must be filled from the same stream, and it would be highly beneficial to the project to have Flaming Gorge reservoir built first, so that it can be filled before the filling of Glen Canyon begins, and the transmission lines built from Flaming Gorge to take care of the needs of Wyoming and Colorado in that area, and also northeastern Utah.

Northeastern Utah has a vast deposit of phosphates, which one of the large chemical companies wishes to develop. Some time ago representatives of that company urged members of the delegation from Utah and others to see if they could obtain a contract with the Government to buy the entire output of power from Flaming Gorge. They are ready to go to work immediately. If that project were built now and completed ahead of Glen Canyon, transmission lines could be started south from Flaming Gorge toward Glen Canyon and the communities just mentioned could use the power generated, and revenue would be coming into the project to help repay costs; and since interest is being charged on the money which goes into the power features of projects of this kind, the present proposal would bring to an earlier end the time during which interest would be paid without any revenue being received.

The President has notified congressional leaders that additional sums will be requested for projects of that type. I expect to see Flaming Gorge made the subject of a supplemental request in connection with the 1959 budget, which will make available for the project \$10,500,000, provided Congress goes along with the recommendations of the administration.

So the program which I am outlining could actually be placed in operation by putting Flaming Gorge into production 2 years ahead of Glen Canyon. This would help to meet the power needs of northeastern Utah and other areas in the very near future and would make much easier the filling of both Flaming Gorge and Glen Canyon Reservoirs.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Arizona, who has

been quite helpful in connection with all our reclamation projects, whether or not the money which is now added by the O'Mahoney amendment will enable the Government to go ahead with all practical speed with the anticipated 1959 appropriations, on both the Glen Canyon and Flaming Gorge projects?

Mr. HAYDEN. The amount actually appropriated for Flaming Gorge up to the present time is not sufficient to enable much work to be done. However, the point was that when it was appropriated in the first place, our committee said, "You are to proceed with the work." When it is laid aside entirely, we think we have the right to protest; and the way to do so is indicated by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] in his amendment.

As the Senator from Utah pointed out, we expect budget estimates for additional work of this kind; and I certainly hope one such estimate for Flaming Gorge will be in the budget, so as to allow the work to proceed.

It is to the advantage of everyone to have that project built as early as possible. It involves a much smaller dam than Glen Canyon. The overflow from Flaming Gorge would help to fill the Glen Canyon Reservoir.

On the whole, it would be a good thing to proceed with the project. That is what we intended in the first place, and now we would like to have the intention of Congress carried out.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. As I understand, the O'Mahoney amendment will make available moneys which have already been appropriated.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; and that is all.

Mr. WATKINS. It does not add any new money, but it releases an interdiction against the use of money which was inserted by the House.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WATKINS. So we would be making available money which has already been appropriated.

Mr. HAYDEN. And that is all.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think the Senator has made a slight error. There was no interdiction by the House.

Mr. WATKINS. As the bill stands, the amendment was necessary.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. But there was no interdiction.

Mr. HAYDEN. The House simply failed to include the item.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The House failed to include the item. In order to make the record clear, what happened was that, although the Bureau of Reclamation acknowledged, in the published testimony on the subject, that the objective of the Senator from Utah and myself for the simultaneous construction of Glen Canyon and Flaming Gorge was also the purpose of the Bureau of Reclamation, and notwithstanding the fact that the Senate Committee on Public Works, adopting that understanding, wrote into the report its declaration

that it was the understanding of the committee that these two units should proceed simultaneously; nevertheless, in October the Bureau of the Budget took the position that such simultaneous progress should not be allowed; and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, acting in harmony with the Bureau of the Budget, canceled the call for bids. That is the record.

This amendment, with respect to which there has been perfect unanimity, is a declaration of the sense of the Senate—and I hope it will be the sense of the Congress—that we want this program to proceed immediately, both units being constructed simultaneously, as was previously agreed to; and that we should not have to wait until the beginning of the new fiscal year, 4 months hence, before the call for bids is issued.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I had intended to defer any questions on the upper Colorado until we reached it on pages 18 and 19 of the bill. However, in view of the amendment offered by the very able Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and the discussion which has ensued, I hope the Senator will permit me to ask a few questions now. Am I correct in understanding that lines 23 and 24 on page 18 carry an additional appropriation for the Glen Canyon project?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is an additional appropriation to carry on the work because the contractors have exhausted the money available to them.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask if it is merely to complete the work which was originally planned, or is it also to meet costs of a change in the plans?

Mr. HAYDEN. There has been no material change in the plans. The contractor is very efficient. He has moved right along with the work, has earned his money, and will earn more money as the work proceeds. He is a very fine contractor, and is doing a very good job.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As the Senator from Wyoming knows, there are rumors to the effect that it has been discovered that the Glen Canyon Dam should not be constructed at the point where it was originally planned because of some defects in the rock at that point, and that it may be necessary to move the dam upstream. Is that point involved here?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is news to me. I have heard that perhaps because of the character of the rock it may be necessary to widen the base of the dam, but no one has suggested that another site for the dam be found.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it true that the ultimate cost of the dam, whether the site is moved or not, will be greatly in excess of the original estimates?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; I do not understand it to be greatly in excess. The amount of money involved in this foundation problem is small compared with the total cost.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, may I add at that point that—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to complete my questions. I permitted the Senator from Utah to complete his questions.

It is always ungracious to point to a past record. However, when the original upper Colorado project was before the Senate, the Senator from Illinois warned that the engineering plans for Glen Canyon might have to be changed because of the rock on either side of the dam not being of sufficient strength, and that the preliminary estimates of costs in my judgment would have to be increased. Does the Senator say now that the \$10 million involved is not to be for any of the increased costs, but is merely for the purpose of carrying out the original plan?

Mr. HAYDEN. All I have heard is that there has been some warning, from testing the strength of the rock at the site, that it may be found it will not be strong enough to bear the stress and strain unless the base is widened to some extent.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Illinois is not an engineer, but he warned on that point when the bill was before the Senate. May I ask another question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There are rumors also that it has been discovered that there will not be enough water to fill the reservoir behind Glen Canyon Dam, and that therefore it is not unlikely that there will be a dam which will be all dressed up but which will not have much water behind it.

Mr. HAYDEN. We have the record of the Colorado River for years past. In 1 year it discharged 29 million acre-feet of water, which would fill this reservoir completely in 1 year. That is the greatest discharge on record.

Mr. DOUGLAS. However, the average flow has been a little less than 18 million acre-feet a year; has it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. In recent years, as the Senator from Utah has repeatedly pointed out, there has been a dry cycle. According to the tree rings, the cycles come and go. The tree-ring experts say that the cycle we have been through is about the worst in 600 years, and that after each such cycle there have been years of greater rainfall. We are therefore entering another wet cycle, and we hope to get the dam completed in time for the greater flow.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Therefore, on the basis of tree rings, the Senator from Arizona hopes that there will be enough water behind Glen Canyon Dam?

Mr. HAYDEN. The tree rings do not lie. They have told the truth about the rainfall in past centuries.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would prefer—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to respond to my friend from Illinois. I am sure he cannot deny me that pleasure.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; I would not think of doing that, since the Senator from Wyoming is so importunate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am always importunate where the Senator from Illinois is concerned, and grateful, too.

I wish to point out that the waters which have flowed down the Colorado River for century after century have dug

the great Grand Canyon of the Colorado, which is one of the marvels of the world. When we begin to conserve that water behind the dams which are proposed to be constructed, we will be storing water which will make new opportunities for residents of Illinois, who will be looking for better lands on which to settle.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What usually happens is that the residents of Illinois have to pay the bills, and the Mountain States walk off with the bacon.

Will the Senator from Arizona yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There are also rumors to the effect that there shortly will be proposals to charge added irrigation costs on the upper Colorado project in order to conserve water so that there will be enough water behind the reservoir in Glen Canyon.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is news to me. There has been no testimony to that effect.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope the Senator from Arizona will keep his eyes open, as I am sure he will, because what may happen is that there will be requests for new irrigation systems so that the water may be more carefully conserved.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is the Senator from Illinois suggesting that I subscribe to the same press clipping bureau to which he subscribes?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not subscribe to a press clipping service, but I do consult engineers. There are rumors, not wholly unfounded, that the irrigation system on the upper Colorado River will be completely reconstructed and that such a proposal will be brought forward either now or later as an added cost. If that is done, then the costs of irrigating these areas, instead of being \$1,200 or \$1,500 an acre, will be very much more than that. The upper Colorado project was originally a giveaway, and it becomes more of a giveaway each year.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. I have listened with a great deal of interest to the Senator from Illinois talk about rumors. There were a great many rumors, and nothing but rumors, against the project when it was before the committee for authorization. The facts were all contrary to the rumors.

There is not another project in the United States which has had more thorough study by skilled experts than the Colorado River project. It was studied from one end to the other for more than 25 years. Water flow records, running back for a long period of time, on the water flow of the river were kept. One reason why the reservoir is to be as large as is proposed is that it will have to carry over water from the wet periods to the dry periods in some instances for more than 20 years. That is why it is to be a 26 million acre-feet project. The flow for one 10-year period ran below the overall average. We have a record of that fact. That is the period to which the Senator from Illinois probably referred. However, for the other periods the flow was far above that. The Colo-

rado is now in what we call a wet cycle. The deficit in Mead Lake is usually made up from the snowfall in the mountains in wintertime, and the recent snowfall in the mountains will finally completely fill the Mead Reservoir, and there will be enough left over to half fill Glen Canyon Dam. However, our program calls for the gradual filling of Glen Canyon over a period of years following its construction.

With respect to the cost per acre, that question was gone into very carefully. The one high cost element in the whole program is for the benefit of the Navaho Indians, who claimed a prior right to the whole river. The United States is helping them, and that one part of the project will cost more per acre than the other parts. The white water users there are willing to carry that extra burden.

In addition to the water, these projects also provide huge power developments, and the power itself is usually sold to the same people which get the water.

If the Senator from Arizona will yield to me once more, I should like to refer to the matter of the appropriations. As the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] has told me, the amendment, as modified, will permit the Bureau of Reclamation to go ahead with letting the contracts now, and will make possible the start of construction immediately on the Flaming Gorge project as soon as a bid is accepted.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I interrupt to say that the amendment has not been modified; the amendment is at present in exactly the form in which it was offered.

What I said to my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] was that when the new estimate is received, I shall move—and I shall welcome the cooperation of all Senators from the Upper Colorado Basin in this step—to make appropriations under the new estimate immediately available.

Mr. WATKINS. With that kind of estimate soon to be received and with the pending amendment, I do not think it will be necessary to go much further, because I believe the Bureau of Reclamation will be permitted to go forward and to advertise for bids immediately, and that contracts can be let well in advance of July 1, 1958, if we know that a subsequent budget estimate will be made to take care of the program.

Mr. HAYDEN. The contractors cannot be paid before appropriations are made.

Mr. WATKINS. There is never enough money appropriated in any single year to take care of the whole cost; it is necessary to have it appropriated year by year. That is all we are doing in this instance.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. This is a project which has been studied and found to be sound. Its cost will all be repaid, with interest for the most part. Ninety-nine percent of the cost will be repaid completely. Only about 1 percent of the cost in the whole area is chargeable to flood

control. There are other areas in the United States where the whole cost is charged off as being in the public interest, and the recipients of the benefits do not pay any more than their infinitesimal part of the overall taxes collected.

In this instance, the project has been well studied, and has been found to be sound and is well on its way.

I am happy to know that there will be cooperation between Congress and the executive department in getting the Flaming Gorge Dam underway as soon as the bid has been accepted. The project happens to be in my State. That is one reason why I am happy about the situation.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. For many years the Senators from Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota have backed irrigation projects and dams in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and Wyoming.

Now I should like to inquire when we in North Dakota will get the irrigation project which is to be built in connection with Garrison Dam. At the time Garrison Dam was constructed, it was said that it was to be for flood control, power, and irrigation. A million and a half acres were to be irrigated.

May I ask the distinguished Senator from Arizona when the irrigation feature will be developed?

Mr. HAYDEN. My understanding with reference to that project is that the soil surveys and other studies have not been completed. As the Senator knows, in certain areas of his State the soil is residual from deposits of glaciers. In some areas the water cannot penetrate freely, and therefore the land cannot be irrigated successfully. On the other hand, there are other sections of excellent land.

The idea was to be very careful about expenditures, so as not to bring water to lands which would not be suitable for irrigation, but, on the other hand, to bring water to lands which are productive. The investigations are underway and will be completed in the near future.

Mr. LANGER. More than 3 years have passed since we had a hearing in connection with that land. It was said then that it was not quite adapted to irrigation. At that time, my colleague, the distinguished junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and I showed that land in several counties of North Dakota was adapted to irrigation. Do I correctly understand from the Senator from Arizona that the program is still being studied?

Mr. HAYDEN. The report has not yet been submitted to Congress. We are expecting it. It should be submitted very soon. We must have adequate studies on these projects before we start construction, because mistakes have been made in other places which should not be repeated.

Mr. LANGER. Can the Senator give some idea when the report will be made?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not know. The last news was that work is progressing, and that it was expected a report would

be made in the near future. How soon it will be made, I do not know.

Mr. LANGER. Will it be made in time for action to be taken at this session of Congress?

Mr. HAYDEN. I could not say, but I shall be very glad to make inquiry and to let the Senator from North Dakota know what information we receive.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I understand correctly that the Senator from Arizona gives assurance to the Senate that none of the additional \$10 million will be used either for a change of plans in the Glen Canyon Dam or for a modification and improvement of irrigation systems in the upper Colorado Basin?

Mr. HAYDEN. The necessity for increased funds in this case is that there are exceptionally good contractors on the dam and bridge, and they have been proceeding at a fast rate. The bridge contractors, by the way, were prudent enough to buy all their steel before the price of steel rose. They have had good luck in getting workers, and have given them employment.

The work has progressed at such a fine rate that the contractors have now come to the point where the available money has been exhausted, so we are taking care of that situation in the manner proposed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator from Arizona be willing to give a pledge that if changes in the Glen Canyon Dam are introduced, or if modifications of the irrigation system in the upper Colorado Basin are projected, he will give due notice in connection with any further appropriation bills which are considered?

Mr. HAYDEN. I will do that, and I will also inform the Senator from Illinois personally.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another observation?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. The Senator from Illinois has just spoken concerning whether the cost of the project is exceeding the estimates because of the work on the dam. The estimate for the prime contract for the building of the dam itself was \$135 million. Merritt, Chapman & Scott were the low bidders, their bid being \$105 million, and they received the contract. Their bid was about 20 percent under the estimate, which is a very substantial amount, indeed.

A change was referred to. The Senator from Arizona gave a partial explanation of the change.

In making a check, after some experimental tunnels had been made in the rock, it was found that in the interest of safety it would be better to have a wider base for the dam itself, and a change-order was made to include that. The cost will not exceed probably \$4 million or \$5 million. But since the bid which was received was under the estimate, there will be no difficulty, because

the cost will not exceed what the sponsors of the project claimed it would be and what the Bureau of Reclamation testified it would be. As a matter of fact, since the project has now gotten well underway, and the cost probably is going down, the estimate will probably prove to have been well over and above the entire construction price which finally will have to be paid for the project. I hope that will be the case.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, testimony offered to the committee concerning the Glen Canyon project made it very clear that the contractor had gone ahead with the work and was proceeding a bit ahead of schedule. The committee was satisfied that the request for the Glen Canyon project was proper.

I join with the Senator from Arizona in his statement that there has been a dry spell and in his hopes that the dry cycle will be followed by a wet cycle as shown by the rings on the trees.

I am certain the Senator recognizes the obligation to make certain that the existing Colorado compact shall not be interfered with, that the obligations under the treaty with Mexico shall be observed, and that the rights, whatever they may be, shall be subject to determination by the Supreme Court when the issue is decided by the court. I thought this statement should be made so that there would be no interference with the obligations and requirements of existing contracts.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very happy, indeed, that the Senator from California has made this statement of his understanding concerning the upper Colorado River storage project. I think it will be most helpful. In fact, all the discussion this afternoon has been most helpful.

Inasmuch as the Senator has diverted from his intention to proceed with his amendment, I call the attention of the Senator from California and the Senator from Arizona to the fact that the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] today asked me, because of his obligation to be present at a meeting of the Committee on Public Works, to have the provision with respect to the Navaho unit, which was adopted by the House, modified by the Senate so as to accord with the amendment which the Senate has just agreed to.

Mr. President, I therefore ask unanimous consent that on page 19, line 4, after the word "the," and before the figure "\$1,800,000," there be inserted the words, "unobligated balance of the."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, line 4, after the word "The," it is proposed to insert the following: "unobligated balance of the."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, that conforms to what has been done in other places in the bill. It should have been done in this place. I have no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator from California.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have printed in the RECORD at this point certain correspondence which I have had with the governors of the upper Colorado Basin States, members of the congressional delegations of these States, the Bureau of the Budget, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and others concerned in the struggle to reverse the decision of the Bureau of the Budget to postpone construction on Flaming Gorge Dam.

There being no objection, the correspondence was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEETING WITH BUDGET BUREAU ARRANGED

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,**

Washington, D. C., October 2, 1957.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: This will confirm our telephone conversation this morning pertaining to a meeting with yourself and representatives of the various interested States concerning the upper Colorado project. I would be happy to meet with you and the State representatives at 10 a. m. on October 28 in my office, room 246 Executive Office Building.

Mr. Brundage has indicated that he also will attend if he is in town on that date.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. MERRIAM,
Assistant Director.

TELEGRAM INVITES GOVERNORS TO MEETING

OCTOBER 2, 1957.

The Honorable MILWARD L. SIMPSON,
Governor of Wyoming,

Cheyenne, Wyo.:

The Honorable GEORGE DEWEY CLYDE,
Governor of Utah,

Salt Lake City, Utah:

The Honorable STEPHEN L. R. McNICHOLS,
Governor of Colorado,

Denver, Colo.:

The Honorable EDWIN L. MECHAM,
Governor of New Mexico,

Santa Fe, N. Mex.:

After conference with Department of the Interior and Bureau of Budget officials, I feel it will be most helpful if Governors of upper Colorado Basin States can arrange to attend meeting 10 a. m., October 28 in office of Assistant Director of Budget Merriam to discuss the importance of adequate appropriations for upper Colorado storage project for fiscal year 1959. Mr. Merriam has advised he will be glad to see Governors on this date. I am authoritatively advised Reclamation Bureau has been given a target of \$143 million for all construction projects for fiscal 1959. If this limitation stands, estimates for Flaming Gorge, Glen Canyon and Navajo projects will necessarily have to be reduced below the construction plans presented to Congress this session amounting to approximately \$66 million. This cut will, because of inflation, necessarily increase the total cost of upper Colorado River construction and will unduly delay completion of project. I have recent report of Comptroller General Joseph Campbell on military assistance program of Department of Defense in nine foreign nations, from France to Formosa, showing excessive expenditures for military material beyond the capacity of allies to use. This report would indicate that savings can immediately be effected in sufficient amount to allow Reclamation Bureau to proceed with

upper Colorado River as planned. Letter follows.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

SENATORS NOTIFIED OF CONFERENCE

OCTOBER 2, 1957.

The Honorable FRANK A. BARRETT,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRANK: For your information, there is enclosed a copy of a telegram I am sending each of the Governors of the upper Colorado Basin States with respect to a conference for which I have made arrangements with the Bureau of the Budget on October 28. I think it is essential that this conference be held before the budget estimates are fixed for the President.

I have had a brief conversation with Secretary Aandahl, who has been planning to have a conference with the Governors, and I shall talk with him again with this objective in view. It is important that the congressional delegations of all the States involved be kept fully advised with respect to what the Bureau of the Budget plans, because, of course, appropriations will be made by the Congress.

I am preparing a summary of the report of Comptroller Campbell, of the General Accounting Office with respect to military assistance abroad, and if it is ready in time it will be included with this letter. Otherwise it will be forwarded under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

(Identical letter sent Senators of other upper States.)

WYOMING GOVERNOR ACCEPTS

CHEYENNE, WYO., October 3, 1957.

The Honorable JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Reurtei today. I am agreeable to attending a meeting of the upper Colorado River Basin States on October 28 in office of Assistant Director of the Budget to discuss adequate appropriation for upper Colorado River project for fiscal year 1959, provided the other Governors can arrange to attend. I take it from your wire you will accompany us. Hope Senators from other States can do likewise. Thanks for the telegram.

Regards,

MILWARD L. SIMPSON,
Governor.

TELEGRAM TO GOVERNOR SIMPSON

OCTOBER 7, 1957.

The Honorable MILWARD L. SIMPSON,
Governor of Wyoming,

Cheyenne, Wyo.:

Interest running high in proposed upper Colorado conference. Assistant Budget Director Merriam has confirmed October 28, saying that Director Brundage hopes to be in town and attend. Governor McNichols, of Colorado, confirms his presence. Have advised Senators from upper basin States and am sending out further information tomorrow.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR RESPONDS

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fe, October 8, 1957.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: It will be almost impossible for me to be in Washington October 28. As a matter of fact, it is exceedingly difficult for me to leave New Mexico at any time. However, I would be pleased to present New Mexico's position by correspondence or representative.

I am concerned that we have had no opportunity to discuss this matter or to discuss the availability of dates and meeting sites. There are some of my constituents who would like to be present and in no position to go to Washington at present. Senator ANDERSON would like very much to attend. It seems to me it would be far better to have this meeting in the West at a date suitable to all concerned.

The Bureau of Reclamation has asked a meeting of the seven Colorado River Basin Governors in the month of October, to be held in the West. There may be more conflicts.

Could we have a further breakdown of the information contained in your wire?

Sincerely,

EDWIN L. MECHAM,
Governor.

LETTERS TO GOVERNORS POINT OUT SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECT

OCTOBER 8, 1957.

The Honorable MILWARD L. SIMPSON,
Governor of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyo.

DEAR MILWARD: Supplementing my recent telegram to the Governors of the four Upper Colorado River Basin States, I have now received a letter from Assistant Budget Director Robert E. Merriam confirming the conference on the upper Colorado storage project to be held in his office, room 246, Executive Office Building, on October 28 at 10 a. m. He advises me that Director Brundage also plans to be present unless other engagements keep him out of town.

The Bureau of Reclamation will be heard at the Budget Bureau on Monday, October 21. This hearing usually takes 2 or 3 days. After the Bureau has set forth its requests and justifications, the Budget Bureau will of course review them and make the final recommendation that will go into the program of the President. The hearing on October 28, therefore, affords an opportunity for the presentation by the Governors of their points of view.

The spokesmen of the Bureau of Reclamation are not at liberty to reveal the recommendations they propose to make to the Bureau, and of course the Bureau makes no comment with respect to specific figures before the entire budget is cleared by the President. However, when Commissioner of Reclamation Dexheimer and his aides appeared before the Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations of the House in April of this year, the plans of the Bureau were set forth in great detail in response to the inquiries of the committee members. Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the hearings. On page 662 you will find, in a table on the construction schedule of the three reservoirs, that the expenditures for fiscal year 1959 were estimated to be as follows:

Flaming Gorge	-----	\$12,135,000
Glen Canyon	-----	42,509,000
Navajo Unit	-----	11,070,000

Mr. Dexheimer estimated at that time (p. 663, House hearing) that Glen Canyon and Flaming Gorge would probably cost a total of something over \$500 million and that it was hoped that these 2 units would be built within the next 6 or 8 years. The full story of the plans for the Colorado Basin begins on page 592 and concludes on page 742.

It is, of course, impossible to predict at this time what the overall budget plan will be. Substantial cutbacks have been ordered by the Secretary of Defense in the expenditures for which Congress has made appropriations for the present fiscal year. The launching of the Soviet satellite, however, may result in a complete reversal of this program. It probably will bring about increased expenditures in the field of inter-

March 10

continental ballistic missiles. I am of the opinion, however, that this latest development should not deter us from carrying through programs designed to aid in the development and utilization of natural resources. Water storage programs deserve a high place upon this list because they increase the productive capacity of the Nation.

Another result will, I am sure, be a close examination by the Bureau of the Budget and by Congress of the recommendation made by Comptroller General Joseph Campbell in his report released on August 29, 1957, of the examination made under his direction of the military assistance program of the Department of Defense. Unfortunately, this report was received only the day before the adjournment of Congress and was, therefore, not ordered to be printed as a public document. A limited number, however, were printed by the House committee and I have secured a copy to send you herewith.

For the purposes of this letter, it is sufficient to say that the Comptroller General finds that we have been making excessive expenditures in the nine foreign countries which were examined and recommends a complete reevaluation of the program. It is pointed out, for example, by Mr. Campbell that as of December 31, 1956, almost \$3 billion had been awarded to carry out contracts for the manufacture and delivery of military items in foreign countries. "Contract prices," the report says, "on many ordnance procurements contain substantial interest costs which resulted from (foreign) contractors charging the United States for the cost of borrowing working capital at the high interest rates prevailing in European countries."

The appropriation for mutual security approved September 3, 1957, carries a total of approximately \$3.4 billion and, according to the figures submitted in the House on August 30 by Congressman PASSMAN who was in charge of the bill, this amount, added to the appropriations made in other mutual security programs, makes an overall aggregate of \$8.9 billion. From this total it would seem certain that a saving can be made in the light of the utterly changed circumstances and the Comptroller's report which will be more than sufficient to enable the Bureau of Reclamation to proceed advantageously with the upper Colorado River program.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

(Identical letters sent to governors of other upper basin States.)

UPPER STATES SENATORS RESPOND

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

Albuquerque, N. Mex., October 9, 1957.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thank you very much for your letter of October 2 enclosing a copy of a telegram you sent the governors of the upper Colorado Basin States with respect to the conference with the Bureau of the Budget on October 28.

I recognize the importance of joint effort if enough funds for Glen Canyon, Navaho, and Flaming Gorge are to be received.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON.

UNITED STATES SENATE,

Washington, D. C., October 10, 1957.

The Honorable JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate,

Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOE: Thank you very much for your letter of October 2, together with a copy of the wire forwarded to the governors of the upper States.

Like you, I am very much concerned about the effect of any further cuts in the budget

may have upon the prompt prosecution and development of the plans for upper Colorado.

I hope to discuss this with our own Governor today or tomorrow and undoubtedly he will support our position upon it very strongly.

If I can be of any assistance to you, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON ALLOTT,
United States Senator.

LETTER TO GOVERNOR MECHEM

OCTOBER 11, 1957.

The Honorable EDWIN L. MECHEM,
Governor of New Mexico,

Santa Fe, N. Mex.

DEAR GOVERNOR MECHEM: Thank you for your letter of October 8 with respect to the difficulty you are encountering in not visiting Washington for the meeting of the governors of the States of the upper Colorado River Basin set by Assistant Director Merriam of the Bureau of the Budget in his office on October 28. I note, however, that you would be pleased to present New Mexico's position by correspondence or representation.

I hope you can send a representative if you are yourself unable to come. The Bureau of Reclamation released on October 9 a letter of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Fred G. Aandahl to Governor Knight, of California, advising him of a proposed meeting of Colorado River Basin governors or agencies at the Department of the Interior Building in this city on October 24. This announcement includes not only the four upper basin States but the States of Arizona, Nevada, and California as well. I am enclosing a copy of the release for your information, although you may have already received it from the Secretary.

Last night Governor McNichols, of Colorado, called me by telephone to say that he was planning to invite the governors to meet at his office in Denver on October 21 so that they may have an opportunity to discuss this matter before the meeting. I hope that it will be possible for you or your representative to attend that session.

The importance of this conference lies in the fact that there is real danger of an attempt to reduce the appropriations for the next fiscal year below the targets already set for this year by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

RESPONSE TO SENATOR ALLOTT

OCTOBER 14, 1957.

The Honorable GORDON ALLOTT,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR GORDON: Thanks for yours of October 10. It's difficult, I think, to overestimate the importance of the proposed conference of governors of the upper basin with the Bureau of the Budget on October 28. If our funds are cut for fiscal 1959, the prospect will be, I am afraid, rather dim.

Your letter is most encouraging and if you have an opportunity I hope you will impress the governors of Utah and New Mexico with your views. I know that Governor Mechem may find it difficult to leave New Mexico at that time, but I hope he will at least send a representative.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

UTAH GOVERNOR CONSIDERS ATTENDING
CONFERENCE

STATE OF UTAH,

Salt Lake City, October 14, 1957.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

United States Senate,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: Reference to your wire of October 2 and your letter of October 8, I, too, feel that the matter of

appropriation for the upper Colorado River storage project and participating projects is of major importance. I am advised that no figures have yet been set for upper Colorado River project for fiscal 1959 but that appropriation of funds adequate to provide for a wise and economical development of the basin projects will be recommended to the Congress.

As you probably know, the Secretary of Interior has called a meeting of the Governors of the seven Colorado River Basin States to be held in Washington October 24, 1957. This meeting will be preceded by a meeting of the Governors of the four upper basin States at Denver, Colo., on October 22, 1957.

This matter of appropriations will no doubt be discussed at the meeting of the upper basin State governors on October 22. If it appears advisable and in the best interest of the project for the Governors to appear before the Budget Bureau on October 28, 1957, I shall certainly join them.

I would suggest that if such appearance is made, that the Governors for the respective States be joined by members of their respective congressional delegations.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE D. CLYDE,
Governor.

OCTOBER 16, 1957.

Hon. GEORGE D. CLYDE,
Governor of Utah,
Salt Lake City, Utah

DEAR GOVERNOR CLYDE: Thank you for your letter of October 14 indicating your willingness to attend the meeting of the governors of the upper basin States which I have arranged before the Bureau of the Budget on October 28.

I think it is highly important that all of our Governors attend this meeting if at all possible. The executive program with respect to expenditures must be formulated before the President's budget is submitted at the opening of Congress. Last April, testifying before the House Committee on Appropriations, the Bureau of Reclamation set forth a tentative program for Glen Canyon, Flaming Gorge, and Navaho. There is real danger that this may be cut. I am confident that a cut would seriously injure the possibility of completing the storage program of the upper basin. I am confident that economies can be made in the budget, particularly in the military assistance program abroad, as recommended by the General Accounting Office, and that these economies can be utilized to keep the upper Colorado River project moving.

The construction of water conservation projects is productive. Large segments of foreign military assistance program are utterly wasteful because, as Comptroller Campbell has reported, we have been providing military aids in excess of the capacity of the foreign nations to use.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

COLORADO SENATOR WRITES HE WILL SEND
REPRESENTATIVE

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., October 23, 1957.
The Honorable JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOE: Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to Governor McNichols concerning the meeting with Mr. Merriam on October 28.

Since I cannot attend, I am asking my assistant Mr. Warren Elliott to be present for me.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON ALLOTT,
United States Senator.

LETTER TO BRUNDAGE JUSTIFYING ESTIMATE FOR PROJECT

NOVEMBER 23, 1957.

The Honorable PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BRUNDAGE: As you know, your able Assistant Director of the Budget, Mr. Robert E. Merriam, was good enough, at my request, to hold a conference with the governors of the four Upper Colorado River Basin States and their representatives in room 246 of the Executive Office Building on the morning of October 28 last. The conference was most satisfactory from the point of view of the opportunity that was afforded to the officials of the Upper Basin States to present the facts which, in their opinion, justify the inclusion in the President's budget for 1959 of an estimate for the Upper Colorado storage project sufficient to enable the Bureau of Reclamation to proceed with the plans which Commissioner Dexheimer laid before the House Appropriations Committee when the appropriation bill for fiscal 1958 was under consideration.

Recognizing even at that time that increased appropriations would probably be necessary for defense, I presented orally the suggestion that it will be easily possible to save from the outmoded military assistance program now being carried out, and from the economic aid program, more than sufficient money to prevent the abandonment of much of the upper Colorado project which I fear is now proposed. It is recognized by Secretary McElroy that "A strong and growing United States economy is the very foundation of our military strength and that of the free world." The conservation and development of our natural resources constitute an essential element in the preservation of the United States economy. And since we are correctly pursuing a policy of stimulating the economic development of our allies by the appropriation of funds from the United States Treasury, we must be certain that we shall make no cuts in the development of American resources which will tend to weaken the United States economy upon which the free world depends.

I now have before me the precise figures from the International Cooperation Administration which show that on September 30 this year the funds appropriated and unexpended for the Mutual Security Program amounted to a total of \$7.989 billion. Of this sum, \$5.053 billion was available for military assistance, and \$2.935 billion was available for nonmilitary expenditure.

I called the attention of Assistant Director Merriam to the report of Comptroller General Joseph Campbell on the military assistance program which was submitted to the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House on August 29 last, in which, after examination of the military assistance program in nine countries—France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Pakistan, Formosa, Japan, and Korea—the Comptroller General reported that we are furnishing military supplies in some of the allied countries beyond the capacity of those countries to use them. It appeared from this report that while unused military supplies were not being recovered from the countries where they are not used, we are sending similar supplies in the same unrealistic manner to other countries. More than that, according to the Comptroller General's report, "the military aid program to date, for which almost \$24 billion has been appropriated, in many countries has not, in the opinion of our military authorities, resulted in the creation and maintenance of effective fighting forces by present-day standards." The GAO report goes so far as to say that we have been delivering military equipment to some countries which they have not desired, and that the pricing policies are inaccurate and con-

fused. Let me make the following quotations:

"Programing of military assistance: In a number of countries the United States has programmed and is delivering equipment in excess of that which can be effectively absorbed and utilized by the recipients at their existing stage of development. The recipients either have not been able to use the aid furnished because of their financial and economic incapacity and their manpower limitations or they have not desired to use the assistance for the purposes intended by the United States. * * * Responsibilities for controlling overseas agencies and for developing program requirements within the Department of Defense have not been clearly defined."

"Pricing policy and practice: During our reviews we have noted much confusion in the pricing of military assistance shipments. Different units used different pricing data, thereby impairing the accuracy of consolidated reports. Also, the latest cost data was not always used in pricing computations, due in part to cumbersome and untimely cataloging procedures."

One of the most significant criticisms of the military assistance program made by Mr. Campbell's report is that in some countries the foreign governments and their agencies are making a profit contrary to the memorandum of understanding with our Government. This criticism is directed at the offshore procurement program by which we have entered into contracts for the procurement abroad of military equipment and under which contracts amounting to \$2.7 billion had been awarded as of December 31, 1956. I quote from the report:

"The memorandums of understanding which govern the principles and policies to be observed by the United States and foreign governments under the offshore procurement program provide that no profit will be made by the foreign countries on offshore procurement contracts. We have observed that allowances for profit were included in certain contracts with foreign governments and their instrumentalities. As a result of our bringing this matter to the attention of the Departments of State and Defense, these departments issued a joint message to interested United States Embassies setting forth general guidelines for conducting negotiations as to the application and operation of the no profits causes. However, since it appeared unlikely that the current position of the Departments of State and Defense would result in substantial recovery of profits, we transmitted a comprehensive report, which was classified, to the Secretaries of State and Defense on the more significant problems and its recommendations. This report has been transmitted recently to appropriate congressional committees."

It is clear from the GAO report that in the opinion of that agency the military assistance program should be reevaluated, responsibilities for carrying on the program within the Department of Defense should be clarified, and that an internal audit program should be established.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that great savings can be made in the military assistance program for which funds amounting to \$5.053 billion were available and unexpended on September 30, 1957. It can scarcely be doubted that sufficient savings can be accomplished here alone to carry on uninterrupted the authorized program for the conservation of the water of the Colorado River system in the States of the upper basin.

I do not criticize economic aid given to our allies for the purpose of improving their capacity to raise their living standards, the importance of which the President emphasized in his Oklahoma speech of November 13. Speaking of economic aid, he said:

"This kind of assistance helps others keep free of dependence upon Soviet help which too often is the prelude to Soviet domination. It shows the free world's ability to develop its resources and increase its living standards. It helps allied economies support needed military unit and remain sturdy partners in this worldwide struggle."

This objective of the President I applaud, but I venture to point out that, if we intend to develop the natural resources of our allies and increase the living standards of their people, we cannot fail to develop our own natural resources and maintain our own living standards because these are the factors that make it possible for our people to aid the free world. We cannot sacrifice the conservation of wasting water, or the development of power and the prevention of floods in this country, while we use the funds appropriated by Congress for these same projects in foreign lands.

In 1956 the International Cooperation Administration financed a contract by which the Helmand Valley project in Afghanistan was surveyed by the Tudor Engineering Co. of San Francisco. This company, the head of which was a former Assistant Secretary of the Interior, recommended a program for the completion of the Afghanistan irrigation project which it reported could be completed in what was called phase I by 1961, the total cost of which on a preliminary basis was estimated to be \$10 million. This great program was started in 1946 by the Government of Afghanistan in a contract with Morrison-Knudsen Co., of Idaho, a well known and efficient construction corporation which has done much work on American projects. Most of the cost of this project will be borne by funds supplied by the Afghan Government and borrowed from the Export-Import Bank.

Two major dams of the Helmand Valley project have already been completed and I feel that the continued cooperation of our Government is needed. It should be pointed out, however, that in Taiwan, or Formosa, there was initiated in fiscal year 1956 at a total cost of \$40 million, including local currency, the Shihmen multipurpose dam. This project is for the development of electric power, for the storage of water for irrigation and flood control, and for the storage of water for drinking purposes.

Three other projects are fostered by the International Cooperation Administration in Taiwan—the Wushe Dam hydro project, the Lungchien hydro power project, and the Ku Kwan hydro power project. Dollar funds to be expended on these four projects in Taiwan for fiscal year 1958 are estimated at \$9,250,000. There will be included, of course, counterpart funds and local currency generated by ICA.

There are three such projects in Korea—the Hwachon hydroelectric power project, the Unam power plant, and the Congpyong Dam and power project. The first of these projects was initiated in 1954 and is expected to be completed in December 1957. The cost will be approximately \$13.5 million. Of this amount, \$9.7 million is classed as ICA dollars, and the remainder comes from counterpart funds and from contributions by the South Korean Government. Unam power plant is a repair job costing about \$200,000, of which \$115,000 comes from ICA dollars. The Chongpyong Dam and power project involves the rehabilitation of a hydroelectric plant and dam on the North Han River. It was approved in 1956. United States engineers are now drafting specifications for equipment and materials. Almost \$8 million was provided for this project through fiscal year 1957, and additional United States contributions are expected to be required.

I do not urge the termination of any of these projects. They will develop resources in these areas which doubtless will raise the

living standards of the people of these areas, and the completion of the projects will demonstrate to the people that the free world does not have to surrender to the Soviets in order to make economic progress, but certainly it follows that we must not neglect our own economic resources. The waters of the upper Colorado River Basin have been wasting for years into the lower basin and eventually into the sea. The area through which these waters flow in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico is rich in natural resources, the development of which we need if we are to prove to the world that the free people of the United States can lead all mankind to a demonstration that free government is better than dictatorship.

I hope that the Bureau of the Budget will not make the mistake of submitting an adverse recommendation to the President on the authorized upper Colorado River storage project.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

NOVEMBER 25, 1957.

The Honorable PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Executive Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BRUNDAGE: Supplementing my letter of November 23 with respect to the upper Colorado River storage project, I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of the statement of appropriations available for obligation and expenditure for the mutual securing program during fiscal year 1958.

These statements I received from the International Cooperation Administration.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

NOVEMBER 23, 1957.

Mr. ROBERT E. MERRIAM,
Assistant Director of the Budget,
Executive Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MERRIAM: You were very courteous and helpful on October 28 in conducting the conference with the governors of the upper Colorado River Basin States and their representatives, which you were good enough to arrange at my request. As I told you at the time, I intended to file a written statement. The preparation of this has been delayed by an attack of the flu, but it has at last been completed and here it is.

I have addressed the original to the Director believing that protocol would require that, but I know that you have the problem clearly in mind and I hope that even in these hectic days you will have the opportunity to give your personal attention to my letter.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

BRUNDAGE LETTER SENT TO GOVERNORS

NOVEMBER 25, 1957.

The Honorable GEORGE DEWEY CLYDE,
Governor of Utah,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

DEAR GOVERNOR CLYDE: For your information I am enclosing copy of a letter I have addressed to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in support of appropriations for the upper Colorado River storage project. Recent developments brought about by Soviet earth satellites and intercontinental ballistic missiles has set the Bureau looking for places in which to cut expenditures. Only Glen Canyon, at this writing, seems to be safe. Flaming Gorge may survive, but Navajo and all participating projects at this writing seem not to have the support of the Bureau.

Construction work on the Trinity project in California seems to be under consideration but there is, I understand, a disagreement with respect to the powerplant.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

(Identical letter sent to other basin States governors.)

GOVERNORS WARNED OF SLOWDOWN

DECEMBER 17, 1957.

Hon. MILWARD SIMPSON,
Governor, State of Wyoming,
Cheyenne, Wyo.:
Hon. GEORGE D. CLYDE,
Governor of Utah,
Salt Lake City, Utah:
Hon. STEPHEN L. R. McNICHOLS,
Governor of Colorado,
Denver, Colo.:
Hon. EDWIN L. MECHAM,
Governor of New Mexico,
Santa Fe, N. Mex.:

Latest information here has it that both Flaming Gorge and Navaho will not be included in budget for 1959. I am authoritatively advised Bureau of Budget has asked Reclamation Bureau not to advertise beginning contract for Flaming Gorge which was definitely announced several times during appropriation hearings this year by Commissioner Dexheimer. The policy seems to be to allow no new starts and even though initiation of Flaming Gorge was clearly planned it is being ruled out because contract would carry over into new fiscal year. On other hand contracts for one dam and one tunnel for Trinity Project, a recently authorized California project for which \$85 million have been committed by contracts will be allowed to proceed and funds will be provided in 1959 budget. Rule against new starts will exclude Seedskadee, Lyman, and La Barge. The situation is particularly critical since it now appears that the budget estimate for construction in 1959 by Bureau of Reclamation will amount to approximately \$150 million, an increase of \$7 million over the funds available for 1958. Final action on budget will not take place until after President's return from Paris. It is imperative that upper Basin States take vigorous stand now. Adverse budget action will be serious handicap in congressional fight since administration plans adding \$2 billion for missile program but will strive to balance budget by cutting domestic programs. I believe there is no justification for this attitude. More than enough to furnish Flaming Gorge and other upper basin projects can be saved from huge expenditures for outmoded military items which Comptroller Campbell has reported are in excess of ability of foreign nations to use. International Cooperation Administration as of September 30, 1957, had available unexpended funds for military and nonmilitary aid to foreign nations amounting to \$7,989 million. I stand ready to cooperate in every way.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

ADVOCATES BUDGET BUREAU POLICY REVERSAL

FEBRUARY 12, 1958.

Dr. RAYMOND J. SAULNIER,
Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers,
Executive Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Mindful of our colloquy when you were testifying before the Joint Economic Committee on January 27, I now make the suggestion that, since President Eisenhower, after conference with you, the Council of Economic Advisers, and other top economic officials from Government agencies, has reversed the administration view of the gravity of the recession, it may now be possible to reverse the policy of the Bureau of the Budget which has resulted in a decision not to award a contract on Flaming Gorge for which funds appropriated last year are now available. Four days ago, in pursuance of the Budget Bureau policy, Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton announced that the Bureau of Reclamation had eliminated the construction of 30 of the 80 housing units at Flaming Gorge for which a contract had already been made. This elimination was due to the failure of the Bureau of Reclamation, under budget orders, to ask for bids for initial construction on the dam, although the funds were available and Con-

gress had been assured that the contract would be let. This cutback of the authorized program for the development of the conservation project in the upper Colorado River Basin was formally announced by the Bureau of Reclamation on January 15. Now that a broad program of public works is being announced to stop the recession, I confidently hope that immediate steps will be taken to proceed with Flaming Gorge. No action by Congress is necessary for the resumption of the program on this public work. It requires only action by the Executive.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.
United States Senator.

LETTER TO SEATON ASKS BIDS BE CALLED

FEBRUARY 12, 1958.

The Honorable FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior,
. Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRED: On receiving word of the President's announcement of a \$2 billion public works program to stop the recession, I wired Chairman Saulnier of the President's Council of Economic Advisers expressing the hope that the authorized call for bids on Flaming Gorge may be immediately made.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Chairman Martin of the Federal Reserve Board in their testimony given last week before the Joint Economic Committee all adhered to the budgetary program devised in November and December last and presented to Congress in January. Today's announcement reverses all that, and since the appropriation has already been made for the development of the upper Colorado River project there is every reason to hope that the cut-backs in the upper Colorado River project ordered at that time will now be canceled. The development of natural resources, including the construction of reservoirs to store volumes of water now being wasted, will not only stimulate the economy of the areas affected but will result in the production of revenue for the Government.

When the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs met on January 23, I reviewed this whole matter and announced that I would ask the Committee formally to condemn the policy of the Bureau of the Budget. The President has done that more effectively than I could have done it by announcing the \$2 billion project.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of my wire to Mr. Saulnier.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

WYOMING GOVERNOR WIRES PRESIDENT

CHEYENNE, WYO., February 12, 1958.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Reurtel I am in complete accord with your logic concerning cancellation of proposed cutback of upper Colorado River project. This was intended as a vast public works project and at present recession gives it added importance. I could not resist your same conclusion after hearing President's statement today. Have just wired the President and traced Secretary Seaton with copy wire as follows: "Your proposal today to renovate and rebuild post office plants necessitates new legislation. Permit me to observe that the Colorado River Basin project was originally visualized, was intended to be, and is the greatest public works ever undertaken. Last year's appropriation for Bureau of Reclamation makes money available for immediate action to proceed with public works in upper Colorado basin. In light of this rather severe recession and the urgency of sound public works to combat it I earnestly implore you and Secretary Seaton to cancel proposed cutback of the upper Colorado River project already authorized.

"I further urge restoration of the Navaho project in New Mexico. No legislation needed to restore the \$1½ million taken from Navaho and transferred to Flaming Gorge. Bids for construction for Flaming Gorge would constitute a beneficent and salutary short in the arm from sagging economic plight in this entire Western area. I respectfully call your attention to the constant and unremitting support given you and the Secretary of the Interior and all Government agencies involved in this project from beginning. Here is presented the logical and ready vehicle for application of your sound philosophy of offsetting any temporary economic sag during your great era of unprecedented prosperity. Immediate undertaking of Flaming Gorge and other participating projects will materially bolster morale and economy of entire West. Am sure my fervent plea stems with your sponsorship of this vast program and your former utterances regarding it."

MILWARD L. SIMPSON,
Governor of Wyoming.

FEBRUARY 13, 1958.

Hon. MILWARD L. SIMPSON,
Governor of Wyoming,
Cheyenne, Wyo.

DEAR MILWARD: Many thanks for your telegram of yesterday. I am delighted that you wired the President. If we do not lose persistence, we'll get this job done, and the upper Colorado River project will be started and finished to the great advantage of our States.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

COLORADO GOVERNOR WIRES PRESIDENT

DENVER, COLO., February 13, 1958.

Senator JOSEPH O'MAHONEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I have just sent the following telegram to the President in the interest of the upper basin States and have suggested that other upper basin governors follow suit:

"In the spirit of your proposal to launch a public-works program modernizing our post-office buildings as a measure to counteract the current increase in unemployment, and the general economic recession, I respectfully urge that you take action to reinstitute full-scale, full-speed development of upper Colorado River projects already authorized. I further urge restoration of the Navaho project in New Mexico. These are public works not only basic to the development of the West and the future security of the Nation but also extremely important to the present economic stability of the whole western area. They are projects which pay for themselves, produce wealth, create new sources of tax money and which will immediately stimulate the economy. In contrast to the post-office-modernization program which will require new legislation, last year's appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation makes money available for immediate action on the Flaming Gorge Dam and Glen Canyon storage project and no legislation is needed to restore the money for the Navaho project. The reinstatement and acceleration of these reclamation projects will greatly bolster the morale and the economy of our entire western area at this crucial time."

STEVE McNICHOLS,
Governor of Colorado.

DR. SAULNIER REPLIES

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1958.

The Honorable JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: I too remember our exchange of views on Federal programs for the development of water resources.

My information about the specific project advocated in your telegram of February 12 is

far from complete, but you can be assured that, spurred by your inquiry, I will learn more about it.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND J. SAULNIER,
The Chairman of the
Council of Economic Advisers.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1958.

The Honorable JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: With further reference to your telegram of February 12, 1958 regarding the Flaming Gorge project, I understand that the first major construction contract for this unit is scheduled to be awarded shortly. It will cover the diversion tunnel; a contract for the main dam will be awarded later.

The Bureau of Reclamation's schedules call for completion of Flaming Gorge in the fiscal year 1965, 1 year before the scheduled completion of the Glen Canyon unit, the other major unit of the Colorado River storage project now under construction. It is my understanding that since these two units are closely associated and the powerplants will be interconnected, Flaming Gorge could not be fully effective until Glen Canyon is in operation. I would judge, therefore, that the present construction schedule will permit an orderly rate of progress on the project as a whole.

Respectfully,

RAYMOND J. SAULNIER,
The Chairman of the
Council of Economic Advisers.

UNDER SECRETARY ACKNOWLEDGES LETTER

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1958.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: We appreciate having your views, expressed in your letter of February 12, concerning the development of the Colorado River storage project.

Should there be any change in the budgetary situation for fiscal year 1959, the Department is prepared to make the necessary adjustments.

Sincerely yours,

HATFIELD CHILSON,
Under Secretary of the Interior.

LETTER STRESSES NEED FOR IMMEDIATE START
ON DAM

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS.

March 5, 1958.

Mr. HATFIELD CHILSON,
Under Secretary of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. UNDER SECRETARY: I am most grateful for your letter of March 4 acknowledging my letter of February 12 addressed to Secretary Seaton concerning the immediate development of the Colorado River storage project. You seem to be under the impression that I was writing Secretary Seaton about "the budgetary situation for fiscal year 1959." I was not. I was writing about the budgetary situation for fiscal year 1958.

The Department of the Interior, following a suggestion of the Bureau of the Budget when it was the plan of the administration to cut back domestic appropriations, including appropriations for public works, in order to compensate for increased military spending, stopped the progress of the work on the Flaming Gorge and Navaho units of the upper Colorado River storage basin. A lump sum appropriation had been made by Congress at the request of the Bureau of the Budget and the Bureau of Reclamation to proceed with this great public works pro-

gram affecting four Western States. This included not only the construction of access roads to the Flaming Gorge site, but it included also a call for bids for the initiation of construction on the Flaming Gorge Dam.

Since that time, it has been evident that the recession was worse than had been anticipated and the President called for a public works program on the rehabilitation and re-equipment of post office buildings. In my letter of February 12, I pointed out that this program would be dependent upon congressional action but that the Interior Department already had the money appropriated for fiscal year 1958 to proceed as originally planned with Flaming Gorge and Navaho. The call for bids for beginning the construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam can be made now without regard to the 1959 budget.

I am confident from what the President said at his press conference this morning, that work will be resumed on Flaming Gorge and Navaho during fiscal 1959, but the longer the Department of the Interior delays in initiating the work already authorized and provided for by appropriations, the greater will be the ultimate cost to the public.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

LETTER TO SAULNIER CALLS FOR EXECUTIVE ACTION

MARCH 6, 1958.

Dr. RAYMOND J. SAULNIER,
Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers,
Executive Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. SAULNIER: Illness which has detained me from my office for the past 10 days has prevented an earlier acknowledgment of your letter of February 26. I very much appreciate the helpful information you have provided me. I can't help but remark that it is much more responsive than that of Under Secretary Chilson, of the Department of the Interior, who wrote me under date of March 4 in response to my letter of February 12 to Secretary Seaton on the same subject. Copies of my letter to Secretary Seaton, of Mr. Chilson's response, and of my acknowledgment of the latter's letter are herewith enclosed.

The misunderstanding with respect to the treatment of the Colorado River storage project, so evident in H. R. 10881, which was passed by the House on February 26 and which will be acted upon in the Senate next Monday, could easily have been avoided by the frankness which has characterized your response to my letter. My feeling is that appropriations already made for fiscal year 1958 should be put to work without delay rather than delaying until the next fiscal year begins on July 1. The initiation of work, which, having been stopped unnecessarily a few months ago, can now be reinstated by the executive branch of the Government without any action at all by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I have discussed with the Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and also with the ranking minority member of that committee, as well as with the majority leader, the amendment which I have prepared and now offer on behalf of myself and my colleague [Mr. KUCHELL]. It is in conformity with Senate bill 3262, dealing with the Eighth Olympic Games, which are to be held in California. The bill was unanimously passed by the Senate on the last call of the calendar.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a budget estimate by the President of the United States,

covering this item; and I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an excerpt from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 6, 1958, showing how the bill was passed by unanimous consent by the Senate.

There being no objection, the estimate and excerpt were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 7, 1958

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1958, in the amount of \$3,500,000, for the Department of Defense.

The details of this proposed supplemental, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1958.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1958, in the amount of \$3,500,000, for the Department of Defense, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
"Interservice Activities
"Olympic Games

"For construction of a sports arena suitable for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games as authorized by the act of , Public Law 85-, \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended."

This appropriation is necessary for the construction of a sports arena suitable for the conducting of sports and appropriate ceremonies in connection with the VIII Olympic Winter Games. Because of the remote location of the site and relatively short construction season, a construction contract should be let by April 1, 1958.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Acting Director of the
Bureau of the Budget.

ACTIVITIES BY THE ARMED SERVICES IN VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3262) to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic Winter Games, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments on page 2, line 13, after the word "Defense", to strike out "shall provide" and insert "is authorized to advance"; in line 17, after the word "funds", to strike out "sufficient"; in line 21, after the word "Games", to insert "Funds so advanced by the Secretary of Defense shall not exceed estimated requirements for expenditures for the ensuing 2-month period from the date of the request. As completed, the arena becomes the property of the United States."; on page 3, line 1, after the word "audit" to insert "and control"; after line 2, to insert:

"Sec. 3. On or before April 1, 1960, any lease by the United States of the property on which the arena authorized by section 2 is located shall be reviewed and lease occupancy thereafter shall include a fair and appropriate rental reflecting the added value and utility represented by the arena."

And, after 8, to insert:

"Sec. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$500,000 to carry out the purposes of section 1 and not to exceed \$3,500,000 to carry out the purposes of section 2 of this act."

So as to make the bill read:

"Be it enacted, etc., That, (a) notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of a military department may, with respect to the VIII Olympic Winter Games—

"(1) permit personnel of the Armed Forces under his jurisdiction to prepare courses, fields, and rinks, maintain avalanche control, and provide communications;

"(2) lend necessary equipment; and

"(3) provide such other support as he considers appropriate.

"(b) The Secretary of the military department concerned may spend such funds for the purposes of this section as Congress may specifically appropriate for those purposes. He may acquire and utilize such supplies, material, and equipment as he determines to be necessary to provide the support authorized by this section.

"(c) The authority provided to the Secretaries of the military departments by this section is permissive and not mandatory.

"Sec. 2. Out of moneys appropriated by Congress for the specific purpose, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to advance to the Organizing Committee, VIII Olympic Winter Games, Squaw Valley, Calif., U. S. A. 1960, Inc., a nonprofit corporation of the State of California, at its request, funds to construct, on land of the United States in Squaw Valley, Placer County, Calif., a sports arena suitable for the conduct of sports and appropriate ceremonies in connection with the VIII Olympic Winter Games. Funds so advanced by the Secretary of Defense shall not exceed estimated requirements for expenditures for the ensuing 2-month period from the date of the request. As completed, the arena becomes the property of the United States. The expenditure of such funds by the committee is subject to such audit and control as the Comptroller General of the United States may prescribe.

"Sec. 3. On or before April 1, 1960, any lease by the United States of the property on which the arena authorized by section 2 is located shall be reviewed and lease occupancy thereafter shall include a fair and appropriate rental reflecting the added value and utility represented by the arena.

"Sec. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$500,000 to carry out the purposes of section 1 and not to exceed \$3,500,000 to carry out the purposes of section 2 of this act."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I shall be glad to wait until the Senator from Arizona speaks, if he desires to make a statement at this time.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, inasmuch as the appropriation was previously authorized, and inasmuch as there has been a budget estimate for it, I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as the Senator who reported the bill from the Armed Services Committee, let me say that I hope the amendment will

be adopted. It simply will carry out the purpose of the bill, which is to have the Federal Government build on Forestry Service land a stadium for the Eighth Winter Olympic Games.

The bill contains a provision that when the games are over the charge made to California by the Federal Government shall be adjusted so as to include the value of the stadium built for the purpose of the games. In the Armed Services Committee, we looked into the matter very carefully.

Personally, I hope the Federal Government will be properly paid—and I am sure it will—by the State of California for the increased value over the life of the stadium, which is estimated to be between 20 and 30 years.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. When the project was originally instituted, was it not contemplated that the State of California alone would finance the development of the grounds and the construction of the buildings?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not believe it was contemplated that California would assume all the obligations in that connection. California already has appropriated approximately \$8 million for the games. In addition, there has been a substantial additional cost for construction of the highways necessary for this purpose.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Recently I read an article, which I am trying to locate, which pointed out that some entrepreneur in California conceived the idea of having the games held in California, on the assumption that the cost would be small. After the decision was made to have the games held in California, it was found that the costs had risen and risen, and now they have reached an astronomical sum, as compared with what the cost originally was supposed to be.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As the Senator from Ohio knows, the Olympic Games are international in character. The United States Government and the United States Congress joined in extending the invitations to the eighth Winter Olympic Games. The State of California, through its Governor, has appointed a commission to cooperate in the holding of the games, which have the approval of the State Department and the approval of the Department of Defense, and have had the recommendation and approval of the President of the United States and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

I think the general situation will be beneficial both to the United States and to the international contests which will be held there.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Do any records which have been filed contain evidence on this subject? I am quite sure no evidence was taken in the Appropriations Committee. Was evidence taken by the committee of which the Senator from Massachusetts is a member?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield again to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Evidence was taken by the Armed Services Committee. I do not remember that any evidence was taken on the question of the cost under the bill as originally introduced. But this land belongs to the United States, and is under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. California now has the use of the land, under very easy terms from the Federal Government.

After the Federal Government has contributed funds, after California has contributed funds, and after the games have been held, the land will become a very much-improved recreational area.

I hope the Governor of California and the Secretary of Agriculture will work out arrangements so that ultimately the Federal Government will receive, by means of increased payments from the State of California, a substantial portion of the money the Federal Government contributes. From a recreational point of view, the improvements will be very attractive to tourists, and will be of great benefit to all who may visit that sun-swept State.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a report from the Armed Services Committee listing the purpose and the background of the Eighth Winter Olympic Games to be held in California.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1342) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3262) to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic winter games, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL

The amendments are as follows:

On page 2, line 13, strike out the words "shall provide" and insert in lieu thereof "is authorized to advance."

On page 2, line 17, strike out the word "sufficient."

On page 2, immediately after the period on line 20, insert the following: "Funds so advanced by the Secretary of Defense shall not exceed estimated requirements for expenditures for the ensuing 2-month period from the date of the request. As completed, the arena becomes the property of the United States."

On page 2, line 21, after the word "audit" insert the words "and control."

At the end of the bill add the following new sections:

"SEC. 3. On or before April 1, 1960, any lease by the United States of the property on which the arena authorized by section 2 is located shall be reviewed and lease occupancy thereafter shall include a fair and appropriate rental reflecting the added value and utility represented by the arena.

"SEC. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$500,000 to carry out the purposes of section 1 and not to exceed \$3,500,000 to carry out the purposes of section 2 of this act."

EXPLANATION OF THE AMENDMENTS

The amendments adopt suggestions contained in a report on the bill from the General Accounting Office and provide for a return to the Federal Government on its investment in the sports arena from the use

of this arena after the Olympic winter games.

PURPOSE

The purposes of this bill are (1) to authorize the Department of Defense to support the VIII Olympic Winter Games to be held in California in February 1960 with personnel and equipment, and (2) to authorize a Federal grant for the construction of a sports arena for use in connection with these games.

BACKGROUND

The VIII Olympic Winter Games are scheduled to be held in Squaw Valley, Placer County, Calif., in February 1960. The decision to hold the games at this location was made by the International Olympic Committee in response to an invitation from the United States Olympic Association. By Public Law 69, 84th Congress, the United States Government joined in this invitation and urged the International Olympic Committee to hold the games here.

The State of California will bear most of the expenses of preparing for the games. The State has appropriated \$7,990,000 directly for this purpose, of which \$2,990,000 was appropriated to make the Olympic site a permanent State park. In addition, the State of California is spending \$43 million to widen the major highways that lead to Squaw Valley to 4 lanes. The State of Nevada has appropriated \$200,000 for the staging of the games and may provide additional support. The President's budget message of January 1958 recommended that \$4 million in Federal funds be appropriated by Congress for assistance in constructing the Olympic facilities and to defray the cost of participation of elements of the United States Armed Forces in the staging of the games. This bill would authorize the expenditures referred to in the budget message.

The competitors in the games will come from approximately 37 countries. As host for this event the United States has the opportunity to promote international understanding and to give the visitors a favorable impression of this country.

USE OF ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

The committee has been assured that the use of Armed Forces personnel and equipment in the staging of the games is only for specialized services that are uniquely within the competence of the Department of Defense. The Army will furnish ski troops and equipment used in avalanche control. The Navy will provide snow-compaction services. It is not intended that Armed Forces personnel will be used for the construction of facilities or as a replacement for services available from civilian sources. It is estimated that about 160 members of the Army and a lesser number of Navy personnel will be used.

SPORTS ARENA

The sports arena to be built under the provisions of section 2 would be located on national-forest land and would be subject to the jurisdiction and authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. The sports arena would remain Federal property.

The State of California has been granted a 30-year permit to use the land on which the arena is to be constructed as part of a State park. It is the intent of the committee that the permit issued by the Forest Service will provide for the payment by the permittee after the VIII Olympic Winter Games are over of a fee that fairly reflects the value of the use of the arena. This provision of the bill should result in some return to the Federal Government on its investment. The General Accounting Office will be enabled to review the adequacy of the rentals.

COST DATA

The authorization for the use of Armed Forces personnel and equipment is limited to \$500,000 and the authorization for the construction of the sports arena is limited to \$3,500,000.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Printed below and hereby made a part of this report are letters from the Deputy Secretary of Defense dated February 10, 1958, from the Comptroller General dated February 20, 1958, from the Assistant Secretary of State dated February 14, 1958, and from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture dated February 27, 1958. These letters indicate that enactment of this measure would be in accord with the program of the President. Suggestions contained in the letter from the Comptroller General have been adopted.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, February 10, 1958.

Hon. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is enclosed a draft of proposed legislation to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic Winter Games, and for other purposes.

This proposal is part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1958 and it has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. It is recommended that the proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The proposed legislation is designed to enable the Department of Defense to support the conduct of the VIII Olympic Winter Games, to be held at Squaw Valley, Calif., during February 1960. Because of the difficulties peculiar to staging winter games in such mountainous areas, military support is required.

By the joint resolution of June 13, 1955, chapter 138 (69 Stat. 131), the Congress invited the International Olympic Committee to hold the VIII Olympic Winter Games in Squaw Valley. This invitation was accepted and the United States has the responsibility of acting as host nation at those games.

Section 1 authorizes the Department of Defense to assist the VIII Olympic Winter Games Organizing Committee by providing personnel, equipment, and supplies for the preparation of courses, fields, and rinks; avalanche control; communications; transportation (through the use of special vehicles designed to operate in heavy snow); and snow compaction; and for the loan of communications equipment and housekeeping supplies.

To provide this support, it will be necessary to move military personnel and equipment to Squaw Valley and establish an Arctic-tent camp for quartering, feeding, and administering this group separate from their parent installations. It is estimated that 160 Army personnel and a smaller number of Navy personnel will be required.

For a number of years, the Armed Forces have been engaged in research and training for operations in mountain and cold-weather conditions and are capable of providing the required assistance with a minimum of orientation and training. In addition, some training benefits will be derived in providing this support.

So far as they relate to military support and participation, preparation for the VIII Olympic Winter Games, actual conduct of the games, and the closing out of facilities will cover a period of approximately 60 days.

Section 2 authorizes the organizing committee of the VIII Olympic Winter Games to construct a suitable sports arena on Government land in Squaw Valley for use in connection with the VIII Olympic Winter Games and requires the Secretary of Defense to provide funds therefor out of moneys appro-

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priated by Congress for the specific purpose. As a permanent memorial of those games, this arena would be available for sports on a continuing basis. The United States has leased the area to the State of California, which will operate it as a State park consistent with the policy of Federal-State use of public land for recreational purposes.

This legislation, relating as it does to only special kinds of support, is intended to be in addition to, and independent of, any provision of existing permanent law respecting the training, attendance, or participation of athletes in the Olympic games or other international competitions generally.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

Enactment of this proposed legislation will result in an aggregate increased cost to the Department of Defense of not in excess of \$4 million during fiscal year 1958 through fiscal year 1960. It is anticipated that \$3.5 million of this amount will be necessary for the construction of the sports arena authorized by section 2, and that the \$3.5 million probably will be a supplemental request for fiscal year 1958. The remaining one-half million dollars will be necessary for the support functions authorized by section 1 of the proposed legislation and probably will be requested for fiscal year 1960.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD A. QUARLES,
Deputy.

A bill to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic Winter Games, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of a military department may, with respect to the VIII Olympic Winter Games—

(1) permit personnel of the Armed Forces under his jurisdiction to prepare courses, fields, and rinks, maintain avalanche control, and provide communications;

(2) lend necessary equipment; and
(3) provide such other support as he considers appropriate.

(b) The Secretary of the military department concerned may spend such funds for the purposes of this section as Congress may specifically appropriate for those purposes. He may acquire and utilize such supplies, materiel, and equipment as he determines to be necessary to provide the support authorized by this section.

(c) The authority provided to the Secretaries of the military departments by this section is permissive and not mandatory.

SEC. 2. Out of moneys appropriated by Congress for the specific purpose, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Organizing Committee, VIII Olympic Winter Games, Squaw Valley, Calif., U. S. A. 1960, Inc., a nonprofit corporation of the State of California, at its request, funds sufficient to construct, on land of the United States in Squaw Valley, Placer County, Calif., a sports arena suitable for the conduct of sports and appropriate ceremonies in connection with the VIII Olympic Winter Games. The expenditure of such funds by the committee is subject to such audit as the Comptroller General of the United States may prescribe.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1958.
Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Further reference is made to your letter of February 11, 1958, requesting a report on S. 3262. The bill would authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic Winter Games and authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide funds to the Organizing Committee, VIII Olympic Winter Games, Squaw Valley, Calif., U. S. A. 1960, Inc., at its request, to construct a sports arena.

Whether public funds should be made available to a private organization for expenditure such as is contemplated by section 2 of S. 3262, is a matter of policy peculiarly within the province of the Congress to decide. As a general rule we do not favor the enactment of this type of legislation, since private organizations (such as the organizing committee) are not subject to the usual regulatory and prohibitory statutes governing the expenditure of public funds as in the case of Government agencies. However, in view of the unusual circumstances present here we have no objection to the instant bill although we do feel that it might be modified and clarified to some extent.

We would like to point out that neither section 1 nor section 2 of the bill contain a dollar limitation on the appropriation authorization or a time limitation on the availability of the funds. Also, as section 1 is now worded it appears that all costs incurred by the military departments in providing personnel and equipment of the Armed Forces for the support of the games, including the pay and allowances, subsistence, and travel of such personnel, and the cost of transporting the equipment to and from Squaw Valley, would have to be paid from the funds specifically appropriated for the purposes of section 1, and regular Department of Defense appropriations would not be available to pay such costs. However, we understand that it is estimated that 160 Army personnel and a smaller number of Navy personnel together with communications equipment, housekeeping supplies, and other equipment, will be provided by the Armed Forces under the authority of section 1 and that it is anticipated that \$500,000 will be necessary for the functions authorized by this section. It may be that \$500,000 would not be sufficient for the purposes of section 1 if the above specifically enumerated costs are to be paid therefrom, and that the Department of Defense contemplates paying such costs from its regular appropriations. If the Congress intends that the Department do this, it appears that section 1 should be modified to specifically so provide.

Concerning section 2, while it appears that under this section the Secretary of Defense may advance funds to the committee, instead of reimbursing it, the section does not specifically so provide. In view of section 3648, Revised Statutes, prohibiting advance payments, we feel that if it is the intent of the Congress that the funds be advanced to the committee such authority should be clearly spelled out. Also, while section 2 limits the total amount of funds the Secretary of Defense shall provide the committee to an amount sufficient to construct (i. e., the actual cost of construction), the sports arena, it does not limit the amount which may be advanced (if such is intended) at any time. It may be that consideration should be given to limiting the funds which may be advanced to the committee at any one time under section 2 to an amount sufficient to pay the progress or other payments on the arena construction falling due within the 2-month period immediately following the date of the advance.

Further, section 2 is silent as to who shall have title to the sports arena and as to its disposition after the games are over. We assume that title will vest in the United States since the arena will be constructed on land owned by the United States. However, we understand that the area containing the land on which the arena will be built has been leased to the State of California and that the State will operate this area as a State park after the games. In order to dispel any doubts concerning the title to the arena, we feel that section 2 should specifically provide that title shall vest in the United States, if that is what is intended.

We would also like to point out that while under the audit language in section 2 the

expenditure of the funds is subject to such audit as we may prescribe, since the organizing committee is not a Government organization our audit responsibility would be limited to determining whether the committee's accounts fully and fairly reflect its expenditures and whether the funds were spent for the purposes for which appropriated.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 14, 1958.
Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Armed Services Committee,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: I understand that the Armed Services Committee plans to consider at an early date S. 3262, authorizing certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic Winter Games.

The Department of State believes the holding of the VIII Olympic Winter Games in this country can make a significant contribution to our foreign policy objectives. It is of the utmost importance that the United States perform its function as host in an exemplary manner and we are pleased that the Department of Defense is prepared to participate as authorized in S. 3262.

The Department hopes that the Congress will act favorably on the legislation.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 27, 1958.
Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: On February 11, 1958, you requested the recommendations of this Department with reference to S. 3262, a bill, to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic Winter Games, and for other purposes.

This Department is familiar with and in sympathy with the purposes of the bill, and has no objection to its enactment.

Section 1 of S. 3262 would provide that a Secretary of a military department, with respect to the VIII Olympic Winter Games may: (1) permit personnel of the Armed Forces to prepare facilities, maintain avalanche control, and provide communication; (2) loan equipment; and (3) provide other appropriate support. For those purposes the Secretary of a military department may spend such funds as Congress may specifically appropriate. He may acquire and utilize such supplies, material, and equipment as he determines to be necessary to provide the support authorized.

Section 2 of S. 3262 would direct the Secretary of Defense to provide sufficient funds to the organizing committee, VIII Olympic Winter Games, Squaw Valley, Calif., U. S. A., 1960, Inc., to construct a sports arena suitable for the conduct of sports and ceremonies in connection with the VIII Olympic Winter Games. The funds would be provided out of moneys appropriated by Congress for the specific purpose and the Secretary of Defense would provide such funds upon request of the organizing committee. The bill provides for the arena to be built on land of the United States in Squaw Valley, Calif. The expenditure of such funds by the committee would be subject to such audit as the Comptroller General of the United States may prescribe.

The site of the VIII Olympic Winter Games in Squaw Valley is within the boundaries of the Tahoe National Forest and the sports arena would be on national-forest land. Accordingly, the Forest Service in this Department has been, for nearly 2 years, actively engaged in working with the California Olympic Commission of the State of California in developing plans for staging

the winter games in Squaw Valley. The Forest Service has issued a 30-year permit to the commission authorizing it to use national-forest land, including the sports-arena site, under prescribed conditions in staging the winter Olympic games and establishing a public recreation area. The organizing committee named in section 2 of S. 3262 is under the auspices of the California Olympic Commission.

In order to avoid possible confusion and duplication of effort it is expected that the Armed Forces, in their activities under section 1 of the bill, will be governed on national-forest land by the terms of the Forest Service permit and plans jointly developed by the commission and the Forest Service. For example, the permit requires the commission to prepare and put into effect a snow-safety plan for the protection of contestants and the general public. The Forest Service has collaborated in the preparation of this plan which involves shooting down potential avalanches with artillery or hand-placed explosives.

Plans for the sports arena to be constructed on national-forest land have been approved by the Forest Service. Since the arena is to be built on federally owned lands and since S. 3262 would authorize the use of federal funds in its construction for use in the games, we understand that the arena would remain Federal property. Since it would be a permanent improvement on national-forest land it would be under the jurisdiction of this Department. Although the present permit issued by the Forest Service does not specifically cover the use of a Government-owned sports arena, there would be no obstacle to amending the permit to provide therefor. The permit provides that use of the area will be reviewed in 1962, which will be after close of the games, with a view to adjusting the fees to conform with fee schedules then in effect.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that enactment of this proposed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the amendment does not now contain any provision requiring the State of California within the next 25 or 30 years, through appropriate arrangements, to reimburse the Federal Government?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The answer is "Yes." The bill as originally introduced made no provision for a redrafting of the terms of the concession to the State of California. The bill as originally introduced and referred to the Committee on Armed Services did not contain a provision for a reexamination of the concession after the Olympic games were over—in April 1960, I believe. The committee voted to include this provision, having in mind what the Senator has said, namely, that the concession would have an increased value because of the construction of the \$3,500,000 stadium, and therefore the Federal Government should get an increased concession from the State of California for this area, which of course will be more useful for tourists, for recreational purposes, and for the holding of other games.

As I understand, the stadium will be built in the form of an ordinary stadium, so that other games can be played there. In addition, cultural events, concerts, and so forth, will, I assume, be held there.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Where are the provisions just described by the Senator from Massachusetts written?

In addition, I should like to ask the Senator from California whether he understands that ultimately there is to be a recoupment of the \$3,500,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, this matter is covered by a new section 3 and a new section 4, which were voted by the Armed Services Committee to be included in the bill. I now read them from Senate bill 3262, as passed on March 6, 1958, by the Senate:

SEC. 3. On or before April 1, 1960, any lease by the United States of the property on which the arena authorized by section 2 is located shall be reviewed and lease occupant thereafter shall include a fair and appropriate rental reflecting the added value and utility represented by the arena.

SEC. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$500,000—

That is for the Army, for the persons the Army has assigned—

to carry out the purposes of section 1 and not to exceed \$3,500,000 to carry out the purposes of section 2 of this act.

That is to build the arena.

Those sections were voted by the Armed Services Committee to add to the bill, as originally introduced.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Those sections were not included in the bill as it was originally introduced; they were voted by the committee to be included. They are entirely acceptable to California, and I understand their meaning to be as indicated by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from California will understand the motive which prompts me to ask these questions. When the Pan American Stadium, to be built in Cleveland, was being considered a year ago, I objected to the expenditure of \$5 million by the Federal Government. I felt that the local authorities who had started it should complete it. I at that time said I would not ask for my State anything that I would not be willing to have given to another State.

I believe we are entering upon dangerous ground if we start building facilities of this type within individual States unless we have assurance that the Federal Government will be eventually reimbursed for its investment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I merely wish to say I thoroughly understand his position. I was present when he took the position which he previously assumed. I think the record will show that the State of California and the State of Nevada have both provided substantial sums for the games, which are international in character. I think it is equally as important, if not more so, that games of this type, with their international implications, be as successfully conducted here as international trade fairs are in Moscow, Poznan, Brussels, or any place else. I think the amendments recommended by the Committee on Armed Services have improved the bill, and the terms are entirely satisfactory.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, in order to make it absolutely clear, there is proposed an appropriation of \$3,500,000. There will still have to be a later appropriation of \$500,000, which will be assigned to the Army so it may furnish the necessary guards. I wanted to make that clear because I made a slight misstatement in my previous statement.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a magazine article describing how one man had an idea to build a stadium at a low cost, how he began with no help, and how the cost finally rose to the point where at least a part of the responsibility, if in a secondary way, will be assumed by the Treasury of the United States.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Saturday Evening Post of February 22, 1958]

THE GREAT WINTER-OLYMPICS FIGHT (By Melvin Dursig)

The committee arranging the solemn closing ceremony of the 1956 Winter Olympic Games at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, was beset suddenly with panic. Olympic tradition calls for the mayor of the host city for the next games to sit among the dignitaries on the rostrum. But no such official was on hand from Squaw Valley, Calif., the site of the 1960 Winter Olympics.

An excited Italian raced into the stands and tugged at the arm of John J. Garland, American member of the International Olympic Committee. "Come quickly," the Italian cried. Garland hurried to the rostrum and was pushed into the vacant chair. The ceremony proceeded and the 1956 winter games concluded, with no explanation being offered of why a stand-in was needed for the mayor of Squaw Valley.

Actually, it happens that Squaw Valley doesn't have a mayor. For that matter, it has no policemen, no post office, no gasoline station. It doesn't have much of anything except some strikingly scenic mountains, oceans of snow and gobs of troubles.

Through a dazzling display of salesmanship by one of Squaw Valley's thirty registered voters the 1960 Winter Olympics had been given to an area which doesn't appear on most maps. Indeed, except for a sprinkling of ardent ski enthusiasts who have discovered the pristine charm of Squaw Valley and tested its wondrous alpine slopes, there were few people even in California who had heard of it, let alone seen it.

Squaw Valley stretches only 3 miles long by a half mile wide. It is located in an obscure spot on the eastern side of the Sierras, adjacent to Lake Tahoe and 45 miles southwest of Reno, Nev. Squaw Valley is a piece of quiet, simple beauty, but since the moment 3 years ago when it was picked by the International Olympic Committee as the scene of the 1960 winter games, it has been a whirlpool of strife and controversy.

The balloting had hardly concluded before a spokesman for Innsbruck, Austria, which finished second in the voting, hurled a charge of political connivance. A delegate from Saint-Moritz, Switzerland, which was also in the running, described the Squaw Valley bid as a cunning land-and-hotel scheme. Even Avery Brundage, of Chicago, the president of the International Olympic Committee, warned Squaw Valley that the whizbangs for staging the Olympics had better be forthcoming immediately, or he would

recommend that its right to hold the games be forfeited.

Skiing and sledding groups joined the detractors. And to add to the complications, the principal landowner in the valley, some of whose property is needed for the games, refused to sell. A hot court battle is pending.

The bringing of the Winter Olympics—and all attendant troubles—to Squaw Valley was accomplished by a nimble-witted promoter named Alexander Cushing, who has been called "a Mike Todd in snowshoes." On December 28, 1954, Cushing, then 41, sat reading the morning paper in his mountain home in Squaw Valley. A dispatch from the East put his memory machinery into motion. The United States Olympic Committee, he read, was hearing bids in New York City from various winter-sports centers which were eager to become the American nominee as host for the 1960 Winter Olympics. The more Cushing thought about it, the more he was convinced that the games belonged in Squaw Valley.

His enthusiasm wasn't dampened by the fact that Squaw Valley's facilities consisted of (a) 1 ski lift, (b) 2 rope tows and (c) 1 small lodge. Nor did he worry that the nearest place for groceries, aspirin, and mail was 7 miles away, at the village of Tahoe City. These were drawbacks, he felt, that could be easily surmounted.

More important in his view were the natural attributes of Squaw Valley, which he considered the finest in the world for winter sports. The flawless wind-free skiing and the clean, fresh air of the valley had enchanted Cushing at first sight, back in 1947. A socially prominent New Yorker, a Harvard graduate—by way of Groton—and a prominent attorney, he chuckle his career in law and brought his wife and three children to Squaw Valley in order to enter, of all things, the ski-resort business.

He obtained 574 acres of land from Wayne Poulsen, a Pan American World Airways pilot, and Martin Arrouge, ski-instructor husband of former actress Norma Shearer. Then Cushing built a lodge and ski lift with \$400,000 he raised among his eastern friends. Laurance Rockefeller and John (Jock) McLean were among those who became major stockholders in 1948 in the newly formed Squaw Valley Development Co.

Now, in December of 1954, the problem at hand for Cushing, president of the development company, was how to realize his brain-storm of landing the 1960 Winter Olympics. "I didn't know the first thing about procedure on this sort of matter," he says, "so I phoned the United States Olympic Committee in New York. The man I talked to finally told me to prepare a presentation, not exceeding 45 minutes, which the committee would hear at 8 a. m. on January 10. You can see I had to work fast."

Cushing began by getting the backing of Gov. Goodwin Knight and the United States Senators from California, Thomas Kuchel and William Knowland. "None of them thought I had a chance," says Cushing, "but they naturally couldn't go on record saying they were against the Winter Olympics' coming to California. All gave me an endorsement."

The next step was to get a promise of financial backing from the California Legislature. For this project, he enlisted the help of State Senator Harold T. Johnson, of Placer County, in which Squaw Valley is located. Cushing extolled the endless benefits that Placer County would reap from a Winter Olympics. He assured the senator that the cost would be nominal. Johnson introduced a bill in the State legislature that would appropriate \$1,000,000 for the winter games—if Cushing should be able to bring them to California.

Thus armed, the one-man delegation from Squaw Valley was off for New York to make

his pitch against such widely publicized contenders as Sun Valley, Idaho; Lake Placid, N. Y.; and Aspen, Colo. Other candidates included Reno, Nev., and Anchorage, Alaska.

Cushing is a tall, distinguished-looking man who appears completely at home in the sports jacket and slacks in which he is usually attired. He is a cool, imposing speaker. His words flow evenly, and they hit with the clear ring of fine crystal. In his presentation before the United States Olympic Committee, he talked eloquently of Squaw Valley's beauty and its magnificent slopes, which offer skiing with all exposures to the sun. Squaw Valley's unique layout, he continued, was such that spectators, all of whom would be quartered in surrounding areas, could commute for each day's events and empty out at night, leaving the valley free of constant congestion. Finally, he assured the committee that all resources needed for staging the games had been pledged by the State of California, whose hospitality had no peer.

Much to the shock of winter-sports authorities around the Nation, not to mention Cushing's rivals, Squaw Valley was chosen as the United States candidate. Snorted a delegate from Lake Placid, "If you ask me, the whole place"—Squaw Valley—"is a figment of Cushing's imagination."

The selection came as a surprise even to Cushing. "Up to then, I was going mostly on palaver," he says today. "I had won the first round, but the big problem was still ahead—how to sell Squaw Valley to the foreigners."

The final choice was to be made by the International Olympics Committee at a meeting in Paris in June. The Winter Olympics are traditionally a European proposition. Of the 7 winter games staged in the past, 6 have been awarded to Europe and 1 to Lake Placid. Since 1936 European athletes have dominated the Winter Olympics. The honors at Cortina were divided largely among Russians, Austrians, Swiss, and Scandinavians. The United States won in only two divisions, the men's and women's figure skating.

Cushing felt that, although he could do nothing to improve the skill of our winter-sports athletes, he at least could arrange for them to lose on their own soil. He went back to Placer County. Victory, he assured officials there, was now within sight. They came up with \$12,000. From the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games he got \$2,000 more, even though southern Californians aren't ordinarily in the habit of encouraging promotions in the northern part of the State. The remainder of a \$50,000 war chest was donated by the Squaw Valley Development Co., whose stockholders were convinced by Cushing that opportunity at last was knocking to put Squaw Valley on the map.

Money matters now out of the way, Cushing departed for Europe to make his reconnaissance of the opposition. Other cities bidding for the 1960 winter games were Austria's Innsbruck, Switzerland's Saint-Moritz, and Garmisch-Partenkirchen in West Germany. Since previous Olympics had been awarded to Saint-Moritz and Garmisch, the overwhelming favorite this time was Innsbruck.

In Europe, Cushing met a veteran foreign correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, George Weller. The picture that Cushing painted of Squaw Valley was so intriguing and his arguments for bringing the games there so convincing that Weller was moved to volunteer his services—if his editor in Chicago was agreeable.

Returning to America, Cushing went directly to the offices of the Chicago Daily News. In no time at all, he persuaded executive editor Basil Walters to keep Weller on the Daily News payroll while letting him work gratis for Squaw Valley. Cushing and

Weller began to plan their strategy. To offset the strong support that would go to Innsbruck from Austria's neighbors and from anti-American strongholds behind the Iron Curtain, they figured they needed votes from nations that generally don't concern themselves with the Winter Olympics. Cushing and Weller decided they could best secure votes by personal contact with Olympic committeemen. They divided up the world. Weller would go to South America and the Caribbean, heading from there to the Scandinavian countries. Cushing would salvage what he could in Western Europe.

Their strongest talking point, they figured, was Squaw Valley's physical layout, which for the first time would make it possible for all the Winter Olympics events to be seen in the same place. At Cortina in 1956, for instance, the skating was held in a village 18 miles away, and the ski jump in another village 3 miles distant. In Squaw Valley, every event either would finish or be staged in its entirety in the one area.

A second selling point was the idea of having a Winter Olympics Village for the athletes. This was another "first." Participants in the summer games are always quartered in the privacy of their own village, but the winter competitors usually live in public hotels, where, as Cushing puts it, "other guests drink beer and raise hell until all hours."

A third argument for Squaw Valley was the need for holding the Winter Olympics in a new locale—namely, "among the Pacific family of nations." Satisfied that their case was sound, Weller departed for South America and Cushing left for Europe, enlisting the help enroute of a Harvard classmate named Marshall Hazeltine, a polished expert in the field of public relations.

"Hazeltine is what you'd call a top-level man," says Cushing proudly. "He attended Eton, has worked on diplomatic missions abroad for our State Department and has excellent contacts all over Europe. He also speaks French, Italian, and German fluently."

By the time the Squaw Valley triumvirate reached Paris for the meeting of the International Olympic Committee, they had a dossier on each of the 62 delegates attending. They had also obtained an endorsement from President Eisenhower, who had signed a joint resolution, passed by Congress, inviting the world to Squaw Valley.

Each group bidding for the Olympics was granted 30 minutes in which to state its case before the committee. In preparing the all-important speech, Cushing, Weller, and Hazeltine realized that Squaw Valley's chief weakness was the scarcity of facilities there. Considering the \$1 million budget, there was no prospect of startling improvements. However, they conceived a way of converting this liability into a sales asset.

"It came to us like a vibration from heaven," says Cushing. "Psychologically, this was our knockout punch. We would plead poverty—poor-mouth it all over the place. When had Americans ever admitted abroad that they had nothing? We wouldn't try to compete with the rich European resorts, which would stage the games with Roman grandeur. Ours would be a healthy, unadorned games in a clean, simple atmosphere, free from commercial pressure and public interference."

And so the Squaw Valley bid officially was dedicated to "Restoring the Olympic ideal to the winter games." Cushing and Weller decided that the speech might have added impact if delivered by Hazeltine in French, the language of the revered founder of the modern Olympics, the late Pierre de Coubertin.

Hazeltine, a man of quiet charm, spoke impressively to the delegation for 22 minutes. In the remaining 8 minutes Cushing delivered a crisp summary in which the empha-

sized that the cost of sending athletes to Squaw Valley would not be high. He guaranteed that transportation on a charter arrangement and 3 weeks of room and board with decent accommodations would not exceed \$500 for any athlete.

On the first ballot cast by the committee, Squaw Valley, aided by strong South American support, polled a surprising 30 votes, as opposed to 24 for Innsbruck, 6 for Saint-Moritz, and 2 for Garmisch. Squaw Valley and Innsbruck moved to the finals. To most observers, it seemed a foregone conclusion that the Europeans who had backed Saint-Moritz and Garmisch would now swing their votes to Innsbruck. On the second ballot, however, Squaw Valley won by a count of 32 votes to 30, the closest finish in I. O. C. history.

Innsbruck took the defeat hard. Not impressed by the Squaw Valley platform of a friendly but humable games, the Innsbruck newspaper editorialized tartly, "The rich Americans may have won, but the Olympic ideal has been defeated."

In California there were jubilant headlines. Champagne toasts were drunk to Cushing, the supersalesman. Then the roof fell in. The State quickly discovered that it had a sputtering bobcat by the tail.

To begin with, Cushing's guaranty to the IOC of a \$500 maximum cost per athlete for travel and living expenses turned out to be a slight miscalculation. State experts figured the bill at \$725 per athlete. This meant a total cost to California of \$270,000, because, as an official of the California Olympic Commission explains, "Rather than renege on a guarantee, we will make up the difference."

Secondly, the \$1 million originally allocated for the games proved a noticeably short figure. Cushing's revised estimate came to \$2,400,000. When State architects and engineers got busy and started totalling up such sums as \$2 million for an ice arena, \$440,000 for a sewer system and \$300,000 for flood control, the cost quickly expanded to \$4 million.

When it was found that the ice arena would cost a million more than originally expected, and the next total estimate came to \$5 million, the California Legislature rebelled. Some members suggested it would be sinful to take the Winter Olympics away from such a garden spot as Innsbruck. Many taxpayers agreed.

There was, however, the matter of California pride, not to mention the endorsements of the President, Congress and Governor Knight. The feeling soon grew in the California Olympic Commission and the Olympic Organizing Committee, both appointed by Governor Knight, that if anything was worth sponsoring in California, it was worth sponsoring in a manner befitting the State's reputation. They eventually won out in a hard fight over the economy-minded faction.

Right now the cost of the games has risen to \$8 million, and with heavy expenditures still in sight, Squaw Valley has asked Congress for a \$3,800,000 appropriation. (Note: not due for action until April.)

H. D. Thoreau, executive secretary of the commission, explains, "To justify all the spending for the Winter Olympics, it has been decided to make a State park in Squaw Valley of all the land on which the State is doling out money for improvements. To do this, the original \$5 million investment must be protected by expenditure of an additional \$3 million to convert the area into a permanent installation."

The idea of a State park for winter and summer recreation is acceptable to most taxpayers in California, but not to the biggest landowner in Squaw Valley, Wayne Poulsen, who has opposed the plan from the outset. Of the 1200 acres that Poulsen holds in the area—valley and hillside—the State wants to buy sixty-three and a half and lease

129 for two years. This land is an indispensable part of the proposed 480-acre Winter Olympics tract.

For 2 years, Poulsen refused to sell. When he finally agreed last fall, he demanded a price so high that the State balked. At the time, the State had wanted to buy 73½ acres, for which it offered \$103,000. Unblinkingly, Poulsen made a counter offer of \$440,000, whereupon the State invoked the law of eminent domain and carried the case to Placer County court. Since the State has amended its complaint, asking for only 63½ acres, plus other land for lease, the court must now determine an equitable price. The court is due to take up the case sometime this month or next.

Of the California Olympic Commission's many headaches, Poulsen currently rates as No. 1. A quiet, sturdy man of 41 with a penchant for the outdoors, Poulsen flies the polar route for Pan American from San Francisco to London. As a ski fan and hunter, he first came to Squaw Valley in 1938, shortly after his graduation from the University of Nevada. He began to buy acreage on credit, acquiring tiny parcels at a time. After World War II, he and his wife, Sandy, and their five children moved permanently to the valley, occupying a tent until they could build a home.

To the best of Poulsen's knowledge, he and his family were the first full-time residents there since the gold prospectors cleared out in the 1840's. Remains of the mining villages of Claraville and Knoxville can still be seen at the east end of the valley, through which the old Emigrant Trail passed, leading across the Sierras. It was only a few miles away that members of the Donner party perished in 1846.

The Poulsens have dreamed for years of developing Squaw Valley into a charming alpine-type community—a sort of small-scale Saint-Moritz. Poulsen cringes at the thought of a State park. Envisioning campers, hamburger stands, souvenir hawkers, and the like on land where he had planned his dream village, he has fought the State doggedly.

California officials, however, are resolute in their feeling that one man's real-estate ambitions shouldn't take precedence over the public welfare. P. K. Macker, assistant to the president of the organizing committee, adds: "Despite himself, Poulsen will become rich off the Olympics. They will considerably increase the value of his land"—the bulk of which is not directly involved. "He should make a \$3 million killing."

Poulsen's opposition isn't all that the State has had to cope with lately. It has a major rhubarb on its hands, with the International Federation of Bobsledders and Tobogganers, which is protesting the elimination of bobsledding from the Squaw Valley program. Olympic rules specify that no single event need be staged unless entries have been received from at least 12 nations. Since fewer than that number answered in a poll that they would compete in the bobsledding, Squaw Valley seized the opportunity to drop the event, thereby saving the \$750,000 cost of building a bobsled run.

Says Alan Bartholemey, technical director of the Squaw Valley games, "The federation has demanded we build the bob run, under threat of exposing us to the world as American cheapskates." The Amateur Athletic Union of this country has joined in asking that bobsledding be offered.

The Russians, too, have been unhappy. They have roared their indignation over fingerprinting requirements made of all foreigners entering this country. The California Olympic Commission has asked Congress to waive the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act for all Olympic athletes.

Further concessions are needed for Russian satellite countries not recognized by our State Department. Caught in a crossfire

between the International Olympic Committee, which does not acknowledge political differences, and Senator JOHN BUTLER, of Maryland, who has demanded that the satellites be barred, Squaw Valley has appealed to John Foster Dulles to admit all nations which wish to compete in the games. Barring any world upheaval, Dulles has promised to comply.

Meanwhile, trying to balance a budget that is shaking precariously, Squaw Valley is still moving ahead with preparations for an elaborate Olympics. "We have spent \$200,000 for expert advice alone," says Bartholemey. "We will probably have the finest and most novel winter games of all time."

At this stage, four ski courses have been completed in Squaw Valley, and foundations laid for new buildings. Land has been graded for the ice arena and a hillside cleared for the ski jumps. Work has been finished, too, on a \$155,000 ski chair. As a flood-control measure, engineers have also begun the rerouting of Squaw Creek, which runs through the heart of the valley's meadowland, where much of the proceedings will take place.

When snow melts this spring, the bulk of the construction, delayed a year by Poulsen's land fight, will start at an accelerated pace. This is the first winter Olympics ever planned from the ground up. In the past, Olympic construction has been mostly superimposed by the host cities upon existing facilities. But almost everything at Squaw Valley will be new, including a sprawling Olympic village, which will quarter some 1,200 athletes, trainers, and coaches from 35 nations.

The village will overlook a scenic 10-acre artificial lake, for which ground will soon be removed. About 500 yards away will be built the ice arena, center of Olympic activities. From there, a walk of no more than 200 yards will bring one to any event. It won't be necessary to go even that far to see what's taking place because, from a comfortable seat in the heated arena, spectators will be able to watch the show flashed on a giant screen by closed-circuit television. Camera towers to be built along the Alpine and Nordic ski courses will bring viewers a picture of the races in progress.

For not-so-hardy members of the press, who don't relish an invigorating trudge in the snow, there also will be closed-circuit television in the lavish press center, adjacent to the ice arena. This structure, complete with restaurant, cocktail lounge, snackbars, and locker rooms, will accommodate 600 working writers.

Other new facilities will include a speed-skating rink, 3 hockey rinks, 3 ski jumps, a ski chair, several restaurants, cafeterias, warming huts, and a network of spectator centers, all equipped with closed-circuit TV.

Squaw Valley has made arrangements with the Navy to conduct snow-compaction tests this year to determine whether automobiles could be parked in the meadowland. If this doesn't prove feasible, a unique traffic plan has been worked out whereby private cars will be barred from the valley entirely. The expected 30,000 people per day will be shuttled instead by 250 buses, leaving every few minutes from the nearby communities of Tahoe City and Truckee. Bus service will be free to those purchasing tickets to the Olympic events.

Alexander Cushing's original theme of restoring the Olympic ideal in a natural setting devoid of embellishments has long since been forgotten. With deep-felt pride, Governor Knight recently told the International Olympic Committee, "In the State of California, there are many monuments to the creative and engineering genius of our citizens. * * * We are confident that this same technical skill will lead to construction of winter-sports facilities in Squaw Valley which will greatly exceed the expectations of

our visitors who will come to this great event from all part of the world."

Cushing isn't in the least crushed that most of his poverty-inspired ideas have been discarded in favor of more grandiose plans. "I truthfully don't see the need for such extravagance," he says. "But, as far as I'm concerned, my feelings won't be hurt if they spend \$20 million—just as long as all the stories on the games are datelined 'Squaw Valley.'"

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] for himself and his colleague [Mr. KUCHEL]. The amendment will be stated.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 22, after line 18, to insert:

CHAPTER IX
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Interservice activities
Olympic games

For construction of a sports arena suitable for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games as authorized by the act of , Public Law 85— , \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] for himself and his colleague, the junior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL].

Mr. LAUSCHE. I object.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Chair again put the question to a vote?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senators from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin will be stated.

THE CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, it is proposed to delete lines 12 through 14, and insert the following:

Provided, That the same \$3,000 limitation which was applicable to the original \$500 million authorization shall also apply to the additional \$250 million authorized herein, so that a single producer or participant may receive no more than \$3,000, whether he operates 1 or more than 1 farm (except for winter wheat).

This was language suggested by the Department of Agriculture, which has always opposed any limitation on the size of acreage-reserve payments, and, of course, it would have the unfortunate result of permitting huge payments to multiple farms.

The original \$3,000 limitation, adopted last summer, should have prevented payments in excess of \$3,000 to any one producer, regardless of the number of farms he operates. This limitation was disregarded by the Department of Agriculture, which talked the Comptroller General into agreeing with it. Except for winter wheat, it is not unfair to limit payments to \$3,000 for one producer, irrespective of the number of farms he operates.

Such an amendment would make it clear that Congress always intended the \$3,000 limitation to apply irrespective of

whether the producer, who may be an owner, a tenant, or a sharecropper, operated one farm or many farms. Winter wheat can be excepted, because the time for planting, of course, ended by last fall. As to all the other crops, there is still plenty of time for planting everywhere, so there would be no hardship or administrative difficulty whatever in limiting payments to \$3,000 to any one producer or participant, irrespective of the number of farms he operates.

One important reason why the funds have run out so soon this year is that Secretary Benson has refused to heed the limitation of \$3,000 on the amount which could be paid to any single producer.

The distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations, explained this language as follows, on June 11, 1957:

The \$3,000 limitation was proposed because we proposed the total amount be reduced to \$500 million. Therefore, we proposed the \$3,000 limitation in order to assure that all the smaller producers would be able to participate in the program.

Mr. Benson claimed that this should allow him to pay up to \$3,000 for each farm that an individual or corporation might own. Thus a corporation or individual owning 100 farms could collect up to \$300,000. If a corporation and an individual had a 50-50 relationship, the corporation could collect \$150,000.

I now cite some of the largest acreage reserve payments made by Secretary Benson in 1957:

Garvey Farms and family interests, Colby, Kans., \$318,374. Harris Ranches, Sahuarita, Ariz., \$209,701. Ray Flanagan, Red Top, Calif., \$138,122. Sutter Basin Corp., Ltd., Robbins, Calif., \$128,-442. Westlake Farms, Stratford, Calif., \$125,942. Robert Pelletier, Bakersfield, Calif., \$12,378. J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La., \$120,088. Crews Farm, Pecos, Tex., \$107,200, and Vista Del Llano, Firebaugh, Calif., \$103,411.

Mr. President, I submit it is exactly this kind of payments which have discredited a worthy farm program. Of course the taxpayers do not want to pay subsidies of this kind to corporation farmers. That is not the purpose of the act. I am sure it was not the purpose of the vast majority of Senators or Representatives when the bill was passed.

Some Senators feel that my amendment would work an injustice to some farmers because they have already started their planting. The Department of Agriculture has issued planting times, as they occur across the United States, and they are as follows:

Cotton, March 1 to May 31; corn, March 1 to June 20; spring wheat, March 1 to May 25; rice, April 10 to June 20; tobacco, March 20 to June 30. It is therefore obvious that prompt action by Congress indicating that it does not want more than \$3,000 to be paid to any one producer or participant, regardless of the number of farms, will work neither hardship on farmers nor any administrative burden on the Department of Agriculture.

I have been referring to the statement made by Representative REUSS, of Wis-

consin, as shown at page 407 of the hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations on the pending measure.

Mr. President, I have just conferred with a Senator for whom I have the greatest of admiration, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. He undoubtedly knows more about this subject than I will ever know. He tells me that the administrative difficulties will be considerable. I agree that there will be serious administrative difficulties, but I feel that the principle involved is so overwhelmingly important that, even though it will be difficult to administer, it can be administered, and I therefore hope the amendment will prevail.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, although I have great sympathy for the amendment, it does change existing law, and for that reason I must make a point of order that it is not in order on an appropriation bill.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORTON in the chair). The Senator from Arizona makes a point of order. Does the Senator from Wisconsin wish to speak on the point of order?

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is my understanding that the amendment merely attempts to restore what the House bill provided for. There are two modest changes involved, but it seems to me that they are not changes of substance. One change is that winter wheat is excluded because winter-wheat farmers have already planted. The other change is that the \$500 million is included, as well as the \$250 million. For that reason, Mr. President, I submit that the amendment, because it is in keeping with the House bill, is appropriate, pertinent, and proper.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, regardless of the merit of the Senator's amendment—and it does possess considerable merit—there is no question that the amendment would change existing law. When the 1958 appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture was before Congress, one of the most substantial issues in conference was the language relating to the limitation on the amount of payments which could be made. The controversy was largely with reference to the amount, not the language of the amendment. The House had inserted a limitation of \$2,500, as I recall, and the Senate increased it to \$5,000. In conference the conferees agreed on \$3,000, and the bill as passed contained this language:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to formulate and administer an acreage-reserve program which would result in total compensation being paid to producers in excess of \$500 million with respect to the 1958 crops, or in total compensation being paid to any one producer in excess of \$3,000 with respect to the 1958 crops.

That language, of course, would seem to have been applied to any one recipient receiving in excess of \$3,000. The Department of Agriculture submitted the language to the Comptroller General, and the Comptroller General ruled that the language applied to the farm, rather than to the individual. Therefore, the amount a farmer might draw was as much as \$3,000 on each farm he owned. If a farmer owned 10 farms, he

could draw \$3,000 on each of the 10 farms.

Whether that ruling is correct, is not for me to say. It was made by the Comptroller General. In the allocation of the \$500 million program established by Congress for fiscal 1958, that ruling of the Comptroller General was followed. Agreements were entered into with the several thousand farmers—who were permitted to proceed under the first-come first-served theory—on the basis of the Comptroller General's ruling that the \$3,000 applied to the farm rather than to the individual producer.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, may I first ask a question of the Senator from Georgia? I shall then be glad to yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Is it the view of the Senator from Georgia that the House language is also a legislative change?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I do not believe it is, because the House language undertakes to relate to the \$250 million additional which is made available for the soil-bank program. Under it there would be two separate systems for the administration of the soil-bank program, one of them relating to the \$500 million in the regular 1958 appropriation act, and the other the \$250 million in the pending bill. Therefore, we would have two programs for the same purpose, from practically the same appropriation, being administered under different rules, if the House language had been retained in the bill.

There can be no question that if the Senate sees fit to do so, it can reject the committee amendment and can apply the House language to the \$250 million. There can be no question about the power of the Senate to do that if it wishes to do so.

Mr. PROXMIRE. If the amendment were offered, would the Senator from Georgia feel it would be a good amendment to support?

Mr. RUSSELL. If it were presented de novo, I think it might be; but I do not think the program could be administered under two different rules. I do not think it could be explained to Farmer A on one side of the road that he was operating under a different rule from that applying to Farmer B, living across the road. I think it is one of those things which would create a difficult, if not impossible, administrative problem. It would change the ruling in the language of the 1958 regular act, and, indeed, it would change the basic law by undertaking to except winter wheat from the operation of the program.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Disregarding any change in the law, and disregarding the merits of the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] the Federal Government would, in effect, be required to break contracts which have already been made with, presumably, several thousand farmers throughout the Nation. It seems to me that

the Senator's amendment could well apply to next year's appropriation for the acreage reserve, if there is to be one; but I do not see how it could be applied now without forcing the Federal Government to break agreements which it has already made with the consent and approval of Congress under last year's legislation.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Has there been a ruling on the Senator's amendment?

Mr. PROXMIRE. No. As I understand, it is now under discussion.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I wish to ask additional questions. Do I correctly understand from the Senator from Wisconsin that payments up to \$300,000 have been made to one interest under the cotton support program?

Mr. PROXMIRE. My understanding is that payments have been made which are very high. On page 407 of the hearings, a copy of which is on the desk of every Senator, payments are listed up to \$209,000. But I have information before me that Garvey Farms at Colby, Kans., in 1957 received \$318,000, which I presume was not for cotton.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I asked for a report, and the highest figure I received, which is shocking, was the figure of \$209,000. Now the Senator from Wisconsin has a figure as high as \$318,000.

I can explain with greater ease the difference in the rule applicable to different farmers than I am able to explain a \$318,000 subsidy payment to one farmer for the purpose of not growing crops, when the people of the Nation feel that the spirit of the law is to help the poor farmer lift himself out of financial distress.

I do not believe the people of Ohio know of this type of payment. Frankly, I think that if they knew, there would be an inclination to shout from the rooftops, "How can you justify having Joe Smith, working in a ditch and earning \$8 or \$10 a day, contribute to taxes to pay one farmer \$300,000 as a subsidy?"

The very statement of the proposition is sufficient to cause a revolt in the minds of the citizens.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator from Ohio has put his finger exactly on the point: What was the intent of Congress?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In a memorandum submitted by Representative REUSS, of Wisconsin, printed on pages 407 and 408 of the hearings, does not Representative REUSS discuss in great detail the intent of Congress and show by means of statements on the floor of the House of Representatives BREEDING, WHITTEN, REUSS, HARRISON, BOYLE, and HOLIFIELD that it was the intent of the House to restrict payments to not more than \$3,000 to a farmer?

Mr. PROXMIRE. He does, indeed; and the language on pages 407 and 408 is crystal clear that the intent of the House in the debate was to restrict pay-

ments to \$3,000 to an individual, not to an individual farm.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Illinois was on the floor when this measure was discussed in the Senate. I can certainly say that I thought we had restricted the payments to not more than \$3,000 to a farmer. I was astonished when the Secretary of Agriculture tried to raise the figure to \$3,000 a farm, so as to permit the owner of multiple farms to collect \$3,000 for each farm. The Secretary was upheld by the Comptroller General.

It seems to me that we should try to define what everyone thought was the intent of Congress. I congratulate the Senator from Wisconsin for offering this amendment. I hope it will be upheld on a point of order. If it should, by chance, be ruled out on a point of order, I hope the Senator from Wisconsin then will renew his effort to restore the House language which was eliminated by the committee.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. It is my belief that the word "subsidy" is not only a nasty word but also an improper one when used in connection with soil bank. The soil bank was advocated by the present Secretary of Agriculture in order to reduce surpluses. If we read the debates which took place in the Senate when the matter came before us, it will be seen that the idea behind the reserve acreage was to take acres out of cultivation, thus reducing production so as to reduce surpluses.

The money which was paid to a farmer, whether it was \$3,000 or \$300,000, was for not producing. Otherwise, the chances are that he would have produced more price-supported commodities, and thereby further aggravated the surplus situation.

When a payment of \$3,000 was made to a cotton farmer or a wheat farmer, or to any other eligible farmer, it was not money given to him in the nature of a subsidy. It was money paid to stop him from planting more of the crops, and thereby to lessen the chances of aggravating the surplus problem.

We are all very much disappointed—I know I am—in the so-called acreage-reserve program. It will be recalled that the first year this program was tried out on corn, the Government paid almost \$180 million to corn farmers. More than 5 million acres of corn were taken out of cultivation. When the 1956 crop was gathered, we found ourselves paying almost \$180 million, but 220 million more bushels of corn had been produced than in the previous year. The program did not work.

As the Secretary stated himself when he appeared before our committee, it mattered not from where the acreage was taken to reduce the surplus, whether it be from small farmers or large farmers. The purpose of the soil bank was to curtail production so as to reduce surpluses. Whether 100 acres of cotton were taken out of cultivation by a man

who produced on 5,000 acres or on a combination of a dozen small farms made no difference. The idea was to reduce surpluses. That was the purpose of the act. Whenever the soil bank is referred to as a subsidy paid to the farmer, that is not correct. It is not the right word to use.

It is not the right word to use, because the farmer would have made that much money from the crops he otherwise would have planted on the land if he had not participated in the soil bank.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana has made an excellent point of substance and of wisdom.

However, it seems to me to be sensible to have the Congress permit this option to be available first to the farmer who has a small, family-size farm. Since the amount of money available always is limited, the farmer who has a small family-size farm should have the first "crack" at it. It seems to me this is the way to accomplish that objective. It will accomplish the same thing, as the Senator from Louisiana pointed out.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, if the Senator from Wisconsin will yield further, let me say that under the basic law, only \$300 million can be provided, as I recall, for cotton and wheat, as the maximum. It is my understanding that there will be sufficient funds—except, I believe, for approximately \$12 million—to pay all the corn farmers who have applied for acreage-reduction payments; we shall be able to supply them with all the funds necessary, if the plan goes through, except for approximately \$12 million.

So far as cotton is concerned, all the money necessary will be available.

The wheat farmers also will receive all the money necessary to carry out the program, as we understand it.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORTON in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. I should like to make a point which I believe is a new one. The Garvey Farms, of Colby, Kans., operate both in Kansas and in Colorado. I wish to quote from a statement by Representative BREEDING, of Kansas, who is a very sound farm economist and a very fine Member of Congress:

Mr. BREEDING. I have 1 constituent who has 50 tenants. Does this landowner receive only \$3,000, or would he receive a portion or payment, for each of those 50 tenant-operated farms?

Mr. WHITTEN. It would be my thought that he would be one producer and would get a limitation of \$3,000.

That is under the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin.

As I understand, the purpose of the soil-bank program is to withdraw acreage from production. But when acreage is withdrawn from production by a tenant farmer who lives with his family on a farm, his income is interfered with.

As the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin and the distinguished Sen-

ators from Illinois and Ohio have so correctly stated, it is unconscionable to have \$318,000 paid to 1 corporate farmer.

Is there any way by which we can provide protection for a small farmer or for a tenant who is a part of a corporate farm system?

Mr. ELLENDER. Under the law enacted by the Congress, I fear that the figures given by my good friend, the Senator from Wisconsin, may be a little misleading.

If a corporation were the producer and if it had but one farm, the amount would be limited to \$3,000. But evidently the corporation referred to has farms scattered all over Kansas, and probably all over Colorado, as well. Under the interpretation made by the Comptroller General, the limitation is to apply to each producer with regard to each farm. I cannot conceive that, under the law as now written, a corporation would receive \$300,000 unless it had farms scattered all over Kansas and all over Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. That is exactly the situation; the corporation has 50 farms or units scattered in Kansas and Colorado. Page 407 of the Senate committee hearings on the second supplemental appropriation bill shows that the corporation received \$318,000—plus.

Mr. ELLENDER. It would have to have 100 farms, scattered over the two States, in order to receive that large payment.

Mr. CARROLL. I believe that is the situation. Let us assume that it has 100 farms.

Mr. ELLENDER. Very well.

Mr. CARROLL. A little later I shall come to the point the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] made; I believe his point is a very valid one.

But at this time let me say that the sense of the Senate and the sense of the House of Representatives was that a \$3,000 limitation would be applied to any one farmer or producer. However, the ruling by the Comptroller General has opened the gate.

My question is, How can we protect the small farmer who is subject to the \$3,000 limitation, and how can we protect the tenant farmer who is a part of a corporate farm system? Can that be done?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the basic law protects the tenant, in that the tenant receives part of the money that is collected by the landlord.

However, I wish to emphasize to my good friend, the Senator from Colorado, this point, which is set forth in the record, and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry held hearings for several weeks on the proposal: The idea was to take acres out of cultivation. It was not the purpose to benefit directly the farmer who otherwise would produce crops on the land. The farmer was to receive an indirect benefit; in other words, by reducing surpluses, the farmer would receive a higher price for the crops he later produced.

The amount paid to the farmer—\$318,000, or whatever the correct amount is—would be the amount of money he

would have made if he had planted in crops the land which he took out of cultivation.

The Secretary of Agriculture was directed to give to those who withdrew their lands from cultivation an amount of money about equal to the profits they would have made from the land if they had planted it in crops. That was just a plan whereby we would reduce the surpluses; it was not intended to assist the farmer directly. The money was to be given to the farmer only in order that he would take his allotted acres out of cultivation—in the hope that the surpluses which dangle over the market and depress agricultural-commodity prices would be withdrawn, and then all the farmers would benefit. That was the theory back of the whole plan.

When my good friend, the Senator from Ohio, mentions the word "subsidy," I wish to say that I do not believe it is the proper word to use.

I desire to make another point for the benefit of the Senator from Ohio: If the allotted acres had been planted in crops, the Government would have had to support the crops grown on them. Furthermore, the Government would have had to put in storage the wheat or the cotton or the corn thus produced, and that would have cost the Government much more money than is now being paid.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] has made his point very clear, and it is an excellent one. He is very largely correct. Obviously, the purpose was to reduce production. This is an efficient way to do so.

Mr. ELLENDER. I would not say "largely"; it was done for that purpose only.

Mr. PROXMIRE. But a corollary purpose, and one of great benefit, was to have a small farmer who exercised the option to stop producing, get a job, perhaps in a factory, or elsewhere.

At any rate, it seems to me that it makes a great deal of sense for the Congress to have the right to determine whether it wishes to give this option, this advantage, this chance, to the small farmer, or simply to give it to all farmers. In the latter case the large corporate farms might receive benefits amounting to \$318,000 a year.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President—

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. President, I should like to congratulate the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] on his very clear and lucid statement on what the soil bank is and what it was intended to do.

I believe it will be well particularly to emphasize at this point that, on the basis of our present farm laws, the cost of the soil bank to the Government is far less than the cost would have been if those lands had been permitted to be used for the cultivation of crops and if the crops grown on them had been placed under Government loan.

Let us refer to a specific example. In the Great Plains area, where wheat is grown, if a farmer had an allotment

under the acreage reserve—and the acreage reserve applies only to wheat and basic commodities—and he grew 20 bushels to an acre, it would cost the Government in excess of \$40, or about \$40 in round figures. Perhaps the Government would recoup that amount some day, and perhaps it would not, depending on the condition of the wheat it sold.

I should like to call this matter to the attention of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], and also of my colleague [Mr. CARROLL], who is very much interested in the question. I happen to know of my personal knowledge of the general situation with respect to the Garvey Farms. I have supported, on the floor of the Senate, limitations similar to the one the Senator from Wisconsin is proposing. There is one aspect of the question which I have not heard mentioned. It relates to one effect of the law as now written which has not been taken into consideration, and which everyone should understand. In the situation with respect to the Garvey Farms, I have just been informed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] that they farm out and sublet a lot of their acreage.

At page 407 of the Senate hearings, a distinction was made, and Mr. REUSS, a Representative from Wisconsin, referring to the Garvey Farms, stated that it is a "firm which owns many farms throughout Colorado and Kansas, and operates the farms itself."

In instances where farmers have large tracts of land—and most of the land in our area is subtenanted or subleased upon a share-crop basis—the tenant participates in the soil bank payment. For example, it is a very common arrangement, with respect to the growing of wheat, that the landlord receives 1 part of the crop and the tenant gets 4 parts. Perhaps the proportion may be 1 and 3. I have sometimes seen an agreement which fixed the proportion at 1 and 5. In such instances, the tenant receives the same proportion of the soil bank payment.

In the case of the Garvey Farms, when they lease a part of the land the tenants also get those payments, provided the arrangement is on that basis. If the statement of Mr. Reuss is literally true, then I am not sure they would get it.

I am as much opposed to large corporations being able to subsidize great operations on this basis as is the junior Senator from Wisconsin, but I think, in considering this matter, it should not be forgotten that when land is leased upon a share basis, the tenant takes a proportion of the soil-bank money, and the landlord has to pay the taxes, or, if it is irrigated land, has to pay for water, repair, and upkeep on the house, with his own money.

I do not know whether my explanation has contributed to the discussion, but the point needed to be made, and it is an angle which has not heretofore been explained.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Colorado, and I assure him they have contributed to the discussion.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. Reading from page 407 of the hearings—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor. A point of order has been raised against the amendment. Debate has long since departed from the point of order. The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, before the Chair rules, the question I have relates to the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has attempted to be cooperative—

Mr. CARROLL. The Senator from Wisconsin has yielded to me. I wanted to put a question relating to the point of order.

I am referring to page 407 of the hearings.

Representative BREEDING said, in respect to the Reuss proposal:

I would like to make this further remark, that if we put this limitation on at \$3,000, it will automatically cut out 40 percent of the operators in the summer fallow wheat-producing area of the United States from participation in the soil bank.

That is why I raised the question with the distinguished Senator from Louisiana as to whether or not tenants or farmers who share by contract could participate in the \$3,000. The distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] has said they may in some cases. I did not hear a part of the answer by the Senator from Louisiana. I should now like to address my question to the distinguished Senator from Georgia on the point of order which has been made. Is it not true that the new \$3,000 limitation applies to the \$250 million which is provided in this bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, as I construe the amendment now proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin, he undertakes to apply the limitation not only to the \$250 million, but to the \$500 million carried in the regular 1958 Appropriation Act. The Senator from Wisconsin, I am sure, would say that was not his intention.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order made to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin.

It is in two instances clearly legislation on an appropriation bill. In the first place, it excepts winter wheat, which is a change in the 1958 act, and it encompasses the work of a participant as well as a producer, which is a provision proposing to construe existing law, and is in itself a proposal of legislation. For those reasons the Chair sustains the point of order.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I propose an amendment at this time, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed on page 4 to strike out lines 12 to 15 and substitute therefor the following:

Provided, That no part of this amount shall be used to authorize compensation to any one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, this amendment restores the House language. It has been proposed for the purpose of presenting an amendment which is acceptable and proper. I now ask the Chair to rule on this amendment. It is my understanding the Senator from Georgia has given his opinion that the amendment is proper. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will not rule on the amendment unless a point of order is made.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I was happy to discuss the amendment with the able and diligent Senator from Wisconsin, after he was kind enough to mention it to me. I am of the opinion, as I told him, that if the Senate rejected the committee amendment, the language he has proposed by way of amendment would automatically be in the bill. I do not think it is necessary to submit an amendment, because if the Senate rejects the committee amendment, this language will be in the bill.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is not exactly my understanding. I have discussed the question with the Parliamentarian, because it puzzled me. My reason for offering the amendment is that the amendments of the committee were accepted en bloc, and the only way it would be in order to proceed properly would be by offering an amendment to restore the House language.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is absolutely correct. I was not present in the Chamber when the committee amendments were agreed to en bloc. This would be the proper procedure.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments have been agreed to en bloc. The amendment is in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I think there is a great deal of merit in the position taken by the Senator from Wisconsin. I have consistently sought to impose limitations on these very programs, from the time of the inception of the agricultural conservation program and the so-called conservation program adopted in 1936, after the Supreme Court declared the original Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional.

The proposed amendment would prescribe two rules. One rule would apply to the people who are fortunate enough to have been able to get into the soil bank prior to the present appropriation.

They would come within the rule of the existing law. Then there would be applied another rule to those who would come in hereafter, under the provisions of the amendment.

The distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] brought out at the hearing before the committee the fact that he had talked to his State committeemen about the amendment and the proposal, and those committeemen were terrified by the prospect of having

to attempt to administer such a provision.

All my inclinations and feelings are against what I say, because I favor the limitation, but I think such a procedure would present an almost insuperable administrative problem, to undertake to apply \$250 million of the appropriations for the soil-bank program under one set of rules and to apply \$500 million which has already been made available under another set of rules. For that reason I shall vote against the amendment.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. As the Senator has mentioned, I discussed this matter with my State committeemen, and they told me that the House provision would make it impossible to administer the program in a manner which would be fair to all the farmers.

My own feeling is that there ought to be a limit as to the amount to be paid to any one farmer. I do not see how we could now change the program in effect and still have a workable program. We would then have a situation where one farmer, who had already signed up under the old program, who happened to be a tenant, would receive the benefits of the program, while another tenant farmer across the road would be denied a contract, although he had made an application. I think the adoption of the Senator's amendment would do more harm than good to the cause to which the Senator is dedicated, helping the small farmers.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand the viewpoint of the Senator from North Dakota. The adoption of the amendment would perhaps result in some discrimination as between those who took advantage of the program last year and those who do so this year.

I have a deep feeling about the principle. We should give to the small-family farmer, the real family farmer, the time option. It seems to me that is proper procedure. It is not as orderly a procedure as it might be possible to adopt, but more justice can be done if the amendment prevails. Henceforth the discrimination can be worked out: Whatever discrimination there is as between the farmer of last year and the farmer of this year can be worked out, and we can make sure that the only person entitled to receive payment is the family farmer under the limitation of \$3,000 for a single farm.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, this is one amendment which I certainly hope will not prevail.

It seems to me that once every year or so we ought to have a "Be Kind to the Secretary of Agriculture Week."

This is about the most unkind cut that could be directed at the Secretary of Agriculture—to ask him to administer the soil-bank program, which has already run into difficulty, in 1 way for 1 group of people and in another way for another group of people, and probably in 2 different ways for the same tenant on adjoining farms.

Much has been said about the soil bank, which I think might well not have been said today. There was a figure

read a while ago of the Harris Ranches in Arizona receiving \$209,000, as if that were a staggering sum of money. It is a large sum of money, but I think we ought to find out why it was paid and why Jack Harris did what he did do.

Mr. Harris had about 1,500 acres of cotton quota land which he could have planted to cotton.

I notice the able senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is present in the Chamber. This incident relates to his State. I apologize to the Senator for discussing it, and if I misstate any fact I hope he will correct me.

Jack Harris had about 1,500 acres of cotton quota land, land upon which he could plant cotton, but he decided not to plant one acre of it to cotton, and he received a check for \$209,000 from the Government for not planting cotton upon the land. Thereafter, with his California associates, he took over some wild land in Maricopa county, where he planted 4,500 acres to cotton, as compared to the 1,500 acres he took out of cultivation. That cotton proceeded to grow to maturity.

I happened to be in Phoenix, Ariz., talking to members of the National Reclamation Association, on the day when Mr. Harris walked down to the Triple A office and wrote out a counter check for \$965,595 in penalties.

If we are going to talk about the subsidy which a man may receive, and if we use that term—which I quite agree with the Senator from Louisiana is thoroughly unjustified—we also ought to talk about the penalties. We are talking here about a man who received \$209,000 on the one hand, and who paid out \$965,000 on the other hand.

My personal guess is that Mr. Harris did not make any money on this transaction.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. LONG. How much money did this person pay out?

Mr. ANDERSON. Nine hundred sixty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars, plus or minus a dollar or two. I am pretty sure that is the correct figure.

Mr. LONG. Then would it be fair to say that he paid out a net of \$700,000 or so more than he took in?

Mr. ANDERSON. No. The Senator knows how these programs operate, I am sure. This was penalty cotton. When one plants penalty cotton, one pays half of the sale price to the Government as a penalty, and receives 50 percent of the price support.

Mr. Harris received \$209,000 for taking 1,500 acres out of cultivation to reduce the production of cotton. Then, on the other hand, he planted 4,500 new acres of cotton, on which he paid a penalty of \$965,000, and as to which supposedly he received \$965,000. I do not know whether he made or lost money on the transaction, but I think he probably lost money in the last analysis.

What an awful agricultural program it is, when on the one hand a person takes 1,500 acres out of cultivation, but on the other hand puts 4,500 acres into cultivation.

Later on we are going to be asked to pass upon about the same sort of proposition, where we would add \$250 million to take cotton land out of production and, on the other hand, put 30 percent more back into production.

These agricultural programs had better begin to make sense. They are in enough trouble now with the American people. I say that it is time to stop all of this foolishness. Why do we have to fight about the dairy price-support program? It is because people have made mistakes in the past. All the farm programs are in trouble, all across the Nation.

While I sympathize with the purpose which the able Senator from Wisconsin has in mind, his amendment represents an impossible program for the Secretary of Agriculture to administer. No Secretary of Agriculture can administer a program which says to one group of people, for whom \$500 million is provided in the soil bank, that they can get as much as they want in return, including \$209,000, as was paid to Jack Harris in Arizona, but which says on the other hand to all the other people, "You are a little bit late in coming under the wire, so we have provided \$250 million for you, but you can only draw \$3,000 each."

What kind of sense does that make in an agricultural program? That, of course, is not the fault of the able Senator from Wisconsin, because he did not have a chance to do anything with regard to the original \$500 million.

I think it would be extremely unfortunate if the Senate should adopt the amendment. We had better try to put a little more commonsense into these programs, because it could happen that the American taxpayer will become disgusted with this sort of performance after a while and slap down the whole agricultural program. That has happened before.

There are Senators in this Chamber today who well remember that for a long, long time we were troubled with a potato price-support program. There are Members present in the Senate Chamber who were burned by that problem day after day after day. Nobody would reduce the support price for potatoes for a long time, and the situation became so bad, with so many potatoes rotting upon so many tracts of land and being used for all sorts of purposes, that finally the entire program of potato price supports was wiped out. We did not dare attempt to get price supports for potatoes for years afterward. That program has been restored to a slight extent. It has been placed on a commonsense basis again.

The foolishness has to be paid for someday. If we adopt this sort of program, I believe we will only hurt the American farmers.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. Let me say to the able Senator from Wisconsin that I feel very sick at heart over having to rise and criticize what he is trying to do. I subscribe to his motives. I wish we had been able to limit this program in the first instance. I can only say to the Senator, as one who presided over the

Department of Agriculture for a while, that I think it would be unfortunate to say to the Secretary, "Administer two-thirds of your money in one way, and the other third in another way, and try to explain to the farmer what you are doing with one hand that you cannot do with the other."

I do not believe it would make any sense.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from New Mexico has made a characteristic plea for charity with respect to his successor, the present Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. ANDERSON. He is my successor once removed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator is very much concerned over the problems which now face the Secretary of Agriculture. I am deeply touched by this concern on his part. I, too, would like to observe a "be kind to Benson" week.

But is not the Secretary of Agriculture largely responsible for his own troubles? If he had interpreted the law of last year as we all thought it was drawn, and limited payments to \$3,000 per farmer rather than per farm, he would not be in this difficulty. So the comments of the Senator from New Mexico, although charitable in nature, leave me somewhat cold.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am sorry they leave the Senator cold, but unfortunately this is a Government in which men operate under laws. The Secretary of Agriculture had a law to administer. He asked the advice of legal counsel, and they told him how it had to be administered, and he administered it in accordance with the law. It would be very convenient if he could administer it according to his feelings. There were days in the Department when I would have liked to deal with certain persons who wished to sell commodities to the Department by dumping the people as well as the commodities into the ocean. But we do not operate in that way. We must live up to the law.

I do not think I am defending the Secretary of Agriculture when I say that we must try to make sense in connection with agricultural programs. If this sort of proposal were enacted, the Secretary could easily say, whatever happened, "The Congress messed up the situation."

As the able Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] knows, several years ago I participated in a program in which I spoke rather unkindly of the Secretary of Agriculture. I do not believe he has administered the agricultural programs in a perfect fashion, but I do not propose to give him any excuse, if I can avoid it, from now on. If we give him one set of rules for \$500 million and another set of rules for \$250 million, and mess up the program so that no one can administer it, we give him an alibi which is ironclad and perfect; and I object to doing it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Secretary of Agriculture does not expect to be the

object of a "Be Kind to Benson" week. All he asks is for the Congress to be fair. I have some doubt as to whether we have been fair with him. If my colleague from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] had looked on page 205 of the House hearings, he would have discovered that the Comptroller General of the United States, to whom the question of interpretation was submitted, was the one who passed upon it.

Mr. ANDERSON. We cannot expect the Secretary to do other than what his legal adviser tells him to do. Let me say to the able Senator from Illinois that at the time I was Secretary of Agriculture I knew exactly what I wanted to do with respect to a certain proposal which was made. I talked with the legal adviser of the Department, and was advised that that was not a very good thing to do. I then did what every other Cabinet officer has the right to do. I took the question up with the chief law officer of the United States, namely, the Attorney General. He told me that I was 100-percent wrong; and that I had better do it another way. I followed the advice of the lawyers. That is a pretty sound practice if one is not himself a lawyer. He should seek good legal advice.

In this particular instance I do not believe the Secretary of Agriculture arbitrarily or capriciously decided how to administer the soil-bank program. I regard Joe Campbell as one of the finest Comptroller Generals the United States has had. If I had been Secretary of Agriculture and he had ruled a certain way, I would have been impressed by his ruling.

I believe the Congress would add to its grief, and assume a great deal of responsibility which it need not assume, if it should adopt the pending amendment and mess up the situation. Things might reach such a state that the Secretary of Agriculture could say, "There was no way in the world to administer the soil bank, because the Congress messed up the situation beyond redemption."

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The word which I have received from the Ohio farmer, who on the average controls 100 acres, is that in the effort to develop a rounded-out operation, the aid which is now given—whether we call it a grant, a subsidy, or a payment—means nothing to him, because his acreage is not large enough to enable him to take any acres out of production.

As I recall, a year ago the same argument was made, namely, "We are in the midst of a period when contracts are being made, and we cannot do anything about the situation."

As I previously stated, from the standpoint of the Ohioan, I think both the farmer and the city man can understand the opposition to the payment of these huge sums. To me it is a payment which bears some signs of odium—whether we say it is for the purpose of reducing acreage, or whether we call it by some other name. I venture to say that not 5 percent of the people of the

United States know that we are paying as high as \$300,000 to a single farmer.

My query is this: Let us assume that the Senator from New Mexico is correct in his argument, and that the provision in question would be difficult for the Secretary to administer. Should we not do something now in the way of a program or policy which will be in operation next year, to preclude such payments in the future, and to limit the amount to a reasonable sum for each farm operator?

Mr. ANDERSON. I think we should. However, I believe that recommendation should come from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and not from the Committee on Appropriations. If it does not come from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I think we can look for a complete elimination of the soil bank some of these days, because it is resulting in all kinds of wild operations which I think are completely unjustified.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In my judgment, the elimination of the program will come about if and when the ordinary man, with calluses on his hands, the man who has trouble paying his taxes, the man who is unable to leave his wife at home to take care of infant children because she must go to work to help sustain the family, comes to realize that he is paying taxes to provide some man or corporation \$300,000 in the farm program.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator is well aware, the Department of Agriculture has already announced that this will be the last year for the acreage reserve.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from Louisiana is a member of the committee. When must we introduce a bill to stop this program, if it is to be stopped?

Mr. ELLENDER. This minute. The basic law must be changed. That is a subject for consideration by the legislative committee. As I have just indicated, the Department of Agriculture has already announced that that part of the soil-bank program dealing with acreage reserve will be abandoned next year.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I was very much interested in the comment of my friendly colleague from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. I should like to say that I would like nothing better than to join him and other Senators in a move to eliminate all farm subsidies, but on one condition, and that is to eliminate also subsidies on other things at the same time. I would start with the 27½ percent depletion allowance which the oil producers now enjoy. I would very much like to have the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from New Mexico and the Senator from Louisiana join with me, if they would, in trying to reduce the 27½-percent depletion allowance to 15 percent, or to whatever amount people engaged in other lines of business now enjoy.

I would also like to join Senators in eliminating the unholy subsidies which

have been given to the power companies of the United States, including the subsidy of several billion dollars in the form of the rapid tax writeoff. It is all very well to say that they must pay that tax at some time. What we overlook, however, is that the power companies may write off these costs in 5 years, but for ratemaking purposes they can continue these billions of dollars for from 30 to 50 years. That is where the profit comes in. I would like to join other Senators in eliminating the special tax benefits which utility companies now enjoy.

I should like to join them in eliminating the huge subsidies which are now enjoyed by the American merchant marine. Heaven only knows how much those subsidies amount to in all, but the total is tremendous. In fact, a part of that subsidy is charged to the farm program costs.

I have joined some other Senators in undertaking to eliminate the special postage rate subsidies which have resulted in causing a part of the Post Office deficits, the total amount of which is \$700 or \$800 million, and possibly \$1 billion a year. A good share of that subsidy goes to magazines and other publications which carry on campaigns against farm subsidies. If Senators who are so anxious to leave the farmer alone in a subsidized world join me in sponsoring a single bill to eliminate all the other subsidies I have mentioned, and others, I will be very glad to vote for it. However, so long as the farm population is to be left at the mercy of others, then I believe a little consideration for the farmers by Congress is only fair.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sure the Senator makes his proposal with the utmost good faith. I should like to point out, however, that a great many artificial stimulants have the effect of indirect subsidies and contribute to the costs a farmer must pay. If we are to have a free and unchecked economy, we will have to repeal the Minimum Wage Act and the wage-and-hour law, and any other law by which the Government lends its assistance to increasing the income of any one group of persons.

Mr. AIKEN. Also tariff laws.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; also the tariff laws. We would then achieve a completely free market, and the farmer, of all people, would be at the top in that kind of world.

Mr. AIKEN. The farmer would be at the top in that kind of world. However, I do not want to leave the farmer undefended in a world of subsidies.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I appreciate the good defense the Senator from Vermont is making of the farmer. At the present time we are talking about billions of dollars for public works programs, to relieve the depressed areas of the United States. The fact is that the farmer's income has been far below that received by other elements of the economy for several years. The little we can do to help the farmers is very small compared with the billions of dollars we are now going to spend to help others. Of course I am in favor of most of those programs also.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is entirely correct. We who still have faith in the farmers are not prejudiced. We are willing to help other people who are in distress. I am sure of that.

Mr. YOUNG. Whenever the rest of the economy is willing to be placed on a "go it alone" basis, strictly competitive and no subsidy, I would be willing for farmers to do the same. In fact, I have been thinking of introducing proposed legislation along that line.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sure it would take the Senator from North Dakota at least 2 or 3 weeks to get such a bill through Congress and to have it signed by the President. [Laughter.]

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont has perhaps overlooked the group of indirect subsidies paid to industries, that enjoy the protection of tariffs. If we were to enumerate those industries, it would take us all night. They enjoy the protection of tariffs which have been passed by Congress.

Mr. AIKEN. Subsidies began in this country more than 300 years ago, and no one has been able to stop them, and no one will be able to stop them. Subsidies are nothing new. They began with the Virginia Colonies, and wage and price controls started with the Plymouth Colony.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am very sympathetic toward the purposes of the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXIMIRE]. As a matter of fact, it was my feeling that his amendment was already, in substance, the law at the present time. It was the law until the law was interpreted by the legal staff of the Department of Agriculture and ruled upon by the Comptroller General with reference to the acreage reserve payments.

I must say that the arguments of the Senator from New Mexico, with reference to the administrative difficulties involved, whereby the \$500 million program would be administered under one formula and the \$250 million program under another formula, throw a different light on the subject. Such administrative difficulties make it very difficult to administer the law, indeed, well nigh impossible to do so.

I believe the case the Senator from Wisconsin makes is a compelling one, and is one that will be considered by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry when it considers all matters of conservation and all matters of commodity prices. That is what the committee is going to do. As a matter of fact, it is the kind of proposal I thought we had last year, and which was the law, but apparently we did not have it.

In every State of the Union there are people—I forget what the total number is, although I believe it is in excess of 400,000—who have signed up under the acreage-reserve program. Ninety-seven percent of them will come under the limitation of the \$3,000 payments. There will be a handful who will receive more. They have been approved by the Secretary and they have been approved by the local county committee. It would be literally an abrogation of contract on the part of Congress to cancel those

out. There are others who have applied under the same terms, and I do not believe there will be a handful who will obtain more than the \$3,000 limitation per farm owner.

Therefore the actual purpose which the Senator from Wisconsin seeks to serve is being served by the very economic facts of agriculture throughout the country.

There are some examples—and they are horrible ones—of golf courses having profited under the conservation reserve program, or of producers of cotton or some other commodity under acreage allotments having received huge payments.

However, I want the record to be clear that those are very few indeed in terms of the total amount of acreage which has been withdrawn under the acreage reserve program. I have been as critical of the acreage reserve program as any other Senator, because I feel it lends itself to political manipulation and abuse, particularly when no limits are placed on it, and that it is even disgracing the farm program.

I could not agree more with what I have heard here in terms of how we can ruin the farm program. As a matter of fact, I have been—of the opinion that some persons would like to see it ruined by these excesses. They would like to see the farm program administered in such a way as to make it look very bad in the public eye.

I wish to join the Senator from Wisconsin in his amendment, and I assure him that I will vote for it, strictly on the basis of the moral conviction that what we are attempting to do is right. However, I am sure that if it were a controlling vote, we would be faced with an impossible administrative situation. I do not want to give the Secretary of Agriculture one excuse—not one—to sneak out from under the tent he has created for himself and to cloud the situation. I want him to administer the law as he said it ought to be administered.

He wants a clarification of the law. There is only one way in which the matter can be handled now, and that is to leave it as it is, regrettably, and then to have it clarified in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry when the committee considers basic legislation, which we are going to bring before the Senate, and which, as I understand, will be brought before the House.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Does not the Senator from Minnesota feel that when Congress has spoken, it has spoken in favor of the sort of limitations which the Senator from Wisconsin has advocated?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Absolutely. I was one of those who joined with the distinguished Member of the other body, Representative REUSS, in support of his position. I think he was manifestly right. But I find the Comptroller General has ruled against him.

I also find that even after the Comptroller General had ruled against him, new contracts were let under the Comptroller General's ruling. We are in the

situation where two-thirds or three-fourths of the money has been obligated under one set of rules, and we are asking that the other one-third or one-fourth be obligated under a new set of rules.

Frankly, I think the Secretary will then be able to come before the Congress and say, "I tried to operate a good program, but it was men like you who made it impossible." I shall not give him that chance. I want him to know that, so far as HUBERT HUMPHREY is concerned, there must be a clean acreage reserve program. I want no excuses as to how it can be operated. I want the Secretary to have all the leeway he can have to operate the best program we can devise. If he messes it up after that, he will not have my signature at the bottom, to show that I, too, was a conspirator in such action or was one of the accomplices to his mismanagement. I do not want that to happen under any circumstances.

I commend the purpose of the Senator from Wisconsin, and I join with him in its advocacy, but I hope the purpose will be realized in the legislative committee.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Does not the Senator think that the most damaging action that has been taken by the Federal Government has been to enact legislation which permits, whether through administration or through a defect in the bill which was passed by Congress, the payment of subsidies to single producers in the amount of \$200,000, \$250,000, or \$300,000? Is not that what puts the farm program in the greatest jeopardy? Is it not true that the newspapers and magazines throughout the Nation have been building up this condition?

Is it not true that actually millions of American citizens, as we find when we talk to people throughout America in the States we represent, approve subsidies for the small family farmers, but subsidies of \$200,000 and \$300,000 are repugnant to them?

I recognize the opposition to my amendment by an overwhelming number of Senators, having infinitely more experience than I have—

Mr. HUMPHREY. Not opposition.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The opposition to my amendment on technical grounds is very strong. It has been pointed out that agreement to the amendment would tend to discredit the farm program. But what would be accomplished would be that in the coming year it would not be possible for the newspapers of the Nation to point out that individual producers are receiving \$100,000, \$200,000, or \$300,000 in subsidies. That is what is damaging the farm program.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I suggest to the Senator from Wisconsin that when the debate has been concluded he have the Legislative Counsel prepare an amendment to be submitted to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for consideration and inclusion in the general legislative farm program for the coming year.

Furthermore, I could not agree more with the Senator from Wisconsin. I am

one of those who wanted a limitation on the amount of land that could be put in the soil bank. I recommended such a proposal on the floor. I offered an amendment which, regrettably, was not adopted. There are administrative difficulties connected with such matters.

But I think the Senator speaks right to the point when he says the public gets a view which is damaging to the agricultural program when they read about the excessive payments of \$200,000 to someone for doing what the Senator from New Mexico said—namely, paying a penalty for cultivating new acreage out and receiving payment from the acreage-reserve fund for land withdrawn from cultivation. A person would have to have a twisted mind to be able to justify that kind of operation.

I will join with the Senator from Wisconsin in offering an amendment to limit the acreage-reserve payments. I think there should be an amendment which will limit the price-support loans and to restrict them to the smaller farms, for which the program was designed. Once we include farms of from 25,000 to 50,000 acres, which are operated in some areas of America, we do not need a price-support program. We need a program for the family unit, not for the corporate farm.

I commend the Senator from Wisconsin for his new voice in agricultural morality and agricultural integrity, which goes deep through his character, because he is a man of integrity and morality.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the committee, I call up the amendment designated 3-4-58-A, which was authorized by the committee to be offered under a suspension of the rule, and ask that it be read for the information of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, line 15, after the word "herein" it is proposed to insert the following:

Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) within 60 days after the effective date of this act, any 1958 cotton acreage reserve agreement shall be cancelled without penalty, at the request of the farmer;

(2) for any farm which does not participate in the 1958 cotton acreage reserve program, the cotton acreage allotment shall be increased by 30 percent: *Provided*, That the cotton produced from such increased acreage shall not be eligible for price support and the production from such increase shall not be taken into account in determining the level of price support for the 1958 crop; and

(3) the additional acreage planted on the basis of such increased allotments shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county and farm acreage allotments and such acreage shall be in addition to the county, State and national acreage allotments. The production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I did not hear whether the amendment was offered under a motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. HAYDEN. I move to suspend the rule so that the amendment may be considered, because it is subject to a point of order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry, for the purpose of clarification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has indicated that the language of the amendment, which was considered in the committee, is clearly legislative and, therefore, is subject to a point of order.

Mr. HAYDEN. For that reason, I have, by direction of the committee, filed a motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is the pending motion, and it requires a two-thirds vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A two-thirds vote of Senators present and voting is required to suspend the rule. The Senator from Illinois is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amendment is offered to provide for an increase in cotton acreage this crop year.

Last fall heavy rains in most of the Cotton Belt at the time of harvest caused a heavy loss of quality in the cotton harvested.

The supply of good quality cotton beginning this summer and for the next marketing year is estimated to be at lowest point since the Korean war in 1951. An adequate supply of quality cotton is needed to protect long-run demand for cotton for domestic use, and foreign markets. There has been a heavy signup for cotton acreage to go in the soil bank.

The amendment before the Senate if adopted will: First, permit a farmer to withdraw from the soil bank, within 60 days after enactment; second, then, if not in the soil bank, it will permit a 30-percent increase in original cotton acreage allotment, with no price support on the increased acreage; but with no effect on price support on the original allotment; third, it will exclude the increased acreage from history in making future allotments; and fourth, department officials indicate they have ample sources of loan authorization, to meet credit needs of farmers; with from \$90 million to \$100 million of loan funds available through Farmers' Home Administration.

Mr. President, that is a brief statement of the effect of the amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, before presenting this amendment to the Appropriations Committee, I gave it much thought. At first I thought it out of order for me, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to present there and to the Senate an amendment which should be considered first by the committee of which I am chairman. But, Mr. President, I consider that this amendment is germane to the issue presented to the Senate in the pending measure.

When the 1958 program for the soil bank was considered, the Department of Agriculture asked for \$750 million. The

Senate provided that amount, and the House voted no money at all. In conference, an appropriation of \$500 million was agreed to in order to continue the operations of the soil bank. The amount provided for by the Congress would have eliminated from production approximately 3 million acres of cotton land.

I felt that even with the elimination from production of that large number of acres, sufficient merchantable cotton—that is to say, Strict Low Middling and better—would have been produced in order to satisfy not only domestic needs but export needs as well.

But, Mr. President, all of us are acquainted with what happened last September, October, and early in November, in the cottonfields of the South. It has been my privilege to see many cotton crops made, gathered, and harvested. But never before in the history of our Nation was a cotton crop made, and ready for harvest, but then not completely harvested, because of unprecedented weather conditions. Furthermore, the quality of that cotton harvested was extremely low as compared to past years.

Mr. President, there is a sufficient amount of cotton on hand. We shall have on hand approximately 8½ million or 8¾ million bales as of August 1. That is a substantial carryover, but it is not of the quality required by the mills. That is a result of the unprecedented weather conditions which prevailed at cottonpicking time.

Mr. President, in the past 2 years we have spent millions of dollars in an effort to regain our cotton export markets. The cotton exports have increased many, many fold during the last 3 or 4 years. Now we have reached a point where exports of cotton amount to not quite 7½ million bales last year. The Department of Agriculture has made a noble effort, I may say, to recapture the export market. But if we do not have the right kind of cotton to export, we shall lose the benefit of the efforts which have been made in the past.

Mr. President, as of today there will be a demand for more than 11 million bales of cotton for the coming year, for both export and domestic use.

If the program envisioned by the bill is put into effect—that is to say, if the amount being appropriated for the acreage reserve is spent—in order to take more acres of cotton out of cultivation, I can foresee a shortage of more than 5 million bales of cotton for the 1959-60 season.

Mr. President, even though a substantial amount of cotton now is on hand as surplus—as I have said, it will amount to between 8½ million and 8¾ million bales—only about 1.7 million bales is the type cotton that is best suited for use by our mills and for export. In other words, Strict Low Middling and better. Every year a sufficient amount of cotton has been produced, not only for our domestic use, but also for export.

Mr. President, I took up this matter with the Appropriations Committee. It does not look very good for us to request, on the one hand—as my distinguished friend, the Senator from New

Mexico, has just indicated—funds with which to take acreage out of cultivation, and on the other hand to request that more acres be allowed. I know that does not seem to add up.

But, Mr. President, we are faced with a desperate situation. Unless we do something about it, we shall lose the advantages and the benefits we should receive from the efforts we have made during the last several years in connection with our exports of cotton, and we shall invite more competition from synthetics—all of which we have been fighting for a considerable period of time.

Mr. President, the amendment is a very simple one. I wish to make it plain to the Senate that, if the amendment will do anything, it will save the taxpayers of the country money. I shall state why that is so.

First, the Congress provided \$500 million for the soil-bank program. Under that program, \$174 million was allotted to take cotton acres out of cultivation. If that program had remained at \$500 million, the senior Senator from Louisiana would not be here, today, to ask for adoption of this amendment, because he believes that we could have gotten along if only 3 million acres or so had been taken out of cultivation.

But, Mr. President, by increasing the amount from \$500 million to \$750 million, in order to satisfy those farmers who have requested permission to have acres diverted to the soil bank, in the neighborhood of 5 million acres of cotton will be taken out of cultivation this year.

If that happens, we shall be short next year, by about 2.2 million acres, of having sufficient acreage to produce cotton to take care of our export and domestic needs. I am told that at the end of the next cotton marketing year we will show a deficit of about 5½ million bales of quality cotton.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. THYE. If the additional allowance of cotton acreage were allowed, would that lessen the amount of soybeans which could be planted in the cotton-growing areas of the Nation?

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not know, but I imagine it would, in that more land would be planted to cotton.

Mr. THYE. My reason for asking the question is that Minnesota, of course, is a very important soybean-producing State.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. I was about to come to that point, if the Senator will permit me.

Mr. THYE. I have received communications on the question both from processors and producers. My own personal study of the question indicates that some of the acres which could be planted to cotton would be planted to soybeans or some other kind of feed crop directly competitive with soybeans.

The other phase of the question is that, because of the storms which prevailed when cotton normally would have been picked last fall, there was a large loss of cotton of desired staple; therefore, there is a shortage of such cotton. Unless the increased allotment is pro-

vided, textile mills which will need this kind of cotton will have to import it. That is the conclusion I have reached from a study of the question.

While I recognize that Minnesota is a soybean-producing State, and that the farmer is looking to protection rather than a giving away of any advantage he may have in growing a soybean crop in the North, as compared to the Deep South, it is also true that if there is a denial of the requested increase in acreage planted to cotton, such farmers are apt to plant some of their acres to soybeans, which would become directly competitive with soybeans grown in my State.

Am I correct in my statement?

Mr. ELLENDER. I think the Senator is correct in his assumption. I do not think there can be any question about it. I wish to make it plain now that the purpose of the amendment is simply to give to the cotton farmers of the Nation an opportunity to provide the cotton that is necessary—I say absolutely necessary—if we are to maintain our export market, as it has been established in the past couple of years, and also to keep our own mills operating at full speed.

I realize that the mills of this country can, to some extent, utilize some low grade cotton, but this would be undesirable at the relative prices of cotton. Not long ago, there was much use for short staple cotton and for spotted and discolored cotton. Bags used to be made out of such cotton, in which fertilizer was packed and sold. Blue denims were also made from short staple and discolored cotton. Today that market is almost gone. There is no more use for short staple and spotted cotton. Today we have, or shall have, in the warehouses of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and in the hands of the mills, from 8¼ to 8½ million bales of cotton, of which only 1.7 million bales are or will be Strict Low Middling and better; which we must have in order to keep our markets abroad, as well as to keep mills in our own country going at full speed.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I was curious about the answer given to the Senator from Minnesota as to what the proposal would do to the soybean producer. Could any worse thing be done to soybean producers than to increase cotton acreage by 30 percent?

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the Senator refer to the effect of cottonseed oil?

Mr. ANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. ELLENDER. I was going to discuss that phase of the question. That statement has been spread in order to promote opposition to the amendment. The Senate can vote down the amendment if it so chooses. It is perfectly within its rights if it does so. But I am trying to place before the country and the Senate a situation which, in my opinion, is serious.

I wish to say to my good friend from New Mexico, and to the Senate, that if the amendment I have presented is adopted, it will save quite a few million

dollars which otherwise would be paid to operate the soil bank. In a nutshell, what the amendment proposes is to give to those who withdraw from the soil bank a 30-percent increase in their allotted acres, but with no price supports. Remember that, Members of the Senate. If the amendment is adopted those who will be given an opportunity to increase their cotton acres will not receive any price supports, nor will those acres be counted hereafter for purposes of computing future acreage allotments.

Last, but not least, if the proposal shall be adopted, of the \$287 million which will be allotted to pay cotton farmers to take their acres out of cotton, probably as much as \$100 million will not be used. That will be the effect of the amendment. It will save money for the taxpayers, and it will provide cotton we need.

As I said, I would not be here today if it were not for the fact that I assume the Senate will provide the \$250 million which will take out of cultivation an additional 2 million acres of cotton. That is where the trouble arises.

In my humble judgment I do not believe that the amendment will cause more than an additional 2 million or 2 1/4 million acres of land to be put into cotton production, and producers will not receive one single solitary cent of support prices on that acreage.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Did I correctly understand my good friend from Louisiana to say he thought there would be an increase in the total cotton acreage of approximately 2 or 2 1/4 million acres?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is my estimate. I may be wrong. I do not think it will be more than that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. How much more cotton does the Senator think will be grown?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is another question I cannot answer.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would it be as much as two bales per acre?

Mr. ELLENDER. The difficulty involved is that I do not know where the acreage will be applied. I presume that a good deal of it will be in Arizona and California, which is where the good cotton is now produced.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is the high yield cotton?

Mr. ELLENDER. It is the high yield cotton, and it is cotton which we absolutely need. I do not believe that the increase in yield there will be sufficient to meet the needed number of bales of cotton.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to come to the point.

Mr. ELLENDER. Very well. Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Louisiana think it would be safe to estimate that somewhere between 3 and 3 1/4 million bales on the one hand and 5 million bales of additional cotton on the other would be grown because of the provisions of his amendment?

Mr. ELLENDER. It is possible that the Senator's estimate is correct. It

would be from 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 million bales, I should say. That would be my estimate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What would be the additional quantity of cottonseed which would be produced?

Mr. ELLENDER. I have a small table here with regard to that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What is the ratio of cottonseed to cotton?

Mr. ELLENDER. I anticipated that question from my good friend from Illinois.

I have before me, Mr. President, a table which I had prepared to indicate the amount of soybeans involved.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. I asked about cottonseed.

Mr. ELLENDER. Cottonseed and soybeans go together—at least I understand that will be the Senator's argument.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am discussing cottonseed.

Mr. ELLENDER. But I have the floor. I want to discuss cottonseed in connection with soybeans, because they are things that count. We should discuss not only soybeans but also cottonseed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am interested in finding out how much cottonseed will be brought into the market to compete with soybean oil and to compete with corn.

Mr. ELLENDER. I will state it this way: In 1957 the total production of food fats—that is, of all commodities producing food fats, such as soybeans, cottonseed oil, and others—accounted for 181,000 tank cars. Soybeans accounted for 76,000 tank cars, whereas cottonseed accounted for only 23,000 of these tank cars. All others put together accounted for 82,000 tank cars. The total was 181,000 tank cars for the year.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a table showing miscellaneous cottonseed and soybean data, which is pertinent to the issues I have been discussing.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Miscellaneous data on cottonseed and soybeans (for beans)

Year	Harvested acreage (in millions)		Production (in thousands of tons)	
	Soy-beans	Cotton	Soy-beans	Cotton-seed
1926.....	0.5	44.6	157	7,989
1936.....	2.1	29.8	900	5,511
1946.....	9.9	17.7	6,102	3,514
1949.....	10.5	27.2	7,026	6,559
1952.....	14.3	26.9	8,943	6,190
1957.....	20.7	13.6	14,394	4,527
1958.....	(?)	12.0	(?)	(?)

¹ Estimated.

1957 yield per acre [In pounds]

	Soy-beans	Cotton-seed
Beans and seed.....	1,380	670
Oil.....	251	112
Meal.....	1,081	312

¹ 23 bushels.

Total 1957 production

	Protein meal (in thousand tons)	Food fats (in thousand tank cars)
Soybeans.....	9,888	76
Cottonseed.....	1,950	23
Other.....	655	82
Total.....	12,493	181

Potential oil and meal production from increase in 1958 cotton production

	Protein meal		Oil	
	Thousand tons	Percent of 1957 total	Thousand tank cars	Percent of 1957 total
1,000,000 acres.....	161	1.3	1,9	1
2,000,000 acres.....	323	2.6	3,7	2
3,000,000 acres.....	484	3.9	5,6	3

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask another question?

Mr. ELLENDER. In a moment.

I should like to say to my good friend from Illinois that if 1 million acres of cotton are added, by virtue of this amendment to the bill, that will increase the 1957 total of tank cars, to which I have referred, by 1 percent. If 2 million acres of cotton are planted, which in my humble judgment will be the figure, that will result in an increase percentagewise of 2 percent with relation to the 181,000 tank cars to which I have referred. That comparison demonstrates the amount of oil which is produced from these various fat-producing substances.

Mr. EASTLAND and Mr. DOUGLAS addressed the Chair.

Mr. ELLENDER. In other words, if I may put it in another way, 1 million additional acres planted would add 1,900 tank cars. If 2 million acres were planted, it would add 3,700 tank cars. If 3 million acres were planted, it would add 5,600 tank cars.

I want to also indicate to the Senator from Illinois, with relation to the increase in soybean production in contrast to the decrease which has taken place in the past 2 years in cottonseed production, that I have a table which indicates that the harvested acreage in soybeans in 1926 was less than a half million acres, whereas the cotton acreage was 44.6 million acres. In 1936, 10 years later, the soybean acreage had increased to 2.1 million acres, whereas cotton acreage had decreased to 19 million acres from the 44-million acre high.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is because of the great superiority of soybeans. Soybeans have won their place in the market, on their own merits.

Mr. ELLENDER. They have taken the market away from cottonseed. I do not deny that.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Does the Senator from Illinois not know that if the additional acreage is not planted to cotton, much of that acreage will go into soy-

bean production, and that an acre of soybeans will produce twice as much oil and twice as much meal as an acre of cottonseed, which is a byproduct?

If the distinguished Senator from Illinois desires to protect the great American soybean industry he will be in favor of the amendment, because if that land goes into the production of soybeans it will increase the surplus position of that fine commodity.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I thought I had made that very plain in answer to a question asked by the Senator from Minnesota. If the 30-percent increased acreage is not put into cotton it will be planted to soybeans.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. As my good friend from Mississippi has pointed out, much more oil and cake can be produced from an acre of soybeans than can be produced from cottonseed if the acre is put into cotton.

Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. EASTLAND addressed the Chair.

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is my understanding that for every bale of cotton there is produced from 800 to 900 pounds of cottonseed. I believe that is approximately correct.

If we accept the 800-pound figure as a minimum—

Mr. EASTLAND. Six hundred and seventy pounds is the correct figure.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well. Let us take 700 pounds.

Mr. EASTLAND. If the Senator will pardon me, I can give him the figures.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should be glad to have them.

Mr. EASTLAND. The average acre of soybeans, figured at the national average of 23 bushels to the acre, produces 251 pounds of soybean oil. An average acre of cottonseed produces 112 pounds of cottonseed oil, or less than half as much.

As to the meal, the average acre of soybeans produces 1,081 pounds of meal, while the average acre of cottonseed produces 312 pounds of meal.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am trying to get a conversion from bales of cotton into pounds. Suppose we accept the statement of the Senator from Mississippi. I am sure he is an expert.

Mr. EASTLAND. These figures are correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. I was going to present those figures myself.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Suppose we take a figure of a little less than 700 pounds per bale. If the increase in yield is 3 million bales, that would represent in excess of 2 billion pounds.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. In a moment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There would be 2.1 billion pounds of cottonseed, including the oil, which would be a little more than 1 million tons.

This is the point I should like to make: This production will inevitably compete with soybean oil and drive down

the price of soybean oil, and the cotton-seed cake will inevitably compete with corn and drive down the price of corn.

We in the Midwest—

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. We in the Midwest have suffered under the cotton program, because the acres which have been diverted from cotton have not, generally speaking, been taken out of cultivation, but have been planted to soybeans, sorghums, oats, and rye, so that those feed grains have depressed the price of corn in the Midwest, and we have suffered very much. We do not want to take this burden in addition, which would lower the price of soybeans and soybean oil, and also the price of corn.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. The distinguished Senator from Illinois must realize that the acre which is not planted to cotton will go into soybeans.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Necessarily?

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to propose an amendment requiring cross-compliance, and that acres taken out of the production of basic crops should not be planted to additional crops, but planted to legumes or other soil-building crops.

Mr. EASTLAND. We can propose all the amendments to the bill we desire, but I think I can say, in the light of history, that if this amendment fails, the increased acreage in soybeans and soybean products will greatly depress the market for that great commodity. I cannot see how any Senator who wishes to promote the soybean industry can stand on this floor and oppose an amendment the effect of which would be to add hundreds of thousands of acres to the soybean production of our country.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I have the highest regard for the views of the Senator from Mississippi on the very important subject of cotton, as well as for the views of the chairman of the committee. However, I must say most respectfully that when the acreage cuts have been made as a result of the acreage allotment program, acres which were taken out of cotton, in the main, did not go into soybeans. They went into other feeds. There is little reason to believe now that the acreage would be converted to soybeans.

Mr. EASTLAND. There have been hundreds of thousands—

Mr. HUMPHREY. I have seen the production maps. To be very blunt about it, two States in the Union produce the overwhelming bulk of soybeans. They are Illinois and Minnesota. There is some production in Iowa and Indiana. There is a little production in Wisconsin, but not very much. In the area I have described most of the soybean production is found. However, in a number of States in which the new commercial corn areas are located, because of the reductions in acreage land has gone into the production of grain sorghums. I am not

saying that such acres will not go into soybeans.

Mr. EASTLAND. They have.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am saying that they have not gone into such production to the degree they have gone into other commodities.

Mr. EASTLAND. I can explain that to the distinguished Senator. In the Midsouth we have planted a large acreage in small grains. That acreage was not planted last year because of excessive rainfall. Almost the entire acreage will be in soybeans. I should say that in the State of Mississippi the soybean acreage in 1958 will be larger than the cotton acreage unless this amendment is adopted.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The other point I should like to make is that we cannot have this argument both ways. We cannot say that this amendment would draw land out of the soil bank, and thereby save the taxpayers money because of soil-bank acres which would be placed in production, and which would be put into cotton and not into soybeans; and, on the other hand, say, "If you do not adopt this amendment, soybean production will go up."

This is an inducement to draw acres out of the soil bank and put them into production.

I think the Senator from Louisiana is correct when he says that it could result in a substantial saving in the soil bank moneys for acreage reserve; but having said that, we must remember that the acres planted into cotton were acres out of production, on which no other crop could be produced. Therefore we cannot have the argument both ways. We cannot say that the amendment would cut down soil bank costs, and, on the other hand, that if we do not adopt the amendment there will be a flood of soybeans. We must make up our minds which argument we wish to follow.

Would it cut down soil bank costs? If so, there would not be any alternate crop. If not, it would mean, of course, that there could be some acres in soybeans.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, my good friend from Minnesota does not seem to understand the amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think I do.

Mr. ELLENDER. The amendment would increase cotton acreage by 30 percent.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] has pointed out, if that 30 percent is not planted to cotton, it will be planted to feed grains and soybeans.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I should like to reply to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota about the soybean situation in my State in its relationship to cotton. Much of the cotton acreage which went out of cotton production went into soybean production.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think that is true in Missouri.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Also, under the law if we do not get more acreage, there will automatically be an increase in the price of cotton. Such an increase can only make cotton even less competitive against synthetics.

Here we have a situation in which the producers desire to lower the price of the farm product, because they know that otherwise cotton is pricing itself by-law, out of the market. It is an unusual situation, peculiar to this particular crop.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I say most respectfully that this Senator has voted in every instance for the benefit of the cotton farmer. I do not differentiate as between the cotton farmer, the dairy farmer, the wheat farmer, and any other type of farmer. I believe that farmers are entitled to a fair income. I know their acreage allotments have gravely limited their ability to survive.

I am not unmindful of the complexity and difficulty of this problem. I want to do the right thing.

I must say, with equal candor, that producers in the State which I am privileged to represent in part have been in touch with me. The soybean producers and the soybean processors have said, "Senator, this amendment could raise havoc with our people."

I am seeking information. I have not made up my mind to vote against this particular amendment. However, I would be less than honest if I did not say that I believe that the practice of suspending the rule is anything but a desirable legislative procedure. If we fall into the habit of doing so, there is no reason why we should not take up each commodity, one by one, and consider it in the same fashion.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, in my opening remarks I expressed the view which the Senator from Minnesota has just stated.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. I hesitate to come before the Senate, especially as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and ask to add agricultural legislation to an appropriation bill; but I know of no other way to accomplish the purpose in time. This is the situation which now faces us if we contemplate passing a bill through the Senate and the House and sending it to the White House: At present cotton is already being planted all over the South. In south Texas the farmers are in process of planting thousands of acres.

The same thing holds true in other sections of the United States. I again wish to emphasize that my only reason for proposing the amendment is to provide sufficient cotton so as to maintain the necessary supplies for export and domestic consumption.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I shall yield in a moment. It has been brought about only by the fact that the bill provides for sufficient funds to take two million more acres of cotton land out of cultivation. That would not be the case under the \$500 million program adopted last year. We could live with from 2 3/4

million to 3 million acres of cotton land being taken out of cultivation, but when Senators vote, as they have today, to increase the soil bank payments by \$250 million, that means that we will be taking an additional two million acres of cotton land out of cultivation, and thereby aggravating the situation even more.

As I pointed out a little while ago, we will be short for 1959-60, if we have an average crop of about five and four-tenths, or five and six-tenths million, bales of cotton. We cannot afford to face a situation of that kind, especially in view of the fact that we have been spending millions of dollars trying to recapture our export market. That is the only reason, as was pointed out by my good friend from Mississippi, and other Senators, for my amendment. A shortage of cotton will simply invite more production by foreign countries; that is what will happen. We will be confronted by greater production abroad. Synthetics will increase their share of the market, also. The situation will be particularly aggravated when we find ourselves without enough cotton in our own country to supply the demands of domestic mills.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. At first blush, my amendment might look as though it asks in one breath, as my good friend from New Mexico has said, for more acres, and then in the next breath asks for more money to take more acres out of cultivation. However, let us not forget that this added acreage is not to be considered in the same category as existing allotted acres. A farmer who plants the 30-percent increase will plant at his own risk. These acres will not be used in the future to get more acres in 1959; nor will the producer of cotton grown on the increased acres get 1 penny of price support.

I now yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, explained the amendment in the Committee on Appropriations. It was on that basis that the committee agreed to permit the amendment proposing the suspension of the rule.

What interested me was that the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, one of the senior members of the Committee on Appropriations, outlined every legislative step it would be necessary to take if his proposal were to be enacted by following the regular legislative procedure. The time factor would not permit that course to be followed.

I am in exactly the same legislative predicament in connection with the dairy situation, and that is why I am going to vote to suspend the rule. Today is the 10th of March, and at midnight of March 31, the present dairy supports will expire. The Secretary of Agriculture has informed us that he intends to drop the supports by 25 cents a hundredweight on the 1st of April.

In order to try to protect my Minnesota dairy farmers and the other dairy farmers of the United States, I was compelled to do what I think has always been an improper procedure, and that is to move to suspend the rule in order to legislate on an appropriation bill. However, I am bound to do it in order to try to save the dairy farmers of the Nation from a 25-cent drop in their prices, at a time when all of us are endeavoring to find some method of bolstering the national economy.

I can see no commonsense or consistency in trying to bolster the economy on the one hand, and on the other causing a drop in farmers' prices. Therefore, I am doing the unusual thing this afternoon; I am proposing to suspend the rule in order to get a dairy amendment acted on. Therefore, I commend the Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let me advise my friend from Minnesota that when the matter was taken up, both before the Committee on Appropriations and again before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I said I hoped that the only amendment that would be offered to the pending bill would be my cotton amendment, and that if anything else was added, to count me out. That is exactly what I mean this afternoon.

Mr. THYE. Does the Senator wish me to be counted out in the same manner?

Mr. ELLENDER. In this way: As the Senator knows, he has two bites at the apple, as it were, with reference to dairy support prices. There is the separate joint resolution, which was adopted by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, affecting dairy prices only. Then there is another joint resolution, adopted by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which would affect the price supports of other commodities.

Mr. THYE. I am in favor of both of them.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have discussed the matter with the majority leader, and he has promised to do his best to have the two joint resolutions to which I have referred—Calendar No. 1376, Senate Joint Resolution 163, and Calendar No. 1377, Senate Joint Resolution 162—considered this week. I have taken a further step, I may say to my good friend from Minnesota, in that I have discussed the matter with many members of the Committee on Agriculture of the House. As soon as they receive the two resolutions to which I have referred, they will be taken up by the House Committee on Agriculture, so that there will be ample time to enact the necessary legislation, if Congress sees fit to do so, to freeze prices of dairy products as well as prices of other commodities. Such is not the case with cotton. Action must be taken now, or not at all. It will be too late if we do not act today.

Mr. THYE. I supported both joint resolutions as adopted by the committee.

Mr. ELLENDER. So did I.

Mr. THYE. I stand in complete support of both of them today, tomorrow, and until they are enacted. However, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, an authority on legislative matters, with many years of experience, knows

very well that the accomplishment of the legislative steps required to be taken by April 1 is so fraught with hazards that it is almost a certainty that we could not possibly succeed, especially if we should be faced with a Presidential veto. We have been threatened with such a veto. Therefore, I have had to do exactly what my good friend from Louisiana is doing. I have had to serve notice that I intend to request a suspension of the rule in order that we can take legislative action so as not to be foreclosed by the time factor.

I agree with what the Senator is trying to do in connection with the cotton acreage proposal, although it may be a little hazardous politically for me to say that. My colleague has already spoken about this point. We have received word from both soybean growers and processors in our State. I have been in communication with them, and they have expressed the fear that the additional cotton acreage which is proposed by the Senator will bring cotton cake in competition with soybean cake, and cotton oil in competition with soybean oil. I recognize that fact. I also recognize that some of the acres might go into cotton which otherwise would go into soybean production, if we do not adopt the amendment.

Therefore, I am faced with the same problem my colleague is faced with, in that if we support the Senator from Louisiana, we are going to be criticized by some producers of soybeans in our State. If I say "yes" to the amendment, then I can expect to be criticized. If I say "no," then my dairy amendment would likewise be confronted with irritation on the part of those who want additional cotton acreage. So where am I? I am in what might be called the old squeeze, in which I am going to be hurt no matter how the action turns out.

Mr. ELLENDER. I hope that no politics will be involved in this amendment.

Mr. THYE. I hope so, too; that is why I expressed the feeling I have expressed.

Mr. ELLENDER. If the Senator from Minnesota had stated to me before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry or had stated to me before the Committee on Appropriations that he intended to pursue the course he now says he will pursue, I never would have insisted on the amendment, because I stated emphatically that if any amendment of this nature were offered, I would withdraw from the battle. The only reason why I am trying to have the amendment agreed to is that I consider the amendment to be germane to what we are now doing. That is, trying to provide funds to reduce further cotton acreage.

I would not be speaking before the Senate today except for the fact that we shall be voting more than \$100 million additional for the cotton-acreage program, which will take 2 million more acres of cotton out of production. That is why I am here. If the figure had remained at \$500 million, the Senate would not have heard from the senior Senator from Louisiana.

But I made it plain to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Committee on Appropriations that I thought this was a just cause, because of

the action we are about to take in increasing the funds so as to take more acres of cotton out cultivation.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will my friend yield further?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I like the Senator from Louisiana so much that it is regrettable that I ever have to differ with him. But I can recall when I endeavored to provide for a little corn acreage last year. I was defeated in the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. I led the fight against the Senator.

Mr. THYE. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am not finding fault with the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. When the committee so overwhelmingly supported the proposed legislation to freeze dairy supports at their present level, I thought it was a reflection of the sentiment of the committee, and that I would be perfectly justified to take the first open avenue to try to proceed to secure what I was seeking. This avenue is open, and if I can get a two-thirds vote, we can freeze the dairy supports at the existing level. If this avenue is closed to me, I fear that the legislative procedure will take so long that a freeze of the dairy supports will not become effective, and the farmer will take a 25-percent drop in the price of milk. That he cannot afford. If the avenue is open, I shall try to take it.

Mr. ELLENDER. I reiterate what I have just said. If the distinguished Senator from Minnesota had taken this attitude before the Committee on Appropriations, of which he is a member, or had taken the same attitude before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I would not be urging the adoption of this amendment this afternoon.

The Senator will remember that I said to the members of the committee that, if anything else were added, I myself would oppose it for the simple reason, as I shall repeat again, that I considered the amendment, insofar it deals with cotton, to be germane to what is sought to be done under the bill itself. We are providing ways and means of further aggravating the cotton-supply situation by increasing the soil-bank funds. That is why I am here.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. I wish to ask the Senator from Minnesota a question.

Mr. THYE. I shall be delighted to try to answer it.

Mr. EASTLAND. If the dairy price supports were frozen at the level of a year ago, such action would not be felt at the consumer level, would it?

Mr. THYE. If it were frozen at the present price-support level?

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes.

Mr. THYE. It would not be felt at the consumer level. If it were unfrozen, the drop would not be felt either.

Mr. EASTLAND. If the price-support level were reduced, it would not be felt at the consumer level?

Mr. THYE. Positively not, because, when the price support was reduced 59 cents a hundredweight in 1954, it reflected in the consumer's price for a

quart of milk a drop of only four-tenths of a cent, and it was less than a year until the price went up again. At present the price is up more than 2 cents from where it was when it was dropped.

Mr. EASTLAND. Under the prevailing price support, before the reduction was announced, the dairy industry had been recapturing its markets, had it not?

Mr. THYE. Oh, positively. I have a chart containing figures which will substantiate that very statement, when I call up my amendment. Therefore, I could see no objection to the dairy amendment. I could see an avenue open which would permit us to freeze the price-support level. I simply served notice.

Mr. EASTLAND. I am for the Senator's amendment.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. EASTLAND. The sum total of the Senator's amendment would be to increase the farm income. The result would not be felt at the consumer level.

Mr. THYE. Certainly; that is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have been trying to follow the overtures of the Senator from Minnesota and have tried to make out what it was he was proposing to the Senator from Louisiana. I now wish to ask the Senator from Louisiana whether my impression is correct.

Is the Senator from Minnesota saying that if the Senator from Louisiana and his followers will support the dairy amendment, the Senator from Minnesota will support the cotton amendment? Are we having bargaining between these two groups taking place on the floor of the Senate? I should like to have the interpretation of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Unfortunately, that may be the case. I discussed this amendment with both. At no time did my good friend from Minnesota state that he was going to move to add his amendment to the bill. I believe, in all justice, he did support the amendment before both the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield briefly?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Because a number of Senators have requested the information, I wonder whether we might have the yeas and nays ordered on the motion to suspend the rule, so that Senators may be on notice.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DIRKSEN. As I understand, there could be two votes on the amendment. The first would come on the pending motion to suspend the rule, which requires a two-thirds vote.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is correct.

MR. DIRKSEN. The second vote could come on the amendment itself, if the motion to suspend the rule prevailed.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Again the Senator is correct.

MR. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

MR. ELLENDER. I yield.

MR. THYE. I assure my colleague from Louisiana I never thought it would be necessary for me to serve notice concerning what I intended to do. I thought it was necessary for me to follow the rules and to reflect in the RECORD what my intent was. I think I have done precisely what the rule prescribes. I think that is what I have done. I have asked no one whether he will support me, nor have I asked anyone a question. I have followed the rules of the Senate according to my best interpretation of the rules. That is how I have endeavored to legislate at all times.

MR. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I am not blaming my good friend the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]. But he remembers that I explained to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as well as to the Appropriations Committee, that if amendments were offered to my amendment, I would just "call it a day" and would withdraw the amendment. Certainly that was notice on my part to my good friend the Senator from Minnesota. I explained to the Appropriations Committee that, to my way of thinking, my amendment was germane and was required because of the fact that the Congress was appropriating more money in order to get more cotton acres out of cultivation.

MR. THYE. Mr. President—

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORE in the chair). Does the Senator from Louisiana yield?

MR. ELLENDER. I yield.

MR. THYE. My distinguished friend, the Senator from Louisiana, is proposing that the rule be suspended, in order to make it possible to have the Senate consider an amendment relative to cotton acreage. I am not endeavoring to amend his amendment. But when the proper time comes, I intend to move that the rule be suspended, in order that I may offer my amendment, and I shall ask the Senate to consider it on its merits, just as the Senator from Louisiana is asking that his amendment be considered by the Senate on its merits.

I did not believe I had to state my intention or what my inner thoughts were. I have followed the rules to the best of my judgment.

MR. ELLENDER. But the Senator from Minnesota well knows that he could not have his amendment added to the amendment I shall propose if the rule is suspended; and that is why he would not attempt to do so.

MR. THYE. Of course I know that; I realize full well the parliamentary situation.

MR. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I have nothing further to add to what already has been said about the purpose of the amendment and the need for its adoption.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a succinct explanation of the amendment; and also some miscellaneous data on cotton and soybeans, to which reference has been made during the debate.

There being no objection, the explanation and data were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The provision of the bill to allow cotton producers to increase their acreage provided they do not participate in the soil bank is necessary to alleviate what will otherwise be an acute scarcity of high grade cotton.

At the time Congress appropriated the money for the cotton acreage reserve program last year, and even later when the Department of Agriculture made its announcement on the regulations for the cotton soil bank, the prospects were for a crop of around 12½ million bales with a normal distribution of qualities. With this prospect it appeared there would be enough cotton of all qualities to meet the demands for the domestic and the export market and to provide a small carryover of quality cotton.

However, the weather in the Cotton Belt during the main harvesting season after September was extremely adverse. It was not realized how greatly the crop had been damaged until the United States Department of Agriculture issued its ginning report on January 23, 1958. This indicated the production of strict low middling and better cotton would be 3¼ million bales less than had been expected in September. The carryover of strict low middling and better cotton had been cut in half by the large domestic consumption and exports of the previous year and reduced to a figure of 5.4 million bales on August 1, 1957. The supply for the current season, according to USDA figures, is only 11.4 million bales.

To show how important these qualities are, last season according to USDA figures 86 percent of the domestic consumption and exports of United States cotton was strict low middling and better.

It is, of course, going to be necessary because of the scarcity for the mills to substitute lower qualities. But the extent of the substitution is limited. The manufacturers have to meet rigid specifications for their cloth and cannot deviate greatly in the quality of the raw material. Even if the use of low grades through substitution is increased from last year's 14 percent of the total disappearance to 30 percent of the total this year, the carryover of the high-grade cottons, strict low Middling and better, on August 1, 1958, would be down to about 1¾ million bales. At no time in the last 18 years has the use of low grades been as great as 30 percent of the total except in the 2 years immediately after the war when the United States Government shipped large quantities of low grades under the aid program to war-ravaged foreign countries who had nothing else to spin.

There will be a very tight situation the end of this cotton season in the summer of 1958, but the real scarcity will come during the next season in the late spring and summer of 1959. I wish to emphasize especially this point. The crisis is not now. It is more than a year away. But the only way we can avoid this crisis is by producing more cotton this year—in 1958.

With 5.1 million acres in the soil bank in 1958, the 1958 crop, assuming normal yields, will probably be only about 10 million bales. This would be almost a million bales below the current crop. With normal weather about 7.3 million bales of the crop would be expected to grade strict low Middling and better. With a carryover of 1.7 million bales, this would give a supply of only 9 million bales of cotton of these qualities.

Assuming adequate supplies of the various qualities and reasonable prices, we might expect an offtake of 14.5 million bales in domestic and foreign markets in 1958-59. Of this about 11 million bales would normally be expected to be strict low Middling and better. For such an offtake we should have about 3.4 million bales of strict low Middling and better cotton in the carryover for working stocks, according to the definition of normal carryover in the law.

However, we will be 2 million bales short of having enough of these high-quality cottons to meet the expected demand for the 1958-59 season with no carryover.

A shortage of quality cotton will certainly cause an expansion in foreign cotton production and foreign rayon production. It will cause a further use of rayon and other substitutes in the domestic market. Because of the shortage we stand to lose over 2 million bales of our markets to foreign cotton, rayon, and other substitutes at home and abroad in 1958-59 season.

We have spent untold time and effort and millions of dollars in building our foreign markets. Last year we exported 7.6 million bales of cotton and expect to export more than 5½ million bales this year. It is unthinkable that we should allow these foreign markets to be lost because of our inability to supply the kind of cotton our customers want. These markets once lost will be difficult, if not impossible, to regain. Over the years these losses will amount to millions of bales.

Of course, it is possible that the mills at home and abroad may find ways to substitute even more low-grade cotton for high-grade cotton than has been estimated, but by no stretch of the imagination can we avoid an acute scarcity of cotton by the spring and summer of 1959, unless additional cotton is planted this season. No one can argue that offering our customers substitutes—something of lower quality than they want and need to make the quality of goods the market demands—is the way to hold and expand markets for cotton.

By offering producers the opportunity to expand their acreage, we believe that many who have already applied for the soil bank will cancel their applications and plant cotton. To the extent that the soil bank participation is reduced, the Government will save money.

It is unfortunate in many ways that we have cotton acreage in the soil bank to this extent. However, in view of the fact that the Government obligated itself to the cotton farmers many months ago when there was no indication of this shortage, I think the Government must recognize these obligations. At the same time, however, the Government also has an obligation to recognize the change in the situation. It also has an obligation to see that Government programs do not destroy cotton's markets for the future.

Only through building and expanding markets can the cotton problem ultimately be solved. In order to build and expand markets, we must have the quality of product the customer wants. For the future of the American cotton industry I think this legislation must be enacted to provide additional acreage.

Now, I want to comment on the specific provisions of this amendment. First, it permits withdrawal from the soil bank within 60 days after enactment. Second, farmers who withdraw from the soil bank and farmers who did not apply for the soil bank in the first instance, would be permitted to increase their acreage up to 30 percent of their allotment. However, they would have no price support on the increased acreage and the cotton produced on this increased acreage would not affect the support on their original allotment. Third, the increased acreage

would not count in the allotment history for future years.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I never cease to have unalloyed respect for the Founding Fathers and the promulgators of the rules of the Senate, which have been born out of the crucible of experience. Today we see the wisdom of the rules.

There was early established a rule with respect to the adding of legislation to an appropriation bill. I recall my experience in the House of Representatives, when I was the opposite number there of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. We used to do a great deal of legislating on appropriation bills. But I can see now, as I could see then, that that was a mistake in technique.

Mr. President, today it would be a mistake for the Senate to suspend the rule and to write into this bill a legislative provision of such far-reaching importance.

As I contemplate what is before us at the present time, I think of the old days when, in the House of Representatives, we would, one day vote, by teller vote, and then, on the following day, would vote, by a record vote, to reverse our previous vote.

Someone coined the old ditty about the King of France:

The King of France with 20,000 men
Went up the hill, and then came down again.

Mr. President, if the amendment had a title, the Senator from Louisiana could well borrow from Ernest Hemingway and could use, as a title for the amendment, "Farewell to the Soil Bank," because the amendment is the most amazing contradiction I have ever seen in all my experience in the Congress.

First, Mr. President, let us examine the amendment itself; that is always somewhat helpful. I believe the amendment is one of the most skillful pieces of legislative carpentry I have ever seen; and I salute whoever drafted its language, because I believe it is beautiful, excellent, and untouchable. You will note, Mr. President, under clause 4 of rule XVI, the amendment could not be amended.

My distinguished friend, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and I discussed the amendment privately. I am not one of the naive and restrained persons; I am always ready for a little "deal," so to speak. I said to him, "All right; you want this for cotton. Then we will propose an amendment to modify the allotments on corn."

The Senator from Louisiana was very honest with me; he said, "Oh, no; if you do that, I shall withdraw the amendment"—exactly as he indicated a moment ago to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

I said: "This amendment gives us an opportunity to offer an amendment to remove the escalator clause," the clause by means of which, whenever there is a little drop in the surplus, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to increase the price, and then we are in an awful hole again.

The Senator from Louisiana replied: "I would not go along with that; I would have to fight you." I respect the Senator from Louisiana for taking that position, Mr. President.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator from Illinois remembers that I said to him that proposed legislation was pending before our committee, and we were going to consider it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; my distinguished friend was very forthright.

But I point out, Mr. President, that if the step proposed, namely, to suspend the rule, is taken, then the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] will move that the rule be suspended, in order that he may have the Senate vote on an amendment calling for a freeze in the price supports of dairy products; and then I might try to have the rule suspended, in order to try to have the Senate remove the escalator clause and everything else that is in the administration's farm bill; and then we would be a long time wrestling with these matters, because then a motion to suspend the rule would be in order.

Mr. President, as I examine the amendment, it provides:

Within 60 days after the effective date of this act—

If it were enacted—

any 1958 cotton acreage reserve agreement shall be canceled without penalty.

Mr. President, there are 301,000 agreements; and, under the amendment, any of them could be canceled without penalty.

Senators know what would be done; by legislative fiat, the Congress would be breaching contracts with the Government. That is what the amendment provides.

The contracts are in force; they had to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the soil bank legislation.

I leave the matter to my distinguished friend, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], who knows so much more about the agricultural questions than I shall ever know.

But there is a contract; and, under the amendment, by law, the Congress would say that the farmer could break the contract with his Government, without penalty.

Mr. ELLENDER. What is wrong with that? The contracts which now are in effect or would be in effect, give, or would give, the producer of cotton a payment, on the basis of so much money an acre, for the total number of acres. That is what the amendment refers to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. It simply states in so many words that if the contract is canceled and if the farmer foregoes the payments which otherwise would be made for his participation in the soil bank, he will be permitted to plant 30 percent more acres. What is wrong with that? The language would not compel the Government to breach a contract. On the contrary, in order for a farmer to escape his soil bank obliga-

tions, he would have to indicate a desire to withdraw from his contract by planting the increased acres provided under my amendment. The option is with the farmer not the Government. All this language does is to give the farmer a choice: He can either adhere to his contract and not plant the increased acreage, or, if he desires to avail himself of the increase he cannot keep his soil bank contract—I repeat, the option is in the farmer, not in the Government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But what would we do to the confidence of the little producer in the word of his Government?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield for a question?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. How would a contract be violated, when the whole thing is based on the consent of the person involved?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if this is not a contract—

Mr. EASTLAND. Of course, the individual has a contract.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; it says "agreement."

Mr. EASTLAND. Very well. But since this is a matter of his individual agreement to waive his rights under a contract, how can it be said that he would be violating the contract?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It would be a breach by legislative fiat, when Congress would say to him that he could cancel the contract he had entered into, without penalty.

Mr. EASTLAND. A breach of what?

Mr. DIRKSEN. A breach of the contract.

Mr. EASTLAND. By giving him the right to say he will waive his rights under the contract—

Mr. DIRKSEN. He would have filed his application.

Mr. EASTLAND. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And he would not have entered into a contract unless it went through the whole process and then was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes. But the Senator from Illinois says the amendment would breach the contract.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; that is my understanding of it. I am only a humble lawyer.

Mr. EASTLAND. The contract would be fully in effect unless the farmer were to waive his rights under it. In fact, when he waived his rights under it, and took something else, he would have a new contract. The Senator from Illinois knows that to be so.

Mr. DIRKSEN. However, the Government has an interest in reducing the acreage. That is why the Congress commenced this program. But now it is proposed that we let the contract lapse at the request of the farmer, and give him, as a penalty for the lapse, 30 percent more acreage if he wishes to have that done. If that is not what the amendment means, I fail to understand the English language.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I can only agree with the Senator from Illinois that that is what the language of the amendment does mean. That is why I think the amendment means that one party to the contract could break it at his will, and as his reward, could have a chance to plan 30 percent more acreage.

Mr. EASTLAND. But that would not be a breach of the contract. The farmer would have a right to waive the contract and to ask for something else—just as any businessman has a right to do.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I do not wish to labor the point further; but I have stated the way the amendment looks to me.

Mr. ANDERSON. I only wish to say to the Senator from Illinois that when one farmer signed a contract, a great many other farmers signed contracts on the supposition that the contracts would be kept in force. Now it is proposed that some of them, at their own request, can cancel their contracts. I say that if it is done, every other contract holder in existence can terminate his contract and produce cotton on 30 percent more acreage, which, in my section of the country, means 2½ bales to the acre. At 40 cents a pound that is \$500 or \$600 an acre. I believe this amendment would change the circumstances and that other farmers who subscribed to contracts would not have a chance to do anything about them.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. I do not desire to labor the point; but the Secretary of Agriculture has already canceled contracts. I should like to place in the RECORD a news release of the Department of Agriculture, under date of February 28, 1958, in which it is stated that because of a critical shortage of spinnable cotton, the Department is giving farmers until the 28th of March to withdraw from the soil bank. The Secretary himself would change the terms of the contract.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Department is merely extending the date.

Mr. EASTLAND. It is a change in the terms.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is quite another thing from changing a contract by legal fiat.

Mr. EASTLAND. Nobody is canceling anything. The farmer has a right to surrender his rights and take other alternatives.

Mr. DIRKSEN. How many of those contracts have not been approved by the Secretary? Because of low prices many of them have never gotten to the point where they were consummated. That was made crystal clear in the hearings.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the news release of the United States Department of Agriculture, under date of February 28, 1958. There being no objection, the news release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CANCELLATION DATE FOR CORN, COTTON, AND SPRING WHEAT ACREAGE RESERVE APPLICATIONS EXTENDED TO MARCH 28

The United States Department of Agriculture today announced that farmers who have made applications for participation in the 1958 acreage reserve for corn, cotton, and spring wheat, may cancel their applications anytime through March 28. Previously, farmers could cancel their applications for these crops through the signup deadline, which was February 20.

The deadline for canceling applications for rice and tobacco will be March 7, as previously announced.

The present corn signup would require payments in excess of the Soil Bank Act limitation, which restricts corn acreage reserve payments to \$300 million. All offerings of corn acreage, as reported from State ASC offices would require total payments of \$313 million. It is expected that extension of the deadline for cancellations will result in a reduction of total requests for participation in the program.

For cotton, the acreage reserve offerings have been larger than expected earlier. With the 1957 cotton crop generally lower in quality than was anticipated, it is believed that the cotton acreage reserve signup is now in excess of what would appear to be desirable. Today's action will give cotton producers more time to withdraw from the program.

Lack of operating capital is frequently given by farmers as the reason for their interest in the program. Many cotton farmers are eligible for emergency loans, at 3 percent interest, for the production of 1958 crops, available through county offices of the Farmers Home Administration. In addition, many farmers are eligible for regular FHA loans.

Since the signup deadline for spring wheat was February 20, the same opportunity to cancel applications is extended to spring-wheat producers as is extended to corn and cotton growers.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have seen the release.

Mr. EASTLAND. The Department, for the first time since I have been in the Senate, has adopted a tactic of inviting agriculture to have its way.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I could not subscribe to that sentiment.

Mr. EASTLAND. I have know of telephone calls made to Senators on the Republican side of the aisle by officials of the Department of Agriculture in which statements were made which were not in accordance with the facts. They pit soybean producers against cotton producers, and one commodity against another commodity, in an attempt to destroy whatever little influence farm groups may have in the United States Senate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Of course, I do not subscribe to that sentiment.

Mr. President, I think I ought to continue a moment on the case before us. In the first place, why is this amendment before the Senate? It is assumed that there is a shortage of quality cotton. I do not know whether there is a shortage, although I suppose there is some shortage. But I ask this question: If 30 percent were added to the cotton acreage, what assurance would there be that, as a result of wet weather, there would not be produced much more short staple, inferior cotton? There can be absolutely no guaranty of that at all.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. The Senator has mentioned short staple cotton. The staple of the cotton has no more to do with the question than does the man in the moon.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is middling cotton which was being talked about in committee.

Mr. EASTLAND. Middling cotton is a very high grade, fine, spinnable cotton. The cause of the trouble is that there was more rain in 1957 than in any other year since 1925. The quality of cotton was damaged. For that reason, there was a shortage, and the Secretary of Agriculture has given more time to farmers to enable them to withdraw from the soil bank, and has offered easy-credit terms to farmers who withdraw and place land in cotton.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let us get the rest of the story.

Mr. EASTLAND. It is the official statement of the Department that there is a critical shortage of cotton. Farmers are told, "If you will withdraw, we will give you easy credit terms with which to grow cotton."

In a normal year, about 73 percent of a crop of cotton is good quality cotton. It was 50 percent last year.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Here is the rest of the story.

I have in my hand a letter, over the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated March 6, from which I shall read one paragraph:

The pressures for additional acreage are based on the assumption that there is a critical shortage in the supply of high quality cotton. It is true that the 1957 crop of cotton was considerably lower in acreage than other recent crops and that the average quality of the August 1, 1958, carryover will be lower in grade than any recent carry-over. However, large quantities of good, spinnable cotton are available and can be used in the same manner as similar cotton has been used in past years. We do not believe the situation is as serious as represented by some segments of the cotton industry. For example, Calicot, Ltd., indicates a large quantity of high quality cotton available in California which they are having difficulty in marketing. So long as the premiums and discounts are permitted to reflect the demand for the particular qualities desired, we believe that the supply situation between qualities will tend to correct itself.

Mr. EASTLAND. He was referring to the State of Texas.

Mr. DIRKSEN. He never mentioned Texas, so far as I know.

Mr. EASTLAND. That is the meaning of it. Let us be frank, because the support price was based on middling 7/8-inch cotton, which benefits northern Texas. The distinguished Senator knows it is necessary for a mill to buy its requirements for 9 months from now. Several million dollars in cotton inventories have to be expended. In addition, for a 15,000-bale cotton mill, the carrying charges would be about \$100,000. That is the reason why the mills have not bought cotton.

I should like to make an inquiry of the Senator. Why has the Department of Agriculture given additional time, and why is it urging farmers to withdraw

from the soil bank, and why does it promise easy credit if they plant cotton? I should like to have an answer to that question. Are they giving money away? Are they wasting money?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No.

Mr. EASTLAND. Because there is a critical shortage of spinnable cotton, a vote against the amendment is a vote for more unemployment in New England and in the other textile areas. I have in my hand a letter written to cotton mills by the largest synthetic manufacturer in the country, The American Viscose Corp. In the letter it is stated:

If the shortage of cotton is pinching you, remember the following factors and let rayon serve as a practical answer to your cotton problem.

The letter goes on to point out that there is a shortage of cotton and recognizes the fact that mills will have to buy rayon to replace cotton.

With the Senator, I think we must take a national viewpoint. We cannot, as the Department of Agriculture has done, play one commodity against another, but we must do what is best for the country as a whole and what is best for the national economy. That means an adequate supply of quality cotton, at a reasonable price, for the cotton mills and for the consumers of the Nation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if I may take a little of my time, I first desire to say that this proposal represents an amazing contradiction. There is money available to the Department of Agriculture to take cotton acreage out of tillage, yet a proposal is made to enable farmers to withdraw without penalty from their agreements and expand the cotton acreage by 30 percent, if that is the wish of the cotton producers. There we have an amazing contradiction.

I have heard no satisfactory explanation of it. I would not know how to defend such action. I would not know how to go home and say to the farmers, "Certainly I voted funds with which to take acreage out of production, in the hope that we could secure stability in the cotton industry, and then at the same time I voted for a proposal to add acres."

We would have then the astonishing spectacle of one farmer in the soil bank and, adjoining him, another farmer who withdrew and expanded his acreage by 30 percent. If that is logical—if that is sensible—then certainly I do not know anything about a logical farm program.

The next point I make is that this proposal is not for the benefit of the small producer. The small producer is against it. I think one of the finest farmers I ever knew was a great big, rugged, burly fellow from Pelham, Ga., whom we affectionately called "Tiny" Wingate. He had a heart attack, but he gets around once in a while. I have talked to "Tiny" Wingate several times in the past 10 days. He said to me, "Senator, I hope you will not let them do this to us, because 93 percent of the small producers in a referendum have favored the soil bank."

So one observes an amazing division of interest. Perhaps I have blindly and naively followed the wrong course and thought the soil bank was in the interest of the small cotton producer. If that

be the case, I am going to listen to him.

"Tiny" Wingate at one time was the distinguished president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation and served in that capacity for many years. At one time he was a vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. I believe he speaks for the small cotton producer. He has indicated as unequivocally as he can that such small producers are opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana. In my judgment, it would not be in the interest of the small producers.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Why?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Why is it not in the interest of the small producer?

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes. Why?

Mr. DIRKSEN. First, I start with the element of confidence in his Government. Secondly, what is likely to happen to him next year, when there is no soil bank and perhaps no minimum cotton acreage, for aught I know? What will happen when we begin to pile up the production and make this a relief plan? I do not know. There is no indication that there will be an acreage reserve.

Mr. EASTLAND. Let us be frank.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. I am.

Mr. EASTLAND. Let us be frank and present all the facts.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. EASTLAND. The distinguished Senator knows that such additional acreage will not constitute farm history, on which acreage allotments will be paid.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. I know that.

Mr. EASTLAND. The amendment is in the interest of the small farmer. A sound cotton economy is in the interest of the United States and in the interest of every farmer in it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The farmer is now getting a pretty fair price for his cotton.

Mr. EASTLAND. He will still be getting it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What is going to happen when the cotton crop is totaled around the first of August and an estimate is presented of 8.6 million bales of carryover, plus whatever else may come along?

Mr. EASTLAND. The cotton farmer will still get the price.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. EASTLAND. Such acreage is not figured as a basis for price supports.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What will be the impact on the crop in 1959?

Mr. EASTLAND. Such action will prevent thousands of acres from being planted in Mexico and in Brazil. It will preserve for the cotton farmer the one thing which has to be preserved—a market for his product. What is his farm worth, if he has no market for what is produced on his farm?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is certainly not what the leaders of the small producers in States like Georgia have been saying. I will read the memorandum for the Senator.

Mr. EASTLAND. I have read the memorandum. I have also read the memorandum from the Farm Bureau in my State. I have read the memoran-

dum from the Farm Bureau in Alabama. I have also read the memorandum from farm leaders in Tennessee and Arkansas.

Certainly this proposal is in the interest of the small farmer. It is in the interest of everyone. It will not decrease the price received by the small farmer.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Where were the small farmers in the hour of testimony? They were not here.

Mr. EASTLAND. A sound way to defeat a farm proposal is to divide and conquer—to divide farmers into groups, to divide commodities into groups. I am sorry those are the tactics of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, with all the affection I have for my distinguished friend from Mississippi, I do not believe that is quite a fair statement. I cannot believe that a devout, Christian, dedicated person such as Ezra Benson would divide agriculture or anything else in this country.

Mr. EASTLAND. I am not tagging the Secretary of Agriculture, but there have been calls going out from the Department stating that this proposal would hurt soybeans, so as to array the soybean industry against the cotton industry, which is a very unfair argument and not in accord with the facts.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will say to my distinguished friend from Mississippi that at no time, either in the committee or in the Senate Chamber, have I ever raised the competitive issue as to cotton versus soybeans, cottonseed versus soybeans, or cottonseed oil versus soybean oil. I have never mentioned that anywhere, at any time, and I see no particular point in doing so.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the Secretary of Agriculture is a very honorable gentleman.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Indeed he is.

Mr. EASTLAND. I am not accusing him of anything. I am saying that such calls have gone from the Department of Agriculture. I have said that they have been reflected in the Senate Chamber—and they have been. Mr. President, that is a true statement.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That could be, but I reject the very implication so far as the junior Senator from Illinois is concerned; because at no time, anywhere, anyplace, have I predicated my opposition to the proposal upon whatever the competitive factor with respect to soybeans may be.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. The Senator fleeth where no man accuseth. The Senator has not been accused.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, no.

Mr. EASTLAND. I will agree that my distinguished friend from Illinois is above those arguments.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not use them because I am afraid it might be regarded as venal, and I would rather not cast myself in that light.

Mr. EASTLAND. I agree with the distinguished Senator.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to see the motion to suspend the rule defeated strictly

on the merits involved. That is the reason for the argument.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Why does the Senator not vote to suspend the rule and permit the Senate to consider the amendment on its merits, as a national emergency measure?

Mr. DIRKSEN. We have been considering the proposal on its merits all afternoon.

Mr. EASTLAND. We are considering a motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But the argument has directed itself to the merits of the amendment which the Senator favors. I have heard virtually no technical discussion of the motion to suspend the rule. The distinguished Senator from Louisiana has very completely addressed himself to the merits of the amendment he desires to offer.

Mr. EASTLAND. Why could the Senator not agree that we should suspend the rule, and then discuss the amendment on its merits?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senate operates under its rules.

Mr. EASTLAND. Does the Senator desire to shut us off, so that we cannot present our case on the merits?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator from Illinois could not shut anybody off, because the rules speak for themselves.

Mr. EASTLAND. That is the meaning of it all.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When there is a legislative proposal to an appropriation bill, the rules say the only way it can be considered is by a suspension of the rule and by a two-thirds vote. I think that is an excellent device. Over the years it has served the Senate and the country very well.

Mr. EASTLAND. Let me tell my distinguished friend that we are in a national emergency. A vote against the motion of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] will cause thousands of people in this country to lose their jobs. Why does not the Senator agree to suspend the rule and permit the subject to be debated on its merits?

Mr. DIRKSEN. For the very good reason that I do not believe people will lose their jobs, and that I think we would do infinitely more injury to the cotton producer and the cotton industry by this amendment than could be compensated for by any slight benefit.

Mr. EASTLAND. The rayon industry is moving in. In that connection, it is very peculiar that the Department of Agriculture says:

We are going to extend the time to withdraw from the soil bank, and in addition we will give you easy credit if you will grow cotton, which is in critically short supply.

Mr. DIRKSEN. All I know is that the former president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, whom I have cherished as a friend for 20 years, said in his memorandum:

Cotton producers voting in the December 10 referendum were over 93 percent for the present program. There is no question that the vast majority of the cotton producers feel that they have a definite contract with

their Government for this crop. If the program is changed through legislation at this time, the farmers will lose confidence in the Government and feel that there is no need to vote in future referendum.

If this proposal was for the little fellow, why did he not rush to Washington and, through his leaders, in a magnificent gesture show his support for this proposal?

Mr. EASTLAND. I think that has been done through the great number of farm bureaus which have endorsed this amendment. The Senator points to the fact that the President of the Farm Bureau Federation of one very great State opposes it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. He is a pretty good spokesman, and has been for a long time.

Mr. EASTLAND. Where are the others? I should like to have the distinguished Senator explain how the small farmer would be injured. He would be helped by this amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator can try to sell that argument to Mr. Wingate, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation. I knew him 25 years ago, when I was at the other end of the Capitol. He was devoting himself even then to the interest of the small cotton farmer.

Mr. EASTLAND. Does the Senator take the position that the American Farm Bureau is prejudiced against the small farmer?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Indeed not. It is for the small farmer.

Mr. EASTLAND. It is for the small farmer?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Certainly. It is for all farmers.

Mr. EASTLAND. The American Farm Bureau supports this amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. No; it does not.

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes; it does.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I ask the Senator to show me the letter of John Lind in the record, and point out that the American Farm Bureau supports this amendment.

Mr. EASTLAND. The representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation testified for it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. They called me up today and said that they had had Frank Woolley talking to Members on both sides of the aisle, to the effect that they do not support this amendment.

Mr. EASTLAND. They testified for it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not think they did. John Lind appeared before the committee and testified, but he testified on something quite different from the amendment now before us.

Mr. EASTLAND. What was it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It was something that was first considered in the House.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I can easily see how there could be misunderstanding on this subject. Feeling some doubt myself as to the position of the American Farm Bureau Federation, I telephoned that organization and asked if it was supporting this particular amendment. I was assured that it was not. I asked that a letter be written to me, which I shall later ask to have printed in the RECORD,

The American Farm Bureau Federation states that it offered testimony in support of Senate bill 3228, introduced by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and other Senators. The American Farm Bureau Federation representatives described what that bill meant, and stated what they supported in appearing in behalf of the bill. The letter states, in part:

In commenting on S. 3228 before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, we urged that the acreage increase be set at 25 percent and the level of support for farmers taking the extra allotment be set at 70 percent of parity. We did not recommend two separate levels of price support for the same farmer, as was included in other proposals before the committee at that time, and which is being proposed currently as an amendment to the supplemental agriculture appropriations bill for 1958.

Mr. EASTLAND. What they did was to recommend a 25 percent increase in acreage. Why? Because of a critical shortage of spinnable cotton. To get that acreage planted, they wanted 70 percent price support.

Here we have a proposal for a 30 percent increase in acreage and no price support. How can the distinguished Senator say that the American Farm Bureau Federation would oppose this program?

Mr. DIRKSEN. For the very good reason that they do oppose it, right now. If the program calling for a 70 percent support level and a 25 percent increase was their baby, why was it not offered to the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. EASTLAND. I am not a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It was never considered.

Mr. EASTLAND. Here is a program providing for a 30 percent increase in acreage, instead of the 25 percent which they advocate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What about the price support?

Mr. EASTLAND. There is no price support.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What was the reason for that?

Mr. EASTLAND. The Farm Bureau thought that extra price support would get more acreage planted. They are in agreement that there is a critical shortage.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is an amazing thing that the Secretary of Agriculture, who has all the marketing and statistical facilities at his command, does not share the feeling that there is such a critical shortage. He admits that there is a shortage.

Mr. EASTLAND. Has he stated what the shortage would be 12 months from now?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not know.

Mr. EASTLAND. I think the Department of Agriculture even admits that there will be a critical shortage a year from now. The only way to get the cotton produced is to plant it now.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Twelve months from now more acres can only mean more cotton, added to the carryover. What would be the impact in 1959?

Mr. EASTLAND. Added to the carry-over?

Mr. DIRKSEN. We shall have a carryover in excess of eight million bales, at gins or warehouses, on farms, and in Government accounts.

Mr. EASTLAND. The distinguished Senator wants to be fair, I am sure.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Certainly.

Mr. EASTLAND. The distinguished Senator must realize that the cotton to which he refers is largely unspinnable. Some of it is practically worthless.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Cotton which is worthless?

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes. Some of it is the dregs of the crop.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not realize anything of the kind.

Mr. EASTLAND. The distinguished Senator from Illinois sets himself up as being an expert—

Mr. DIRKSEN. No, indeed.

Mr. EASTLAND. The distinguished Senator from Illinois sets himself up as an expert whose judgment is superior to that of anyone in any segment of the entire industry.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If we cannot rely upon the marketing experts in the Department of Agriculture for information on the subject of cotton, I do not know where to go to obtain complete and unbiased information.

Mr. EASTLAND. Then why are they asking farmers to withdraw from the soil bank, and offering easy credit terms to induce farmers to plant cotton?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Was the memorandum limited to cotton?

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes. The reference to a shortage was limited to cotton.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I ask the Senator to take a look at it and see.

Mr. EASTLAND. I have placed it in the RECORD.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Were not other commodities included?

Mr. EASTLAND. No.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That may or may not be the release I saw; but in the release I saw the same thing applied to other commodities.

I ask my friend this question: More acres means more cotton, some of it poor cotton, not of good spinnable quality; but we shall have it. What are we to do with it? Our export program has cost us \$742 million in the past 2 years.

Mr. EASTLAND. What about the wheat-export program?

Mr. DIRKSEN. We are not dealing with wheat.

Mr. EASTLAND. The Senator wants to forget about wheat.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is no proposal to expand the wheat acreage.

Mr. EASTLAND. The cost of liquidating the cotton surplus has been very great. Why point to cotton when the Senator does not point to commodities produced in Illinois?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let the Senator offer an amendment relating to wheat, and we shall obtain all the figures. The amendment will be treated in exactly the same manner.

Mr. EASTLAND. We are not going to play one product against another.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am glad to hear the Senator say that. That is the reason why I did not raise the subject of wheat.

Mr. EASTLAND. But the Senator has brought up cotton.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is what we are dealing with. Under the rule of relevancy and germaneness, we cannot even add to the amendment a provision covering corn, or anything else, because under the rule it would not be germane or relevant, and it would be ruled out of order. This is a closed chapter. We cannot get at it with an amendment. All we can do is to suspend the rule on every other proposal that comes along, if we are to give relief.

Mr. EASTLAND. Each proposal ought to be decided on its merits.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am ready to do that.

Mr. EASTLAND. Then the Senator should vote to suspend the rule.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am against suspending the rule, definitely so, and I hope the motion will be rejected, and decisively so.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. DIRKSEN. We are thinking in terms of the impact on the taxpayers. What will happen finally to the inferior cotton, the so-called nonspinnable cotton? Someone will have to pay for it. Next year, of course, the bill will come in. How much will it be? I do not know. If it means 6 or 7 cents a pound and \$30 or \$40 or \$45 a bale, we might get a bill for \$150 million. That will be the cost before we get through.

Therefore, I can see no virtue in this program. I see no virtue in it for the small producer. He has not been asking for it.

I thought the soil bank was designed for the small farm producer. It will only be a few months—the first of August will soon be here—when the line will be drawn and the issue determined and decided. Then we will know what the carryover is, and also about the new crop.

Why the hurry? It seems to me that this is a rather tortuous road to travel. It can produce many headaches.

I do not see how Senators can explain the proposal back home by saying that with the left hand we have taken millions of dollars out of the Treasury to take cotton acreage out of cultivation, and with the right hand, with the instrumentality of a legislative amendment to an appropriation bill, we have let the farmers withdraw from their agreements without penalty, and to extend their cotton acreage. If that is logical, then my conception of logic is woefully impaired.

I shall not detain the Senate any longer. I earnestly hope the motion to suspend the rule will be rejected and that the amendment will also be rejected, because its adoption will only mean other suspensions to write other legislative provisions into the bill. Woe betide the man who must administer it when we get through. Therefore, I earnestly hope that the Senate will reject the motion to suspend the rule and will also reject the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wonder if I could inquire of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle how many anticipate addressing themselves to the motion to suspend the rule, in order that we may determine whether it will be possible to have a vote on the motion this evening.

I have talked with the distinguished minority leader, and we hope that we will be able to get a vote. However, we do not wish to have the Senate stay in session very much after 7 o'clock.

I know that my friend, the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], desires to address himself to the subject. I know that distinguished friend from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] also wishes to address himself to the subject. I do not know how many more Senators wish to speak on the amendment.

Mr. ALLOTT. I have requested time, and I have had my request in for some time now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Does the Senator desire to speak before the motion is voted on?

Mr. ALLOTT. No; immediately after, if we can get a vote.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understand that the Senator from New Mexico wishes to speak for 5 minutes. How long does the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] desire to speak?

Mr. HOLLAND. I will accommodate myself to the leader's plan.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I shall take about 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Those are the only requests so far.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Before the majority leader announces the program, as he may know, I have been waiting very patiently all day to make another motion to suspend the rule. I do not wish to speak on the pending motion, but I do wish to speak on the other one. I should like to have some general indication of what the program is, because at least 7 Senators have indicated their desire to speak on my motion to suspend the rule, and we will stay here as long as necessary, although I do not believe we will stay here much after 7 o'clock.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall be glad to stay as long as it may be necessary to accommodate the Senator, if he desires to address the Senate this evening. If he does not wish to do so, the Senate will be meeting at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and he can make his motion then and speak on it, or he can proceed to do it at such time as he may desire.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That suits the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Tennessee, I understand, wishes to speak for 3 or 4 minutes. Is that correct?

Mr. KEFAUVER. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from New Mexico desires to speak for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANDERSON. More or less.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I ask unanimous consent to have my remarks printed in the RECORD at this point. I will not speak this evening, to save some time.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT

Developments over the weekend indicating that the administration is at last taking steps to ease the present economic conditions are

very encouraging. I am pleased that the administration now faces the reality that Government action is needed to relieve the distress and suffering caused by the economic situation. I fear, however, that the administration has, by its delay in taking positive action, accentuated an already bad condition. No one knows how much of a tonic effect early Federal action would have had on the economy. There is no doubt that it would have generated some of the confidence which we have been told is the cure for our economic woes. It is difficult for a working-man to appreciate the importance of confidence when he is unable to find a job and his unemployment compensation is running out.

I was particularly pleased to note that the President has ordered an acceleration of public works projects. Although the action is tardy, it is welcome to all who are concerned with proper development of our natural resources. However, this program affects only authorized projects now underway. It does not change the status of the projects included in the rivers and harbors authorization bill vetoed by the President in 1956. This bill included authorization for construction of Millwood Reservoir and seven upstream projects on the Little River and tributaries, in Arkansas and Oklahoma; Lone Rock and Gilbert Reservoirs on the Buffalo River in Arkansas; the White River backwater project; and others. If this authorization bill had been signed into law, it is likely that many other sound water development projects would be ready for construction by this time. This omnibus flood control bill has again passed the Senate and is awaiting action by the House of Representatives. I sincerely hope when the House acts on it, we are not faced with another Presidential veto.

Last week I inserted in the RECORD a list of Corps of Engineers projects in Arkansas with a companion table of the amounts which could be effectively used on the projects in fiscal year 1959 and the corresponding budget request. It was apparent from this table that the administration is stifling progress on Arkansas flood control projects. The same shortsighted attitude is seen in budget requests for many State aid programs. For example, a decrease of \$121 million to \$75 million has been recommended for the Hill-Burton hospital construction program. I know that every Senator is familiar with the contribution of this fine program to our Nation's health and well-being. It is a program which should receive the highest priority, and yet the administration asks that funds for it be cut more than one-third in fiscal 1959. If this recommendation is followed, it will mean a reduction from \$2,389,135 in 1958, to \$1,367,055 in fiscal 1959 for the program in Arkansas. An accelerated hospital construction program would be an important factor in helping depressed areas get back to normal. I have been informed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that there are over 2,000 hospital projects throughout the country which are waiting for Federal funds. In Arkansas alone there are now 35 projects which are stymied for lack of Federal grants. I hope the Congress will give particular attention to this vital and humanitarian program in considering an accelerated public works program.

The library services and the impacted-areas school-aid program will be seriously curtailed in fiscal 1959 if the budget recommendations are approved by Congress. The Library Services Act, passed by the Congress in 1956, authorized appropriations of \$7.5 million per year for a 5-year period. The President this year asked for only \$3 million for the library services program. Congress last year wisely increased the funds requested from \$3 million to \$5 million, and I hope that similar action will be taken this year to make the program more effective. I, for one,

should like to see the full \$7.5 million which was authorized by the Congress, appropriated for this activity. In this time of deep concern over educational problems, we cannot neglect programs to make our citizens better informed and educated. Arkansas has taken great pride in the expansion of library services in rural areas within the State, and urgently needs the full grant authorized. If the President's budget is not increased, it will mean that Arkansas will suffer a cut from \$107,309 in 1958 to \$61,520 in 1959, of its share under the program. Although this program is small in comparison to other public-works programs, its long range significance cannot be overemphasized.

The program of Federal grants to school districts in areas of large Government activity would be slashed to the bone if the administration had its way. The impacted-areas program is not a gift—it is merely payment to the local school system for costs which it incurs due to attendance of large numbers of children of Federal employees in the area. It is a moral obligation of the Government to pay the schools for the added burdens caused by Federal activity in the community. The administration proposes that the program be cut drastically after this year. Arkansas schools in fiscal year 1958 are expected to receive \$1,515,000 in payments, but if the administration's proposals are accepted, the payment would drop to \$970,000 in the 1959 fiscal year. I am sure all Senators can appreciate what an extra burden this cut would place on an already overtaxed educational system. It would undoubtedly mean serious reductions in the quality of the educational program in many areas. I hope the administration's proposed reduction will be firmly rejected by the Congress.

I should like to mention another proposal by the Federal Government which will have a depressing effect on the economy. The administration has requested that the strength of the National Guard be reduced approximately 10 percent. The cut is more severe than appears on the surface. I understand that many entire units will have to be cut out in my State if the reduction is carried out. It will mean a \$38 million loss to the States and guard members for support of guard activities. The cut of this amount will be acutely felt by the hundreds of communities throughout the country which support National Guard activities. The guard has served this Nation well in peace and war; and, in this perilous time, we cannot afford to curtail this fine defense force. I am pleased that the House Armed Services Committee is studying the administration proposal carefully. I hope the proposed reduction will be halted by the Congress.

One last item I should like to mention in this brief list of areas where Congress can overcome the unconcern and lackadaisical attitude of this administration is the field of Federal aid to education. I have, for many years, urged passage of a workable program of Federal aid to education. Never has the need for such a program been so imperative as now. We must begin to place education in proper perspective, and the most significant step which the Congress can take in this direction is to enact a Federal aid program. It is unfortunate that we do not have a school construction program in operation now. It would be an ideal medium for channeling additional Federal money into depressed areas. I have seen the latest Department of Health, Education, and Welfare statistics, which indicate a national shortage of over 140,000 classrooms in elementary and secondary schools at the beginning of the fall term. My State has reported a shortage of 1,226 classrooms. At the current average cost of \$40,000 per classroom, this represents a total cost of \$49,040,000 needed to satisfy the classroom needs of Arkansas alone. We must have

Federal help to satisfy this urgent need, and I urge that the Senate enact a workable Federal aid to education program at once.

The programs I have mentioned deserve careful study by the Congress. By increasing emphasis on them, much could be accomplished in making the economy healthy again. The Congress has already indicated a real awareness of the need for Federal action to bolster the economy. I am hopeful that the areas I have mentioned will receive study along with programs for accelerating public works, housing, and other projects. I know that increased emphasis placed on these additional areas would be justified.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to inform the Senate that we will attempt to vote on the motion this evening, and I ask the secretary of the majority and the secretary of the minority to notify absent Senators that we expect to try to vote at about 7 o'clock this evening.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I send to the desk two amendments to the pending measure which I propose to offer, and I ask that they be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I can only speak for my own State, but in Tennessee the cotton farmers with whom I have talked—and I have talked with a great many of them—feel that for the good of the cotton industry, generally, it is absolutely necessary that they have some additional acreage. It is true that the Farm Bureau, as I understand, has requested 25 percent additional acres, with a 70-percent-support price. That proposal may not be exactly like the pending amendment, but it represents the general effort of all of them to secure some additional acreage.

Mr. President, I do not like a suspension of the rule on this kind of matter. However, if the cotton farmers are to have any kind of relief, and if anything is to be done for the cotton industry, it must be done now or it will be too late. As the Senator from Louisiana has said, cotton is being planted, and plans are being made. So it is either now or never.

Furthermore, I do not feel that the amendment violates any agreements with reference to the soil bank, because the Department of Agriculture itself has recognized the fact that we need more spinable cotton and has extended the time for cotton farmers to withdraw from the soil bank.

The American cotton industry is facing one of the most severe crises in its history due to an impending critical shortage of quality cottons. Unless acreage is increased so as to increase the production of quality cottons, United States cotton producers could lose the market equivalent of 2 million bales of cotton in just a year or two.

Extremely adverse weather conditions last fall resulted in a loss of 3 1/4 million bales of quality cottons—the principal grades demanded by our customers at home and abroad.

Mr. President, in the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi, the cotton farmers were able to

save very little cotton, and almost none of the high-quality cotton.

Due to this loss, the carryover of these qualities next August 1 is expected to be reduced to about 1 3/4 million bales. With over 5 million cotton acres in 1958 soil bank, as is now expected, the crop next year will probably be only about 10 million bales. Assuming average grade distribution in the 1958 crop, we can expect about 7.3 million bales of Strict Low Middling and better cottons. This, plus a carryover of 1 3/4 million bales, would give a supply of only 9 million bales of these qualities for the next marketing year.

Such a supply could not support an offtake—domestic consumption and exports—of more than about 12.5 million bales. However, if supplies of these qualities were adequate, we might expect an offtake of around 14.5 million bales. Simply because of this quality shortage caused by weather, the American cotton industry stands to lose markets both at home and abroad. For most certainly, if the United States cannot provide the cotton needed and demanded, our customers here and abroad will turn to substitutes. Our foreign customers will turn to foreign-produced cottons or synthetics, while our domestic customers will be forced to turn to manmade fibers. In recognition of the short supply situation, the American Viscose Corp. has sent a letter to the leading cotton-spinning mills, from which I should like to quote a few lines. The letter says:

Today there is industrywide concern over the top-quality cotton supply. Stocks are not adequate to meet known manufacturing requirements.

Does this mean a forced shortage of quality fabric this year? Fortunately not. High quality rayon, not subject to nature's whim, is steadily available. In blends with cotton, rayon will yield attractive, high quality, functional, economic fabrics.

If the shortage of quality cotton is pinching you, remember the following factors and let rayon-cotton blends serve as the practical answer to your problem.

It goes on to offer the American Viscose Corporation's technical advice in switching from the spinning of cotton to rayon.

Mr. President, the cotton farmer faces a desperate struggle for markets. If we do not provide the means, through additional acreage in 1958, for the farmer to increase his production, all the efforts and money expended by the industry and the Government to build, develop, and maintain markets for United States cotton may very well go for naught.

I hope the Senate will at least, in this time of emergency, suspend the rule and provide an opportunity to discuss and debate the amendment in more detail on its merits.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. The Senator from Tennessee has made a very succinct statement on the question. With reference to the facts he has given us, is the Senator from Tennessee aware that in 1957, 17,500,000 acres were planted to cotton; that considering the land already placed in the soil bank, only 14 million acres are calculated to be planted

to cotton this year; that 2 million or 2,500,000 additional acres will be taken out of the soil bank; and that under existing laws, there will be planted fewer acres of cotton this year than at any time in 80 years?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The Senator from Texas is entirely correct. Even if we add the 2 million or 2,500,000 acres that might be taken out of the soil bank to the acres which will be planted, there will still be this year considerably less acreage than there was in previous years.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. The people in the small cotton-growing areas and those who live in the small towns where the stores are boarded up and the gins are closed and the banks are going broke are hard hit. The straight-out cotton belt looks like a tree that has died.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The extension of the soil bank in west Tennessee has dried up our towns. The stores are closing. It is the worst thing possible for our economy. The additional credit will revive our towns and will give employment to hundreds of thousands of persons. There will be no support price. I think the amendment will save the Government money in the long.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. The county seat of Houston County, in my State, is Crockett, named for the distinguished Tennessean. It had a population of 35,000 in 1946. The population today is down to 17,000. The towns in the Cotton Belt are drying up because of the reduced acreage. They are appealing for more acreage so as to keep cotton going in that State.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The same is true of the county in Tennessee from which Davey Crockett came.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I have received from W. B. McAlester, president of the New Mexico Farm and Livestock Bureau, and my longtime friend, a telegram urging me to support the motion made by the Senator from Louisiana. I should be happy to do so under ordinary circumstances. I think I owe Mr. McAlester and the Senator from Louisiana an explanation of why I am not doing so.

We are confronted with a situation in which the administration has been forced, on the basis of the supply situation, to determine that cotton is in surplus. Having determined that cotton is in surplus, the Department has established an acreage-reserve program. Then the Department of Agriculture began to make allocations of the funds to the individual farmers.

The Department left to each State the determination of the method to be followed, whether it should be on a first-come, first-served basis, or whether the Department should make the distribution on some other basis.

But it had more demand that the acreage should come out of the soil bank than the money would permit them to do.

Mind you, Mr. President, there was \$180 million in the first pot for this purpose. But already we have built the soil bank up to \$250 million; \$90 million was allotted for cotton.

So we see the Department, with one hand, taking acres out of cultivation,

and with the other hand putting them back. At the same time that the Government is spending \$180 million to reduce production, there is additional pressure to expand the acreage of cotton in order to provide an adequate supply of desirable qualities. That is what the right hand will be doing.

What will the left hand be doing? It will take the opposite position. It will then be said that having taken 5 million acres out of cultivation from the soil bank, we will proceed to put 5 million acres back by another device—5 million acres in the western section of the country, where the production is above the national average, where 2 1/2 bales to the acre is not unusual and where even 3 and 4 bales to the acre have been achieved.

It is proposed to take out of production 5 million acres of one kind of land and put in 5 million acres of the most productive kind of land. Why?

We have to spend \$275 million, but we also have to open up land because there is a shortage. This is the first time I know of when we are being asked to suck and blow at the same time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I know, in the operations under Public Law 480, that 2 million bales of cotton were exported in the two marketing years of 1956-57 and 1957-58 under title I, which is the title relating to trading in soft currency. In the same two years, under title III, the barter title, 1,350,000 bales were exported, making a total of 3,350,000 bales used in that important program, which is based upon the idea that we have a tremendous surplus of cotton.

I wonder if the distinguished Senator from New Mexico has tried to determine how much the program would be affected by the passage of a bill declaring that not only do we not have a surplus, but that we must create a great deal more production.

Mr. ANDERSON. I think the Senator from Florida has put his finger on the most important part of the discussion. There are two laws which apparently have been overlooked. One is Public Law 480. The Secretary of Agriculture cannot export cotton under Public Law 480 if the United States is in a situation of shortage. He may do so only when there is a surplus.

If Congress says that there is no surplus, that there is a shortage, I think the Secretary of Agriculture would be well advised if he stopped operating under Public Law 480, so far as cotton is concerned.

In addition, there is section 22 of the Code, which Secretaries of Agriculture have used to impose quotas for the importation of cotton.

At the present time, Brazil and Mexico have an abundance of every type of cotton which is in shortage in the United States. Unless there is danger of a surplus of cotton destroying the price-support program, quotas cannot be imposed. Therefore, if suddenly it becomes necessary to declare that a shortage of cotton exists, there is no basis on which the Sec-

retary of Agriculture can put section 22 into effect.

If it is desired to destroy the cotton farmers of the United States, this is the best way to do it.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I should like the RECORD to be clear about the nature of the surplus. There is a large supply of low quality cotton. There is a shortage of cotton of strict low middling or better. The shortage has been accentuated by floods in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and other States along the Mississippi Valley.

The fact that there is a surplus of low quality cotton should not preclude more acreage in order to produce good quality cotton. That is the intent and purpose of the proposed legislation.

Mr. ANDERSON. That may be. I only say there are 8,500,000 bales of cotton. It is not all spotlessly white; it is not the finest cotton in the world. But there is a demand for it. It can be milled and handled. There is no reason why our export program should continue to cost the tremendous sums which would be imposed upon it.

The Senator from Illinois pointed out that the export programs for surplus goods have cost \$740 million in the last 3 years. How long do we suppose the taxpayers are going to like that?

There was a time many years ago when it was possible to point to a profit of a couple of hundred million dollars in the cotton market. At that time we made money in exporting fine, short pieces of cotton, a half inch in length. We were told that it was so poor that it could not be milled anywhere in the United States. Yet it was found that cotton mills in China, Japan, and Austria could use that kind of cotton. We have 8,500,000 bales which can be sent to those areas, and still take care of our domestic needs.

I did not intend to speak for a long time, and I shall not. A good program is operating under Public Law 480. Why put it in jeopardy by saying that cotton is in surplus? It is in shortage. We do not deal only with short cotton. We deal with the whole picture. Cotton is not in shortage.

We also have a good program under section 22, which imposes quotas. Why jeopardize that section?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I appreciate the comments which the Senator from New Mexico is making. This problem has been of some concern to me, because I have a very definite interest in agriculture. I do not think one commodity can be selected and dealt with individually. I think the picture must be considered as a whole; and there are problems which concern all commodities. Therefore, I shall not vote to suspend the rule. I think there would be trouble if we started to do that.

Mr. ANDERSON. I agree with the Senator. I was about to say that if we want to suspend the rule with respect to cotton, which I do not raise, then I should

like to see the rules suspended with respect to wheat, which I do raise. If the rule is suspended with respect to cotton and wheat, then I want to know about corn and tobacco. Why not go the whole route? Why not take the matter away from the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. President, I think that to do what is proposed is bad practice and that we will regret it if we do it in this particular instance.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I shall be happy to join my colleagues in supporting increased cotton acreage, provided we include adequate safeguards to protect the income of cotton farmers not only in 1958 but also in the subsequent years.

I believe that the Hayden amendment, in its present form, would result in a reduction of price supports to a level below the cost of production in 1959 and future years.

In the event the motion to suspend the rule is approved, I shall submit an amendment, on behalf of myself and my colleague [Mr. SPARKMAN], to incorporate in the Hayden amendment adequate safeguards to protect the income of cotton farmers.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I strongly support the position taken by my distinguished friend, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and my distinguished friend, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], in opposing the waiving of the rule on the basis of this particular motion.

Mr. President, the time limitation which we have voluntarily placed upon ourselves, at the request of the majority leader, precludes my making an extended statement. But I wish to call attention to just three facts.

First, by means of a very considerable majority, the Senate voted for the law now on the statute books. A very considerable majority of the Members of the Senate also voted to confirm the nomination of the Secretary of Agriculture who administers that law. Under that law the Congress has vested in the Secretary of Agriculture the discretion to act, and the Congress gave him a mandate to act in such a way as best to serve the interests of agriculture and at the same time to assure the production of what he regarded as adequate supplies.

The Secretary of Agriculture has acted. But now the Senate is being asked—without any specific hearings at all on the proposed amendment, either before the legislative committee or elsewhere—simply to decide that the law the Congress enacted will not be followed, and that the Congress will not approve or confirm the decisions made by the Secretary of Agriculture whose nomination was confirmed by the Senate and who in that position administers that law. Mr. President, I do not care to put myself in that position.

Second, I should like to comment concerning the question that arose as to the position of the American Farm Bureau Federation in this matter.

I have already stated, in the course of a colloquy, that I called the American Farm Bureau Federation and found that

although it is in favor of added acreage, it does not favor added average in connection with a proposal of this kind. The Federation has written to me a letter confirming this position, over the signature of Frank K. Woolley, legislative counsel, under date of March 6, 1958. I have already quoted certain parts of the letter, but I ask unanimous consent to have the entire letter printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1958.
Hon. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: This is in reply to your inquiry concerning the Farm Bureau's position on an increase in cotton acreage for 1958.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of Farm Bureau's testimony, dated February 17, 1958, on S. 3228, a bill to encourage the production of additional high-quality cotton in 1958 and to help avoid further losses of markets and thereby protect farm income.

In summary, Farm Bureau's resolutions with respect to price support and production adjustment on cotton for 1958 read as follows:

"Recognizing the seriousness of the cotton-supply situation due to the adverse weather of the past growing season and the danger of a repetition of the 1950-51 price cycle, we request the American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors to work out details of a program for (1) an increase in acreage in 1958 sufficient to assure adequate supplies and (2) a long-range program to return to a competitive one-price system for cotton."

Pursuant to these specific guidelines and other general guidelines, laid down by the voting delegates, the board of directors recommended for cotton for 1958 that each individual farmer be given a choice of (a) an increased acreage allotment of 25 percent and a price support of 70 percent of parity or (b) an acreage allotment and price support effective in 1958 under present law. Farmers accepting the increased acreage and lower price supports for 1958 would not be eligible to participate in the cotton acreage-reserve program for 1958. As a part of this action, the board also said, "We oppose legislation to reinstate price support for dairy products at 1957 levels."

In commenting on S. 3228 before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, we urged that the acreage increase be set at 25 percent and the level of support for farmers taking the extra allotment be set at 70 percent of parity. We did not recommend two separate levels of price support for the same farmer as was included in other proposals before the committee at that time and which is being proposed currently as an amendment to the supplemental agriculture appropriations bill for fiscal 1958. We most certainly believe that our proposal for increased cotton acreage in 1958 is preferable.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Legislative Counsel.

Mr. HOLLAND. Third, Mr. President, all of us know that the production of cotton in some areas is greatly more profitable than in others. I inquired about the amount of "penalty" cotton produced last year. I found that 35,000 acres of "penalty" cotton were produced—mostly in the West. Such cotton was produced when some farmers thought it was sufficiently profitable to

produce cotton, even if they had to pay to the Government half of the amount obtained from producing it. They believed they could still "come out" in that event. I do not know whether they "came out" or not, but certainly from that history of last year, we have assurance that with the appearance of a fine market this year, many more acres of that kind will be planted.

Mr. President, why transfer the production, in the peremptory way it would be transferred under the amendment, by allowing 30 percent additional acreage to be planted in the areas where the growers have not availed themselves to any considerable degree at all of the acreage-reserve program.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. The Senator from Florida does not desire, does he, to leave the impression that the Farm Bureau is not in favor of increased acreage this year?

Mr. HOLLAND. Certainly I do not. The Farm Bureau, in its letter, makes it very clear that it favors increased acreage. But it favors it on the basis of a 25-percent increase and a 70 percent price support on all the production of anyone who claims that increase—which is a very different thing, as the Federation said in its letter, from having two kinds of programs operate in the case of a producer who, under the provisions of this amendment, would claim the right to increase his acreage by 30 percent.

Mr. President, in closing I wish to say that not only will the future and the prosperity of the cotton farmer be greatly jeopardized if the amendment is agreed to, but in my judgment we could do nothing more deliberately calculated, and more certain of its accomplishment, to tear down the confidence of the Nation in the agricultural program.

If Senators wish to destroy that program, they create an extremely good vehicle, in my humble opinion, with which to do it, by voting to suspend the rule and to have this amendment agreed to.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have some remarks I would have made at this time printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SYMINGTON

Two years ago the United States embarked on an extensive program to regain its export position in the world cotton market. The program has been an outstanding success.

Exports in the 1956-57 cotton marketing year reached 7.6 million bales— $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the exports of the previous year. Exports for the 1957-58 season, while less than in 1956-57, are expected to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 million bales. This short-term response is dramatic proof of the effectiveness of a realistic export sales program.

While the immediate reaction to the program was exceedingly beneficial, the long-range responses are of even more importance. The export sales program has stopped the foreign expansion of cotton production. Foreign production has failed to increase since 1955-56. This contrasts with an expansion which averaged nearly 1.5 million bales annually in the postwar period prior to the inauguration of our export program.

Not only was expansion of foreign cotton production stopped by the program, but the expansion of foreign synthetic fiber production was also slowed down. Production of rayon outside the United States had been increasing at a rate equivalent to 900,000 cotton bales a year since World War II and reached a level equivalent to 10.9 million cotton bales in 1956. The expansion in 1957 was almost stopped, amounting to only 200,000 bales, in spite of a large expansion in capacity which had been started prior to the reduction of United States cotton export prices. In addition, no new rayon plants have been started in the last 2 years in the free world since the United States cotton sales program went into effect.

The United States has a wonderful opportunity to continue to expand its export market for cotton in the years ahead. The market for cotton and rayon outside the United States, for which we compete, has been undergoing a phenomenal growth since the end of World War II. Actually, it has averaged an increase of more than 2 million bales a year for the past 12 years and now is at a level equivalent to 40 million bales annually. If the effectiveness of our export program is maintained and if we have the qualities of cotton our foreign customers want in adequate quantity, we have every reason to expect an export market for United States cotton of 7 to 8 million bales in the next few years—and a market that will continue a healthy growth on indefinitely into the future, as population and living standards continue to rise in the rest of the world.

However, we may throw this whole opportunity for export expansion away by failure to have adequate supplies of cotton. The current shortage of quality cotton has already pushed prices of better grades up considerably. The Liverpool price for Strict Middling $1\frac{1}{16}$ -inch cotton has gone up over 3 cents a pound since the beginning of this season. This is the kind of cotton Mexico and Central America grow and the higher prices will stimulate production in those areas. Mexico is reported to be planting a record acreage of cotton in 1958 and likely will produce a half million bales more than last year. Once the Mexicans produce this cotton they will have to sell it and this will mean a reduction of one-half million bales in United States exports in 1958-59. Other countries, stimulated by higher prices, are also expanding acreage. This is a situation which will cause a loss of around a million bales in United States exports unless we increase production this year to put a damper on expansion plans abroad.

Not only will the United States lose markets to foreign cotton producers, but to rayon staple fiber also. Unused capacity to produce staple fiber outside the United States is equivalent to 1.9 million cotton bales. The owners of this capacity are more than anxious to produce with this idle equipment and are exerting every effort to induce cotton mills to switch their spindles to rayon staple. The mills, faced with reduced supplies and high prices of quality cotton, are blending rayon in cotton yarn in ever larger quantities. Again, only a larger United States cotton crop in 1958 can prevent a severe loss in foreign markets.

Once the foreign producer of cotton or rayon expands his production, it is almost impossible to get him to cut it back. It took a tremendous amount of money during the past few years to just stop the expansion. To throw down the drain these expenditures and our marvelous opportunities for export markets in the future would mean the end of a healthy cotton economy in the United States.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, the 1957 cotton crop was a failure in many areas, due to extremely bad weather. Cotton that was grown was generally of

poor quality. This situation, some groups said, had brought about a shortage of quality cotton, both for domestic use and for export. This condition, coupled with the harm caused by the soil-bank acreage reserve program to businesses wholly or partially dependent upon cotton production, persuaded me to support increased acreage, provided the growers were adequately protected.

The amendment before us does not provide such protection to the great mass of cottongrowers. It would depress cotton prices for many growers to a level below their production costs on the additional acreage, and would serve to impose a lower price on the 1959 and subsequent crops for all cottongrowers regardless of whether they participated in a last-minute acreage increase.

Furthermore, I confess that I am troubled by the public's attitude toward our voting tens of millions of dollars, on the one hand, to take cotton acres out of cultivation, and voting, on the other hand, to put millions of additional acres under cultivation. We have a moral commitment to fulfill our contract with farmers who were encouraged to participate in the soil-bank program, and who thus made plans to do so. There is, I believe, little disagreement on this point. There is wide disagreement on the increased acreage proposal. Somehow, we must find a sound and workable long-range farm program. We cannot do so except as we have the understanding and confidence of the general public.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I shall vote against the motion to suspend the rule. If the motion carries, then the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and I will propose the adoption of measures which would give protection to the growers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUMPHREY in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the roll be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to suspend the rule.

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] would vote "nay" and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] would vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUS-

KAL, and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

The Senators from New York [Mr. IVES and Mr. JAVITS] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is detained on official business.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 36, nays 48, as follows:

YEAS—36

Aiken	Jenner	Morse
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Mundt
Eastland	Kefauver	Russell
Ellender	Kerr	Schoeppel
Ervin	Knowland	Scott
Fulbright	Kuchel	Smith, Maine
Goldwater	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Gore	Long	Sennis
Green	Magnuson	Symington
Hayden	Mansfield	Thye
Hennings	McClellan	Yarborough
Jackson	Monroney	Young

NAYS—48

Allott	Cooper	McNamara
Anderson	Cotton	Morton
Barrett	Curtis	Neuberger
Beall	Dirksen	Payne
Bennett	Douglas	Potter
Bible	Dworschak	Proxmire
Bricker	Frear	Purtell
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Revercomb
Bush	Hill	Robertson
Butler	Hoblitzell	Saltonstall
Byrd	Holland	Sparkman
Carlson	Humphrey	Talmadge
Carroll	Johnston, S. C.	Thurmond
Case, N. J.	Lausche	Watkins
Case, S. Dak.	Martin, Iowa	Wiley
Clark	Martin, Pa.	Williams

NOT VOTING—12

Capehart	Ives	Murray
Church	Javits	O'Mahoney
Flanders	Kennedy	Pastore
Hruska	Malone	Smathers

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fewer than two-thirds of the Members of the Senate having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The bill is open to further amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. ALLOTT obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I will yield to the Senator from Texas with the understanding that I do not lose my right to the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to announce that we do not expect to have any more yea and nay votes this evening. I have assured certain Senators who plan to make statements today the Senate will remain in session in order that they make such statements. We will do all in our power to avoid yea and nay votes.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield to me so that I may propound a question to the majority leader?

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I shall be happy to yield to the Senator with the understanding that I do not lose my right to the floor.

Mr. THYE. My question, is could we have the yeas and nays ordered on my amendment, and then go over until tomorrow, to act on the amendment to-

morrow? By following that procedure the Senate would be on notice there would be another yea and nay vote on my amendment tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] is in a somewhat similar situation. The Senate will be in session at 11 a. m. tomorrow. I have no doubt that we can take action on those matters. Unless the Senator insists tonight, I have told several Senators, including the Senator from Virginia earlier in the colloquy, that after 11 o'clock tomorrow they could be recognized, and I told the Senator from Virginia that he could be recognized to make his motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I withdraw the suggestion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado has the floor.

REGISTRATION, REPORTING, AND DISCLOSURE OF EMPLOYEE WELFARE AND PENSION BENEFIT PLANS

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide registration, reporting, and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans. I have prepared the bill for the purpose of clearing up some very obvious discrepancies in proposed legislation now pending before the Senate. I should like to devote a few moments to this subject.

For some reason or other in the consideration of these plans and such proposed legislation by the committee, very little, if any, consideration has been given to any form of legislation except an over-all registration, reporting, and disclosure of all pension plans in the United States. This procedure totally ignores the fact that there are many different kinds of plans. The committee has found that the majority of the abuses which have crept in exist in certain plans classified according to their type.

I have long advocated legislation which would exempt from such legislation such funds and plans as are called level-of-benefits plans.

Last spring the committee on labor relations law of the American Bar Association met and did not approve the plan suggested by me. The house of delegates of the American Bar Association also did not approve the plan.

This year the section of corporation, banking and business law of the American Bar Association, which inherited the consideration of such legislation from the section of labor relations law, gave this matter very extended and careful consideration, and reported favorably with regard to the proposal made by me that plans based upon a level-of-benefits be exempted from any legislation which is enacted.

The matter will be discussed at great length later, and I do not wish to go into it further tonight.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two items from the Daily Labor Report dated February 27, 1958, reporting the action of the Section of the American Bar Association and reporting the

action of the house of delegates confirming the section on corporation, banking and business law, as well as the resolution and report of such section, be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LAWYERS GIVE VIEWS ON DISCLOSURE LAW

The house of delegates of the American Bar Association, which last summer deferred action on recommended disclosure legislation for welfare and other funds, now says Congress should act but should exclude level-of-benefit plans and all funds already subject to Federal disclosure from the new law. The second group includes funded pension and profit-sharing plans qualified for tax credit under the Internal Revenue Code.

The proposal to exclude level-of-benefit funds appears to be based largely on the fact that mismanagement of these would result in no loss of benefits to employee-beneficiaries, but merely would cost the employer more. Under such plans, the beneficiary is assured of specific benefits regardless of the amount in the fund. ABA's feeling also apparently is that abuses have been turned up only in certain other types of funds, notably those health-and-welfare funds of the cents-per-hour type set up under the Taft Act.

Other elements of the kind of law ABA supports are the usual ones—preventing officers or employees of funds or of the parties thereto from lining their pockets, outlawing payment or receipt of commissions by insurers, and prohibiting conflict-of-interest transactions by trustees, administrators, officers, or employees of funds.

The resolution approved at the lawyer's midwinter meeting in Atlanta was submitted by the section on corporation, banking, and business law, which inherited consideration of such legislation from the section on labor-relations law. The labor-law section last summer proposed a somewhat different resolution.

RECOMMENDATION OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION FOR PENSION-HEALTH-WELFARE FUND DISCLOSURE LEGISLATION

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Report of the section of corporation, banking, and business law

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as the action of the American Bar Association unless the same shall have been first approved by the house of delegates or the board of governors.

Recommendation: The section of corporation, banking and business law is opposed to the adoption of the proposed resolution of the section of labor relations law as set forth in its July 1957 report (No. 73), and recommends the proposed resolution be amended in its entirety to read as follows:¹

"Resolved—

"1. That Congress enact legislation providing for the compulsory annual filing with an appropriate agency of the Federal Government of complete financial statements of all unilateral and bilateral employee pension and health and welfare funds where the payments into the fund are determined by a formula which is primarily related to factors other than the benefits to be provided, as where amounts paid into the fund are specified to bear a direct relation to the amount of employees' compensation, the number of hours worked or the units of production, except for funds which form part of pension or profit-sharing plans meeting the require-

¹ The bylaws of the section authorize the council "To act for the section as to all matters whatsoever which come before the section during intervals between the annual meetings of the section."

ments of section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code and which are exempt from taxation under section 501 of such Code.

"2. That such legislation provide that any officer or employee of any party establishing such funds, be prohibited from profiting in any manner, whether directly or indirectly, through the creation, administration, or investment of such funds, with appropriate penalties for violation thereof.

"3. That such legislation prohibit the payment by or on behalf of any insurer of commissions or emoluments to any officer or employee of any party to such fund, and the receipt by any such officer or employee of any such commissions or emoluments. That such legislation also provide for the prohibition of any conflict of interest transaction by any trustee or administrator of such fund, or by any officer or employee of a party to such fund, be it further

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be presented to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association for immediate adoption."

Report: The proposed resolution of the section of labor relations law also was referred to the section of insurance, negligence and compensation law, and this report has been prepared after consultation with members of that section. It is understood that that section is submitting a similar recommendation.

The section of corporation, banking, and business law believes that legislation in this field should be restricted as carefully as possible to those areas where abuses have been found to exist, and should be limited insofar as possible to requirements reasonably designed to result in the elimination of those abuses. In particular, it is felt that the association should not urge the Congress to adopt unnecessary requirements which may lead to burdensome and costly procedures on the part of the managers of pension and health and welfare funds, the government, and banks and insurance companies, and which in turn might well increase the costs of those programs, reduce the benefits available and otherwise interfere with their growth, all without any particular public benefit.

It is understood that abuses in the form of diversion of funds, through excessive costs and improper charges and otherwise, have been found to exist only in the case of certain types of funds, particularly those set up under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and which are sometimes referred to as cents-per-hour funds. Statutes intended to prevent or minimize these abuses have been enacted recently in certain States including the State of New York, and numerous bills on the subject have been introduced in the Congress.

The resolution proposed by the section of labor relations law would put the association in the position of recommending to the Congress that it enact blanket legislation imposing compulsory filing requirements on all pension plans and health and welfare funds. The amendments to that resolution offered by this section in conjunction with the section of insurance, negligence and compensation law are designed to exclude from the field of recommended Federal legislation (a) funds established under level-of-benefit plans and (b) all funds of whatever kind that are already subject to adequate disclosure requirements under Federal law.

In addition, it is only in plans where there is a fund subject to mismanagement or diversion that there is any possibility of abuse. For this reason, we recommend that the phrase "pension plans, health and welfare funds" in the resolution proposed by the section of labor relations law be changed to read "pension and health and welfare funds."

Under the so-called level-of-benefits type of fund, the employee beneficiaries are assured of definite benefits determined by a

formula unrelated to the amount available in the fund, so that any mismanagement or uneconomical management of the fund would merely increase the cost to the employer and would not in any way reduce the benefits to, or increase the cost to, the employee beneficiaries. Under these circumstances there would appear to be no incentive for abuse and we understand that no such abuses have been found to exist in connection with the administration of funds of this type.

In many of the level-of-benefit funds the benefits are provided by means of contracts with insurance companies, and this type of fund is more fully discussed in the report of the section of insurance, negligence and compensation law.

In addition to the level-of-benefits type of fund, there are other funds where, even though the amount of benefit depends upon the amount in the fund at the time, the opportunity to divert moneys from the fund to the detriment of the employee beneficiaries does not appear to exist, because expenses and charges are not paid from the fund but by the employer. These include particularly profit-sharing funds where the contributions to the fund are segregated in accounts for the beneficiaries and bank-trusteed money-purchase pension funds.

Most of these funds, and indeed most funded pension and profit-sharing plans, are required to be qualified under section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code if the employer is to be entitled to deduct his contributions for Federal income-tax purposes and the income of the fund is to be exempt from Federal income tax. This requirement applies only to pension and profit-sharing funds and does not include health and welfare funds. Most of the funds where abuses have been found to exist are health and welfare funds of the cents per hour type.

In order to qualify a plan under section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code there must be filed with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, among other things, copies of the plan and trust agreement, information concerning the 25 highest paid employees, the compensation and contribution in respect of all employees, a schedule of excluded and covered employees, a balance sheet, a statement of receipts and disbursements of the fund, the actuarial assumptions employed, and a summary of the data and computations used in determining the deductions claimed. The same supplemental information must be filed each year, including a statement of receipts and disbursements and a balance sheet showing details concerning assets in the funds with particular emphasis on any of the stock or securities of the employer. Other information required to be filed annually includes answers to a series of questions which cover any and all dealings between the trustee and the employer.

In addition to the information required to be filed, each qualified fund is subjected to a number of other requirements including:

(1) Section 503 of the Internal Revenue Code sets forth a list of prohibited transactions which, if entered into, will disqualify the fund for tax purposes. These include loans to the employer from the fund without adequate security or at insufficient interest and a variety of other arrangements which might benefit the employer to the detriment of the fund.

(2) Regulations require the submission of data in connection with the purchase of any securities of the company with a full statement of the reasons for the investment.

(3) In order to continue its qualification, the contribution to the plan must at all times be sufficient to maintain a fund which is equal at least to the amount of the estimated current costs plus interest on the unfunded past-service cost.

(4) The Treasury Department must be notified before any distribution can be made

in connection with the termination of a plan.

If any of these requirements are not complied with, the employer loses his right to deduct for Federal income tax purposes the amount of his payments to the fund. Thus, as to qualified funds, the Federal law already not only requires adequate disclosure in the form of the compulsory filing of detailed information concerning the administration of the fund, but also provides substantial incentives to discourage practices which might divert moneys from the fund to the detriment of the employee-beneficiaries. Also, as in the case of the level-of-benefit funds, the abuses, which it is sought to correct by new Federal legislation, have not been found to exist in qualified funds.

Extension of additional compulsory filing requirements to qualified funds would merely impose an additional burdensome and expensive requirement on these funds with no corresponding benefit to the public or to the employee-beneficiaries.

The section of corporation, banking, and business law accordingly recommends that if the Congress is to enact any legislation requiring the compulsory annual filing of financial statements by employee pension and health and welfare funds such legislation applies only to those funds which do not provide a level of benefits and then only if the funds are not qualified under section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The section estimates that the expenditures required for the recommended action will be negligible.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT F. STURDY,
Chairman.

FEBRUARY 17, 1858.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3443) to provide registration, reporting and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans, introduced by Mr. ALLOTT, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

HEARINGS ON LEGISLATION TO INCREASE PAY OF POSTAL SUPERVISORS

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a copy of a press release by me today.

Due to the questions raised during the debate on this matter when the postal-pay legislation passed the Senate recently, I want to invite the attention of Senators to the hearings to be held on Thursday of this week on S. 3400.

This bill was introduced after the debate I refer to, by the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], along with with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], and the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE].

There being no objection, the press release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, Democrat, of Oregon, chairman of the Subcommittee on Federal Employees Compensation of the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, announced today that hearings would be held on Thursday, March 13, 1958, at 9:30 a.m., in room 135 of the Senate Office Building, on S. 3400, a bill to further increase the

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 12, 1958
For actions of March 11, 1958
85th-2d, No. 38

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate committee reported bills to: Freeze cotton acreage allotments at 1956 levels. Permit soil bank payments to certain producers who exceed corn allotments. Senate passed second supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Thurmond urged additional soil bank funds for cotton. Sen. Proxmire criticized order to cut dairy price supports. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to prohibit 2 crops a year for same tobacco allotment. House committee ordered reported bill to transfer certain functions under Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC. Sen. Payne and others introduced and Sen. Payne discussed distressed areas bill. Sen. Chavez introduced and discussed public works program bill, including FS and SCS programs.

SENATE

1. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 3408, to provide that cotton acreage allotments for 1958 and subsequent years shall be no less than in 1956 (S. Rept. 1371) (p. 3481), and with amendment S. 3385 to permit soil bank payments to certain producers who exceed corn allotments (S. Rept. 1372) (p. 3482).

2. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10881. pp. 3509-16, 3524-51, 3552-61, 3562-69

Rejected, 30 to 59, a motion by Sen. Thye to suspend the rules for consideration of his amendment which would have provided that the price supports for whole milk, butterfat, and the products of such commodities for the marketing year beginning April 1, 1958, shall be not less than the price support made available for such commodities for the marketing year beginning April 1, 1957. Earlier a point of order against the amendment had been sustained. pp. 3532-51

A point of order was sustained against an amendment by Sen. Sparkman which would have authorized loans by the Small Business Administration to ginners and other small businesses whose business had been adversely affected as a result of taking acreage out of production under the soil bank programs. pp. 3560-62

Senate conferees were appointed on the bill. p. 3569

3. SOIL BANK. Senators Thurmond, Cooper, and Thye urged additional funds for the acreage reserve program. pp. 3517-19

4. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Proxmire criticized the order to cut dairy price supports, and claimed that the recent USDA publication, "Dairy Situation," "refutes Secretary Benson's claims that this order will be food for farmers." p. 3500

5. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. In reporting S. 3420 (see Digest 37), the committee summarized the bill as follows:

"(1) Extend titles I and II of Public Law 480, 83d Congress (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) for 2 years, until June 30, 1960;

"(2) Increase the title I authority to provide an additional \$500 million for the balance of the current fiscal year and \$1.5 billion for each fiscal year thereafter during the period for which title I is extended.

"(3) Enlarge the uses which may be agreed upon for the foreign currencies acquired under title I to include (a) the educational exchange of agricultural leaders, labor leaders, journalists, and civic leaders; and (b) assistance to school and workshops;

"(4) Amend section 303 of Public Law 480 (the barter provision) to provide for an expanded barter program;

"(5) Permit duty-free entry of nonstrategic materials (in addition to strategic materials) bartered to Commodity Credit Corporation; and

"(6) Prohibit discriminatory treatment of extra long staple cotton under Public Law 480."

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10881

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 11, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

4

(1) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5

(2) RESEARCH

6

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",
for "research", \$12,500.

8

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

9

FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION

10

ACTIVITIES

11

For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for advances for animal disease eradication activities", to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized transfers through June 30, 1957 (including interest through March 31, 1958), as follows:

16

(1) \$1,393,490 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1957, for eradication activities, pursuant to authority contained under such head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1957, and (2) \$17,548,-923 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year 1957, for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204 (e) of the Act of August 28, 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 397).

1 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

2 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR
3 ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING ACTIVITIES

4 For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Com-
5 modity Credit Corporation for advances for grading and
6 classing activities", to reimburse Commodity Credit Corpora-
7 tion for amounts transferred to the appropriation "Market-
8 ing research and service" through June 30, 1957 (including
9 interest through March 31, 1958), pursuant to the Act
10 of August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco
11 and classing cotton without charge to producers, as author-
12 ized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$1,139,982.

13 SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

14 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR
15 COSTS INCURRED UNDER SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

16 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
17 costs incurred under the soil bank programs in accordance
18 with the provisions of title I of the Act approved May 28,
19 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1801-1837), (3)\$489,500,000 \$567,-
20 500,000(4), of which \$78,000,000 shall be derived by trans-
21 fer from the appropriation "Acreage reserve program", fiscal
22 year 1958.

1 ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

2 For an additional amount for "Acreage Reserve Pro-
3 gram", fiscal year 1958, \$250,000, which shall be available
4 to formulate and administer an acreage reserve program in
5 accord with the provisions of subtitles A and C of the
6 Soil Bank Act (7 U. S. C. 1821-1824 and 1802-1814),
7 with respect to the 1958 crops, in an amount not to exceed
8 \$250,000,000 in addition to the amount specified for such
9 purposes in Public Law 85-118(5): *Provided*, That no part
10 of this amount shall be used to authorize compensation to any
11 one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000:
12 *Provided*, That the same \$3,000 limitation which was
13 applicable to the original \$500,000,000 authorization
14 shall also apply to the additional \$250,000,000 authorized
15 herein.

16 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

17 SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

18 For an additional amount for "Special commodity dis-
19 posal programs", to reimburse the Commodity Credit Cor-
20 poration for authorized costs (including interest through
21 March 31, 1958), as follows: (1) \$89,996,331 under the
22 International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended
23 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642); (2) \$125,761,388 for commodi-
24 ties disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly

1 peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as
2 amended (7 U. S. C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,290,-
3 841,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for
4 foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10,
5 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1701-1709); (4) \$4,609
6 for grain made available to the Secretary of the Interior to
7 prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pursuant to
8 the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 442-446); and (5)
9 \$218,946,145 for strategic and other materials acquired by
10 the Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or
11 exchange of agricultural commodities or products and trans-
12 fered to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to the Act
13 of May 28, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1856).

14 CHAPTER II

15 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

16 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

17 (6) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 *The limitation under this head in the Department of*
19 *Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958,*
20 *on the amount available for "Administrative expenses", is*
21 *increased from "\$7,045,000" to "\$7,057,800"; and the*
22 *limitation thereunder on the amount available for "Re-*
23 *serve fleet expenses", is decreased from "\$6,850,000" to*
24 *"\$6,837,200".*

1 FEDERAL SHIP MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND

2 The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to advance to
3 this account from the "Vessel operations revolving fund"
4 (46 U. S. C. 1241a), such amounts as may be required for
5 the payment, pursuant to section 1105 of the Merchant
6 Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1275), of
7 unpaid principal amounts of defaulted mortgages and loans
8 and of unpaid interest thereon: *Provided*, That such ad-
9 vances shall be repaid to the "Vessel operations revolving
10 fund" as soon as practicable consistent with the status of this
11 account: *Provided further*, That the total advances outstand-
12 ing at any one time shall not exceed \$10,000,000.

13 **(7)NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS**14 **EXPENSES**

15 For an additional amount for "Expenses", \$112,000,
16 to be derived by transfer from any other definite annual
17 appropriation available to the Department of Commerce
18 for the fiscal year 1958.

19 **PANAMA CANAL**20 **CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT**21 **Operating Expenses**

22 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
23 \$320,400.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE PANAMA CANAL

2 The limitation contained in section 203 of the Depart-
3 ment of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation
4 Act, 1958, on the amount available for services authorized
5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
6 55a), is increased from "\$15,000" to "\$30,000".

7 CHAPTER III

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$65,000.

13 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 (8) \$133,000 \$136,000 (9), of which \$3,000 shall be avail-
17 able for payment of compensation to the present incumbent
18 of the position of Chairman of the Commission for the period
19 June 23, 1957, to August 15, 1957, not heretofore paid: Pro-
20 vided, That the limitation under this head in the Independent
21 Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available
22 for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$300,000" to
23 "\$316,300", and the limitation thereunder on the amount

1 available for investigations relating to Federal river develop-
2 ment projects is increased from “\$335,000” to “\$342,000”.

3 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 The limitation under this head in the Independent
6 Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available
7 for expenses of travel, is increased from “\$1,600,000” to
8 “\$1,850,000”.

9 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

10 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

11 For an additional amount for “Operating expenses, Pub-
12 lic Buildings Service”, (10)\$2,000,000 \$2,700,000.

13 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND REC-

14 ORDS SERVICE

15 The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
16 Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for ex-
17 penses of travel, is increased from “\$48,400” to “\$53,400”.

18 OPERATING EXPENSES, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC

19 UTILITIES SERVICE

20 For an additional amount for “Operating expenses,
21 Transportation and Public Utilities Service”, including serv-
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed (11)\$50 \$100 per
24 diem for individuals, (12)\$75,000 \$37,500; and the limitation

1 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
2 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is
3 increased from "\$27,500" to "\$39,500".

4 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

5 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

6 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-
7 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on certain nonad-
8 ministrative expenses, is increased from "\$36,000,000" to
9 "\$38,000,000(13): *Provided*, That no part of the funds
10 herein made available shall be used to process or approve any
11 applications for mortgage insurance unaccompanied by a
12 building permit showing compliance with applicable local
13 building laws or regulations.

14 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
17 (14)\$3,500,000 \$3,720,000, (15)none of which shall be for
18 personal services.

19 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

20 For an additional amount for "Construction and equip-
21 ment", (16)\$6,000,000 \$6,780,000, to remain available
22 until expended.

1 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 (17) ~~\$8,750,000~~ \$9,900,000, to remain available until ex-
5 pended; and the limitation under this head in the Independ-
6 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available
7 for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$175,000" to
8 "\$185,000".

9 INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

10 For an additional amount for "International Geophysical
11 Year", \$2,000,000, to remain available until June 30,
12 1960.

13 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

14 INPATIENT CARE

15 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$6,-
16 000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
17 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount
18 available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$366,-
19 500" to "\$416,500": *Provided*, That, notwithstanding
20 the last proviso under that head, inpatient care and treat-
21 ment may be furnished to an average of 140,490 benefi-
22 ciaries during the current fiscal year without any propor-
23 tionate reduction in expenditures.

1 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

2 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
3 tion of supply depots", \$37,800.

4 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

5 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
6 sions", \$256,000,000, to remain available until expended.

7 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

8 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",
9 \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

10 SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

11 For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemni-
12 ties", \$2,250,000, to remain available until expended.

13 CHAPTER IV

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

15 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

16 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

17 For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the
18 Pacific Islands", \$1,350,000, to be derived by transfer
19 from any other definite annual appropriations available to
20 the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958.

21 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

22 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

23 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
24 and resources", \$700,000, to be derived by transfer from

1 any other definite annual appropriations available to the
2 Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958.

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 FOREST SERVICE

5 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

6 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
7 utilization", for "Forest land management", \$3,850,000.

8 (18) INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS

11 TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

12 For necessary expenses to enable the National Capital
13 Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional
14 Planning Council to jointly complete a survey of the present
15 and future mass transportation needs of the National Capital
16 region as defined in the National Capital Planning Act of
17 1952 (66 Stat. 781), and to report their findings and recom-
18 mendations to the President, including transportation expenses
19 and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as
20 authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946, as
21 amended (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for the members of the Com-
22 mission and Council serving without compensation, \$60,000
23 to remain available until June 30, 1959: Provided, That

1 *the unobligated balance of \$400,000 of appropriations here-*
2 *tofore granted under this head shall remain available until*
3 *said date and shall be merged with this appropriation.*

4 **HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS**

5 **CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION**

6 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

7 For expenses necessary for the period December 1, 1957
8 to June 30, 1958, to carry out the provisions of the Act
9 of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$37,000.

10 **LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION**

11 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

12 For expenses necessary for the period December 1,
13 1957 to June 30, 1958, to carry out the provisions of the
14 Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), \$37,500.

15 **CHAPTER V**

16 **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

17 **BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

18 **GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**
19 **AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION**

20 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
21 unemployment compensation and employment service ad-
22 ministration", \$33,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
2 WELFARE

3 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

4 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

5 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school
6 construction", ~~(19)~~\$56,900,000 \$57,000,000~~(20)~~, of which
7 \$100,000 shall be available for necessary expenses of techni-
8 cal services rendered by other agencies: Provided, That the
9 amounts heretofore appropriated under this head shall be
10 merged with this appropriation and shall remain available
11 until expended: Provided further, That payments from such
12 merged appropriation may be made with respect to applica-
13 tions under title III of the Act of September 23, 1950,
14 as amended, filed on or before November 18, 1957, prior
15 to any subsequent cutoff date established under such title
16 III, and without including such applications in an order of
17 priority with those filed after November 18, 1957.

18 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

19 GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

20 For an additional amount for "Grants to States and
21 other agencies", for vocational rehabilitation services under
22 section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
23 \$1,400,000.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-
3 AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
5 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958, to be
6 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
7 trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age
8 and Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$130,000,000"
9 to "\$138,690,000".

10 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

11 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public
12 assistance", \$170,600,000.

13 CHAPTER VI
14 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH15 **(21)SENATE**

16 **(22)***For payment to Alberta R. Neely, widow of Matthew
17 M. Neely, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia,
18 \$22,500.*

19 **(23)SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES**

20 **(24)***Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators: For
21 an additional amount for administrative and clerical assist-
22 ants for Senators, to provide additional clerical assistants for
23 each Senator from the States of Florida and Pennsylvania*

1 so that the allowance of each Senator from the State of
2 Florida will be equal to that allowed Senators from States
3 having a population of over four million, the population of
4 said State having exceeded four million inhabitants, and so
5 that the allowance of each Senator from the State of Pennsyl-
6 vania will be equal to that allowed Senators from States
7 having a population of over eleven million, the population of
8 said State having exceeded eleven million inhabitants, \$8,000.

9 (25)Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an
10 additional amount for Office of Sergeant at Arms and Door-
11 keeper, \$21,480, to include, from April 1, 1958, twenty
12 additional privates, police force at \$2,160 basic per annum
13 each.

14 (26)CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

15 (27)Joint Economic Committee: For an additional amount
16 for salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee,
17 \$13,000.

18 (28)Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount
19 for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1957,
20 \$285,000.

21 (29)Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount
22 for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$510,000.

1 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 For payment to Julia L. Slaphey, daughter of Hender-
3 son Lanham, late a Representative from the State of Georgia,
4 \$22,500.

5 For payment to Ella M. B. Kelley, widow of Augustine
6 B. Kelley, late a Representative from the State of Penn-
7 sylvania, \$22,500.

8 For payment to Lee Ruby Jones, Anna L. Bradshaw,
9 Mary F. Fuller, sisters, and Fowler F. Cooper, brother of
10 Jere Cooper, late a Representative from the State of Ten-
11 nessee, \$22,500.

12 For payment to Marge L. Keeney, widow of Russell
13 W. Keeney, late a Representative from the State of Illi-
14 nois, \$22,500.

15 For payment to Carl M. Andresen, brother of August
16 H. Andresen, late a Representative from the State of Min-
17 nesota, \$22,500.

18 For payment to Eleanor J. Smith, widow of Lawrence
19 H. Smith, late a Representative from the State of Wiscon-
20 sin, \$22,500.

21 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

22 For an additional amount for expenses of "Special and
23 select committees", \$475,000.

1 (30) *CAPITOL POLICE*2 *GENERAL EXPENSES*

3 *For an additional amount for expenses of uniforms and*
4 *equipment for the Capitol Police Board, for the fiscal year*
5 *ending June 30, 1958, \$11,840.*

6 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

7 DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

8 *For an additional amount for "Distribution of catalog*
9 *cards, salaries and expenses", \$48,000.*

10 BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

11 *For an additional amount for "Books for the blind",*
12 *\$75,000.*

13 CHAPTER VII

14 PUBLIC WORKS

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

17 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

18 *For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-*
19 *nance", \$359,000, to be derived by transfer from appro-*
20 *priations to the Department of the Interior which are*
21 *available for obligation in the current fiscal year only.*

22 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

23 *For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado*
24 *River Basin Fund" for the Glen Canyon project, (31)not to*

1 exceeded \$10,000,000; and for the Trinity River Division
2 of the Central Valley Project, (32)not to exceed \$10,-
3 000,000(33):Provided, That no part of any funds allocated
4 to these two projects activities shall be used for construction
5 contracts not in effect as of February 20, 1958. The
6 (34)unobligated balance of the \$1,800,000 previously ap-
7 propriated for the Navajo Unit (35)and the unobligated bal-
8 ance of the \$6,100,000 previously appropriated for the Flam-
9 ing Gorge unit of the Upper Colorado Storage Basin (36)is
10 are to be used to initiate construction on (37)this unit these
11 units in the current fiscal year(38): Provided, That the
12 funds appropriated in this paragraph for the Trinity River
13 Division of the Central Valley project shall be transferred
14 to the appropriation entitled "Construction and Rehabilita-
15 tion, Bureau of Reclamation".

(39) GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

17 For an additional amount for general investigations,
18 \$62,500.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$375,000.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Contributions to interna-
4 tional organizations", \$9,690,563.

5 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

6 For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$250,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

10 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

11 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
12 witnesses", \$250,000; and the limitation under this head
13 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1958, on
14 the amount available for compensation and expenses of wit-
15 nesses or informants, is increased from "\$225,000" to
16 "\$250,000".

17 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

18 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

19 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
20 prisoners", \$250,000.

1 THE JUDICIARY

2 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
3 JUDICIAL SERVICES

4 SALARIES OF JUDGES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
6 (40) \$300,000 \$275,000.

7 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

8 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
9 missioners", \$675,000.

10 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
12 expenses", (41) \$59,000 \$70,500(42); and the limitation
13 under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958,
14 on the amount available for payment of fees to attorneys, is
15 increased from "\$1,000" to "\$12,500".

16 SALARIES OF REFEREES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",
18 \$46,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-
19 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
20 (11 U. S. C. 68).

1 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

2 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
3 \$71,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund
4 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as
5 amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

6 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

7 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

8 (43) Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds previously ap-
9 propriated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in
10 Gorki Park, Moscow, may be used for the Universal and
11 International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, and the limi-
12 tation thereon as contained in the Supplemental Appropria-
13 tion Act, 1958, is increased from "\$7,045,000" to "\$8,045,
14 000": *Provided*, That said increase shall be made available
15 to the United States Public Health Service to place and
16 operate a health exhibit at said fair.

17 For an additional amount for the "President's special
18 international program", \$2,054,000, to remain available
19 until expended: *Provided*, That the amount made avail-
20 able under this head in the Departments of State and Justice,
21 the Judiciary, the Related Agencies Appropriation Act,
22 1958, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, for
23 United States participation in the Universal and Inter-
24 national Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, is increased from
25 "\$7,045,000" to "\$9,099,000".

1 (44) Not to exceed \$750,000 of the funds previously appro-
2 priated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in Gorki
3 Park, Moscow, may be used for the international trade fair
4 program.

5 *For an additional amount for the President's Special
6 International Program to be used for necessary expenses
7 of the International trade fair program, \$750,000.*

8 **(45)CHAPTER IX**

9 **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

10 ***INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES***

11 ***OLYMPIC GAMES***

12 *For construction of a sports arena suitable for the
13 1960 Olympic Winter Games as authorized by the Act
14 of , Public Law 85- , \$3,500,000, to remain
15 available until expended.*

16 **(46)CHAPTER X**

17 ***DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA***

18 ***(Out of District of Columbia funds)***

19 ***OPERATING EXPENSES***

20 ***METROPOLITAN POLICE***

21 *For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
22 \$192,000, to be paid out of the general fund of the Dis-
23 trict of Columbia.*

CHAPTER (47)X XI

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 321, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$6,900,- 276, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

(48) *For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General*

1 Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United
2 States by United States district courts and the United States
3 Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered
4 80, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$1,423,236, together with such
5 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
6 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of
7 the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such
8 additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may
9 be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Provided,
10 That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until
11 it shall have become final and conclusive against the United
12 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: Pro-
13 vided further, That, unless otherwise specifically required by
14 law or by judgment, payment of interest wherever appropri-
15 ated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days
16 after the date of approval of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives February 26, 1958.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 11, 1958.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10881

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 11, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

cussion of mine be printed in the Record prior to the discussion with regard to the extension of the east front of the Capitol, so that it will not obscure the very valuable discussion started by the Senator from Virginia. I may say that I am wholly in accord with what the Senator from Virginia has said and I intend to support his motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois? Without objection, it is so ordered.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 18, after line 5, it is proposed to insert the following:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Extension of the Capitol: Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no further funds shall be obligated and no further contracts entered into in connection with the proposal for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the Capitol until the end of the 2d session of the 85th Congress unless prior thereto the Senate shall have acted upon S. 2883.

Mr. HAYDEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment is not in order, inasmuch as it provides for legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI in order that my amendment may be considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, before the Senate proceeds to vote on my motion, I feel that I owe it to my colleagues to explain why I make a rather unusual motion of this character.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is debatable. The Senator from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, last Monday, March 3, I made a brief statement on the floor of the Senate in which

I confessed I had been slow to realize the full implications of the authorization which had been given to move the east front of the Capitol Building, but that I felt that we were committed to an unnecessary and undesirable program.

The following day, in the Appropriations Committee, I offered an amendment to the bill which is now before the Senate, which reads:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no further funds shall be obligated and no further contracts entered into in connection with the proposal for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the Capitol until the end of the 2d session of the 85th Congress unless prior thereto the Senate shall have acted upon S. 2883.

My amendment was rejected by the committee on the point of order that it would be legislation on an appropriation bill. I then indicated my intention of seeking a suspension of the rule when the second supplemental bill came before the Senate in order that my amendment could be considered on its merits.

Since that time the Public Works Committee has reported S. 2883 to the Senate, but we have no present assurance as to when it will be taken from the calendar and considered. Under these circumstances, I am asking that the rule be suspended and that my amendment may be considered.

While admitting that my proposal is technically subject to a point of order, which makes the rule suspension necessary, I believe that this is the appropriate time and place for us to record our views on the question whether the presently authorized remodeling of the Capitol Building should be held up long enough for us to take another look at the plans, or whether we should go forward with a program which ultimately may cost the taxpayers \$110 million.

My amendment would not necessarily delay the work a single day, because it merely provides that no more money shall be spent until the Senate has acted one way or another on S. 2883. That bill is on the calendar, and could be taken up on short notice if a majority of the Senate felt that it was urgent to dispose of the issue and get on with the work.

On the other hand, if my amendment is not accepted, there is the possibility that no convenient time will be found to bring up S. 2883; and those of us who feel strongly that the program ought to be stopped and reevaluated will have no opportunity to go on record.

Incidentally, as the senior Senator from Virginia will later very thoroughly explain and document, we are not dealing merely with \$10 million for improving the east front, or with a \$17 million appropriation. Instead, we are dealing with an overall program of \$110 million, the expenditure of every dollar of which will have as much authority in the small paragraph in the Appropriation Act of 1957 as the authority now claimed to alter the historic appearance of the east front of the Capitol.

Mr. President, \$110 million is involved if my amendment is voted down and no stop is put to the program with which the Architect of the Capitol claims he has

been authorized to proceed, subject, of course, to the approval of his Commission. Incidentally, the Commission has not actually approved anything, according to the testimony of the Architect in the hearings which I read.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Senate bill 2883, introduced by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], is on the calendar. Does not the Senator from Virginia believe it would be better for the Senate to take up and consider that bill in the usual order, instead of amending the appropriation bill now pending before the Senate? The bill before the Senate provides \$256 million for the Veterans' Administration for the payment of compensation and pensions. The Administration cannot pay the veterans without this money. The bill also provides \$33 million for grants to States for unemployment compensation. There is also contained in the bill an appropriation of \$170,600,000 in grants to States for public assistance, which is highly important.

If the Senate should agree to the Senator's amendment and it should go to conference with the House, inasmuch as it is such a controversial matter, it would be tied up for some time, and would tie up the whole bill, which is essentially an appropriation bill, and should be passed immediately. Why does the Senator from Virginia feel it is necessary to amend the appropriation bill in the way he suggests?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator from Virginia has not yet reached that point in his speech, but when he gets to it he will say, first, that Congress never authorized the alteration except by legislation on an appropriation bill. If Congress can authorize it in that way, Congress can repeal it in the same way. The Senator from Virginia will then say that he does not propose necessarily to halt the construction by so much as 24 hours. All the leadership need do is to bring up for immediate consideration the bill which is now on the calendar, as reported by the distinguished committee headed by our amiable and beloved friend from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and we can vote it up or down in the regular way.

Last, but not least, the Senator from Virginia, with all due deference to and commanding the commission, and sympathizing with the problem that confronts them, taking into account the \$110 million for capital improvements, and knowing how busy the commission is and how it would welcome someone's coming to its relief, in view of all the public clamor, to have the responsibility taken off its shoulders. The Senator from Virginia believes it would be very fitting to take about 10 or 15 minutes on the pending bill in order to insert a little stopgap provision to help the commission, which has not had the time to consider all the facets of what the Architect of the Capitol said he has the power to do under the 1 small paragraph in the appropriation bill of 1957.

The junior Senator from Virginia intended then to say that he had the high-

est respect for the Commission which is to advise the Architect, and that he had every confidence in their wisdom. However, we are dealing with a building very much beloved by the whole Nation, the Capitol. We are dealing with the front of the Capitol, where many historic events have taken place. It is where all the Presidents since John Quincy Adams have been inaugurated. It is where Lincoln delivered his wonderful inaugural addresses.

The Senator from Virginia would then quote from one of the very great orators, the great Daniel Webster, one of the grandest statesmen this country has ever produced, who wanted to be temperate on the subject of civil rights, who wanted to preserve the Union, and who managed to be too temperate for the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, but did not go far enough for the citizens of South Carolina, and as a result was caught in a crossfire.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am delighted that the Senator from Virginia should express his admiration for the inaugural addresses of Abraham Lincoln, and also that he should praise the Liberty and Union speech of Daniel Webster. This makes me believe the Civil War is at last over. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBERTSON. It was a tragedy for us in the South that we could not grasp the wisdom of Webster, who, in appealing for the Union, predicted what would happen:

When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dis-honored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood.

Fortunately, Mr. President, Daniel Webster died before it happened, but it did happen. It could have been prevented.

The assassination of Lincoln, which was toasted in the Union League Club in Chicago, was a body blow to the South. Many of the abuses which occurred would never have happened but for that assassination.

In my office I have a picture of Abraham Lincoln. I also have there a picture of Robert E. Lee, and a Confederate flag. The other day, a friend of mine from New Jersey said to me, "I should like to have my picture taken with you."

I said, "Get in front of the picture of Robert E. Lee and the Confederate flag and I will have my picture taken with you."

That is what happened.

Mr. President, that flag, to me, is a symbol of the courage with which the South defended a principle of government. It reminds me of the story told of the Confederate soldier who was telling his grandchildren of what had happened when he was blown up in the crater at Petersburg. He said, "When we were blown up in the crater, on the way up we passed our captain coming down. He yelled to us, 'Rally, boys, as soon as you hit the ground.'" [Laughter.]

We need a little more of that kind of courage. That is why I keep that flag in my office. What concerns the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution is that they think of the Capitol as their ancestors knew it. They do not want it torn down. That is why I am speaking as I am today.

Mr. President, I desire now to return to the remarks I had planned to make. Some of my colleagues caused me to become a little excited, and I got off the track. [Laughter.]

The members of the Commission deserve some consideration. They need a little help. That is what I propose to give them.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Inasmuch as the Senator from Virginia is discussing the question of the cost, the information obtained in good faith by the Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, in connection with the bill now pending on the calendar, is to the effect that while word has gone out that the contemplated work under item E or B will be \$10 million, actually, when the work has been finished, we will be lucky if the cost is not \$100 million.

Mr. ROBERTSON. My friend from New Mexico is absolutely correct. Included in the cost will be a garage for Capitol employees. They are accustomed to nice, steam-heated offices and warm automobiles. They do not want to get into cold automobiles and become sick waiting for the engines to heat up before they start off.

It is proposed to spend \$30 million or \$40 million for an underground garage. It will not be built for Senators. We have our parking places. It is not intended for use by Members of the House. They have their parking places. But it is said that the plan is to move all the automobiles away from the front of the Capitol, because they make the area so unsightly. The same authority is claimed for that expenditure as is claimed for the remodeling of the East Front. It is all contained in the same authorization.

As the chairman of the Committee on Public Works has said, we shall be spending \$110 million without knowing whether it has been authorized specifically, simply to provide a little more office space and to install another dining room or two.

Mr. President, I must hurry on. I told the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. HAYDEN] I did not want to delay action on the bill which provides funds for the relief of unemployment. I said I did not think 15 or 20 minutes would affect the situation too much. But I must hurry on. I understand other Senators wish to speak on the subject. I understand they will all speak briefly.

The situation confronting us today is very different from what happened in 1903, when the enlargement was first suggested. Then there was a shortage of space. The Senate Office Building had not been constructed. There was no House Office Building either. Offices were needed on both sides of the Capitol.

Since then, what has happened? The Senate Office Building was constructed and then enlarged. Congress has also voted \$18 million to build a new Senate Office Building—and it will be a nice one. The Senate garage was built.

On the other side of the Capitol, the Old House Office Building was constructed, as was the New House Office Building. There is now under construction a third and larger office building, which will cost possibly \$60 million before it is completed.

Other allied projects are underway, including tunnel work and provision for additional parking space. All this will probably make the entire cost of the project about \$100 million. We have raised no objection to it. The House said it was needed. We said, "Very well; we will go along with it." We have raised no question.

The only question we raise concerns the proposal to alter the portion of the Capitol which is between the two Houses, and for which we have joint responsibility to our constituents. When one group says, "We are going to change it," we say, "We would like to look into the matter further."

Mr. President, there is much objection to the proposed alteration. We find it in Virginia, and I feel certain that it is duplicated elsewhere. Among the objectors are the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and the Virginia Society for the Preservation of Antiquities. They are organizations which are dedicated to the fundamental principle which we read in the Bible:

Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set.

We want to be tied to something which carries us back to the incomparable wisdom of the Founding Fathers, who gave us the greatest form of government any nation has ever had, and under which we have experienced so much prosperity and freedom. Some of these fundamental landmarks we desire to preserve.

The problem is not one of space, as it was in 1903, when program B was first authorized. Following that, in 1935 and 1937, there were efforts to enact authorizing legislation. In one House or the other, the proposal always failed when a vote was taken.

This time it was first included in one paragraph of the appropriation bill of 1956. There was an enlarging paragraph, first for \$5 million under some limited authority; then another for \$12 million under greater authority, which was contained in an appropriation bill.

Hence I said to our distinguished chairman, "This is not the way to legislate. If the Senate could include this item in an appropriation bill, certainly we should have the power to repeal it."

I must hurry on. I call attention to the fact that the situation has changed from what it was in 1903 or 1905. The best experts say that the proposed extension of the Capitol should not be carried out. We have the testimony of the National Institute of Architects, and of other experts who appeared before the Committee on Public Works. Everyone who has really studied the project says

it should not be completed; that it is not necessary to do what is planned to be done.

I, personally, feel we should take steps at once, before additional large amounts of money are finally committed, to get control back into the hands of Congress where it belongs. Then we should make sure that any future work is done in accordance with the wishes of the people of the United States, to whom the National Capitol belongs, rather than to suit the convenience of those of us who were sent here to represent them.

I take this position, Mr. President, without implying any disrespect or lack of confidence in the distinguished members of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol. My feeling is that they must be reluctant to carry the full burden of responsibility which has been placed on them by what I must frankly call legislative carelessness. They are probably less to be blamed for trying to carry on without complaint the duties imposed on them than the rest of us are for asking them to do it and that blame falls doubly on members of the Appropriations Committees, of whom I am one.

The fact remains, however, that 5 extremely busy men have been asked, ex officio, to do a job of supervision which is entirely outside the normal routine of 4 of them and which they must necessarily delegate in large part to others, accepting the results on faith.

All I am asking today is that we revise our instructions to the extent of asking them not to spend any more money until we have had a chance to consider this problem again. If that is done, I expect to join later with other Members of the Senate in revising the Commission's instructions so that responsibility for future spending decisions will be shared by all Members of the Congress and that those who act will know just what they are approving.

Now, generally speaking, I am opposed to permitting any legislative riders on appropriations bills. I think there is great merit in the requirement that authorizations and appropriations shall be considered separately on their own merits and that no item of legislation should be allowed to slip into a public law merely because it cannot conveniently be detached from an essential appropriation.

That very line of reasoning, however, leads me to feel that the amendment I am offering today is a proper and appropriate one. I say that because all I am trying to do is slightly modify in an appropriation bill an authorization which has never been given anywhere except in an appropriation bill. If we can give such power in that type of legislation, we ought also be able to take it away.

In his report to the Chairman of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol dated August 1957 and in testimony given before a Senate subcommittee on February 17, 1958, the Architect of the Capitol stated that authorization for the extension project he is undertaking is contained in Public Laws 242 and 406 of the 84th Congress.

The second act named was a technical correction of the first which was the 1956 Legislative Appropriations Act approved on August 5, 1955.

There has been no pretense that any authorization was given outside of that contained in this appropriation bill and the 1957 legislative appropriation bill which made available for spending \$12 million in addition to the original \$5 million appropriation.

In addition to the absence of any independent authorization legislation, we must consider the fact that the power to spend up to \$110 million and the first installment of money to be spent were bundled together in a legislative appropriation bill which normally receives little public attention because it contains only our congressional "house-keeping" items.

Consequently, the public clamor against that part of the proposal which involves extension of the historic east front of the Capitol and would deface the plaza where so many Presidents have taken their oath of office, was slow in building because few persons realized what was being done.

This situation is in contrast with what happened in 1903 when this plan originally was proposed and approved by the House but rejected by the Senate and in 1935 and 1937, when the plan was reconsidered and approved by the Senate but rejected by the House.

On those previous occasions there were public hearings and when the will of the American people became known, Congress decided to let the Capitol's main architectural features stand undisturbed.

In 1955 the authorization and \$5 million appropriation were approved after a Senate subcommittee hearing attended only by four Senators and the Architect of the Capitol and his assistants. A suggestion made in that hearing by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] that it would be wise to withhold final approval until the proposed Commission had prepared and submitted plans and the cost was known was ignored. The only indication of outside reaction was a letter from the American Institute of Architects, inserted on the last page of the hearing record, which said that important organization which includes a majority of the practicing architects in the country, reiterated the position it had taken in 1935 and 1937 against altering the east front of the Capitol.

The hearings held by our Senate Appropriations Committee in 1956, when the \$12 million appropriation was made, were of the same limited order. The Architect made his case before an audience of 3 subcommittee members on 1 day. The next day a representative of the American Institute of Architects appeared before 4 subcommittee members and reported on the official position of that organization, which remained unchanged against moving the east front of the Capitol. But this witness admitted that he personally thought it might not be a bad idea after all.

So far as I can recall there was no debate on these items in the full com-

mittee either year before the appropriations were approved.

I submit, therefore, that the American public did not have an adequate opportunity to know what was being done when the authorization was given and the two appropriations were made for changing the Capitol.

We know now that there is at least divided sentiment on the wisdom of "extension, reconstruction and replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol in substantial accordance with scheme B of the architectural plan" of 1905 with "such modifications and additions" as present Commission may approve.

I think we would be wise to give that sentiment a little more time to crystallize and to be sure we understood it before the plan was further advanced.

So far as I know only two plausible sounding arguments have been offered for proceeding immediately with this work. They were good enough to persuade us to let this authorization and the appropriations slip by in the first place, but on analysis they do not stand up as adequate reasons to let construction go forward now.

The first and least persuasive reason is that the extra working space which would be provided by moving out the East Front of the Capitol is needed.

That argument probably had more validity in 1905, when what is called plan B was formulated, but even then it was not acceptable enough to get the change authorized once members of Congress realized how the public felt about the matter.

Since then the committee rooms, restaurants and other working space which an extension of the Capitol would have furnished have been supplied several times over through erection of a Senate Office Building and two House Office Buildings already in use, a second Senate Office Building which is nearly finished and a third House Office Building which has been authorized will provide further additions.

The first House and Senate Office Buildings were started in 1905 and 1906, immediately after plan B had first been considered and rejected. They obviously were intended as an alternate way of obtaining the required room. The second House Office Building was built in 1932 and 1933.

Our new Senate Office building is costing \$23 million. The House has appropriated \$64 million for its third office building, and the entire plan which includes remodeling the two older House buildings is estimated to cost around \$100 million.

If all these facilities still do not fully meet the needs of an expanding government, better ways still can be found than radically changing the main section of the Nation's most historically precious building.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from Virginia has made mention of experts who have given advice and have opposed the suggested change. Would the Sena-

tor from Virginia elaborate on that subject?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I shall try to do so. I shall quote from the statement of Richard H. Howland, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation:

In the guise of "necessary repairs," "improved circulation," and "additional facilities for work which must be done in the Capitol by the Congress," the obliteration of the historic "court of honor," which has been the scene of the inauguration of every President since John Quincy Adams, is demanded.

The National Trust has no desire to see the Capitol retained as a mausoleum of our Nation's history. It recognizes with Thomas Jefferson, a philosopher-statesman, as well as an architect, that "the earth belongs to the living." He was also mindful, however, of the rights of what he called "our innocent posterity." The National Trust wishes to express a hope that present needs, and the heritage of the past can be so reconciled that future generations will receive from us at least this small part of our legacy.

No mere 32 feet of the most expensive square feet of official building in history can expand the historic Capitol to a size that will encompass all the needs of the present generation of legislators for more space, more restaurant area, and more parking spaces, as well as more offices and hearing rooms. Of necessity these have already been assigned to the two Senate Office Buildings, two large House Office Buildings, and an additional even larger House Office Building now under construction. All of these are connected to the parent building by underground subways not defacing the historic exterior.

Thomas Jefferson, in discussing plans for the building of a Federal City on the Potomac, stated, "Whenever it is proposed to build plans for the Capitol I should propose the adoption of some one of the models of antiquity which have had the approbation of thousands of years; and for the President's house I should prefer the celebrated fronts of modern buildings which have already received the approbation of all good judges." In this he had his wish, the later described Dr. William Thornton's prize-winning design for the Capitol as "simple, noble, beautiful, excellently distributed and moderate in size."

To this original design succeeding generations of able architects: Latrobe, Bulfinch, Mills, Walter, and Clark have made necessary and sympathetic additions, working in a variety of materials, and facing a variety of demands, but somehow achieving a harmonious structure that still fits Jefferson's initial description.

Work must still continue to keep the building in repair, to extend the western facade and wings if needed, but the National Trust for Historic Preservation urges that the surviving, original facade that epitomizes our earliest ambitions, and records the greatest events of our history, be preserved. We sincerely agree with one of our western members who wrote, "A nation that has no regard for its past will have no future worth remembering."

The second argument offered for carrying out plan B, and the one which many of us accepted too readily, was that the walls of the Capitol had deteriorated to a point where they were dangerous, and that something must be done quickly, not only to preserve the building, but also to protect human life.

Testimony presented at the Senate subcommittee hearing on S. 2883 has made it obvious that the reports of impending death and destruction were somewhat exaggerated. The testimony also indicated that alternative ways of

dealing with whatever damage existed have not been adequately explored.

There is, for example, the record that the Bureau of Standards, which made tests, found that deterioration of the sandstone did not extend deeply below the surface; and witnesses said, it should be quite feasible to chip off the bad part and resurface it.

There was reference to the fact that the White House, which has walls of stone taken from the same quarries that the stone for the Capitol came from, was successfully repaired a few years ago without tearing down and rebuilding its walls when the entire interior was restored. Similar repairs have been made on State capitols and other older buildings with sandstone walls.

Testimony by competent architects also indicating that even if replacing the present stone surface with one of marble were considered desirable, that could be done much more cheaply by facing the existing wall, rather than building in another location an entirely new wall of marble.

The American Institute of Architects, which has in its membership a majority of the practicing architects of the Nation, and which officially has gone on record time after time in opposition to the moving of the east front of the Capitol, has offered its services to the Congress to work out plans for obtaining more space without sacrificing priceless historic values.

In its largely attended centennial meeting in Washington last year, this organization adopted a resolution which read as follows:

*Be it resolved, That the American Institute of Architects, conveyed for their centenary celebration, reaffirm their conviction that the east front of the National Capitol, the outstanding architectural heritage of the American people, should be preserved in its present form and position in accordance with the considered views of the majority of informed architectural opinion. ****

As architects, we would like the people of the United States to be able to enjoy the full benefits of the best thinking our professional training and experience can offer. We feel this to be particularly important when one of the most significant buildings of our great country is involved.

Mr. President, I shall not go into further detail today. The arguments for and against carrying out plan B can be, and should be, thoroughly discussed when the Senate considers Senate bill 2883. But in urging immediate action to protect the Capitol until that bill can be considered on its merits I wish to remind my colleagues once more of the monumental significance of the structure with which we are dealing.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, is the American Institute of Architects the best and most highly qualified group of architects in the Nation that could possibly give advice on this subject?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Beyond doubt. All the great architectural experts are members of that organization. Among its members are those who have the best architectural skill and wisdom in the Nation. For years that organization has opposed altering the east front of the Capitol. Mr. President, that is our main

concern today. We do not wish to prevent the taking of any necessary safety measures, and, of course, we do not want to say arbitrarily what space shall be provided. However, I have indicated that a great deal more space can be obtained without paying \$200 a square foot for it—which would make the proposed additional space the most expensive office space of which I have ever heard. The architects say, "The change proposed in the Capitol should not be made. If more space is needed, we shall tell you where to get it."

But, Mr. President, those who favor the proposed change say, that it must be made at once.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Has there been created by law an agency to give advice regarding what shall be done architecturally?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We have a Commission on Fine Arts and a Commission on National Capital Planning. But a very splendid Architect of the Capitol had the good judgment to employ a very fine firm of architects to advise him. Then Congress created a commission composed of some of its ablest senior Members. Our distinguished minority leader is one of them. As I understand, the Architect cannot proceed with the proposed work unless the Commission gives its approval. According to my reading of the report and the testimony, the Architect agreed that he submitted to the Commission his plan for changes costing \$110 million, but that proposal never received the Commission's approval.

So far as authority is concerned, he has just as much authority for the \$110 million plan as he has for the \$10 million plan, except perhaps the Commission has already approved the \$10 million plan. However, I do not know that detail. But there is not a standing commission to deal with such matters.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from Virginia referred to a cost of \$200 a square foot. Did he mean to say that if the proposed additional space were to be provided in a private office building, then, in order to provide a fair return to the owner, a rent of \$200 a square foot would have to be charged?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Of course, the Government is going to do the work at the taxpayers' expense, and the Government will use the additional space; it will not be rented. But in all history there never has been an instance of such expensive office space having been provided.

The Senate is fortunate in having among its membership the distinguished junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], who is a very experienced builder. He is on the committee which submitted the report. I ask him whether he ever heard of office space constructed at a cost of \$200 a square foot.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, the hearings are replete with testimony which indicates, as the Senator from Virginia has said, that the proposed office and restaurant space would be constructed at the highest cost ever contemplated in the history of the world.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, aside from the point that, under the proposal, violence would be done to what we regard as a very precious heritage which has been handed down to us, I desire to conclude by referring to a statement made by Daniel Webster.

On July 4, 1851, ceremonies were held at the laying of the cornerstone of the major addition to the Capitol, which included addition of the House and Senate wings and replacement of the old wooden dome by the present cast-iron structure.

The orator on that occasion was Daniel Webster; and among the things deposited in the cornerstone was an account in Webster's own handwriting of the day's proceedings.

I commend to the serious consideration of my colleagues the last paragraph of that document, which read:

If, therefore, it shall be hereafter the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundation be upturned, and this deposit brought to the eyes of men, be it then known, that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm, that their Constitution still exists unimpaired, and with all its original usefulness and glory; growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people, and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit, and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures, now to be erected over it, may endure forever.

Mr. President, every year more and more of the people of the United States and more and more of the people of the world visit the Capitol Building. Yet under the proposed remodeling, a secret passageway would be provided, to enable Members of Congress to move back and forth without having to meet their constituents, who pour into the Capitol Building in a steady stream. Daniel Webster predicted that when he said the Capitol Building would be "attracting more and more the admiration of the world."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I wish to assure the Senator from Virginia that, as I understand the plan, not one wall of the Capitol will fail to endure forever.

I should like to inquire of the Senator from Virginia whether he has examined closely the model of the Capitol Building which has been in the crypt, in the basement of the Capitol, for a good many years. If he has not examined it, I can tell him that many persons have examined it; and they have not realized that in that model, the front of the Capitol has been advanced 40 feet, or 7½ feet farther than is proposed in the present plan. No one who has observed it has been able to tell the difference; those who observe it do not realize that they

are not looking at an exact replica of the Capitol Building as it stands today. In other words, otherwise it is an exact replica of the entire east front of the Capitol Building as it now exists.

Under the provision in the pending bill no change is to be made other than to advance the central portion of the east front 32½ feet.

Mr. ROBERTSON. All the architects who have testified say that the difference will be apparent. If the east front of the Capitol is advanced 32½ feet, a person who stands on the plaza will not be able to see the beautiful Corinthian columns of the dome, which Daniel Webster said he hoped would "endure forever."

One who views the west side of the Capitol finds that about all he can see of the dome is the Statue of Freedom, on its top.

On the other hand, we have become accustomed to being able to walk on the Capitol plaza and see all of the historic dome. We wish to have the present situation continued. Today, when photographs are taken on the steps of the east front, the entire dome shows. But if the proposed change is made, only the steps and the very top of the dome will be seen.

With all due deference to my friend from Arizona, who has said that if the east front is moved forward 40 feet, no one will know the difference, I wish to say that many architects say the difference will be apparent. Certainly if we judge by the picture which was published in the Washington Post, the difference could easily be observed.

Mr. President, we should consider the testimony taken before the Committee on Public Works; namely, that if the central portion of the east front of the Capitol is moved forward 32 feet, then, for goodness sake, the wings should also be moved forward 32 feet, in order to preserve the present symmetry of a very unique and wonderful building.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me say—without any desire to delay action on the necessary appropriations carried in the pending supplemental appropriation bill—that I hope two-thirds of the Members of the Senate will vote to suspend the rule, and that then the Senate will vote in favor of delaying action until a quick look can be taken at the bill which the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] now has on the calendar.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. WILEY. I have listened with a great deal of enthusiasm to the exuberant remarks of my good friend from Virginia. I know he is a lover of this old Capitol. He has convinced me that he is right about changes which will not add to the beauty or strength of the building itself. I wish to compliment him.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I thank my distinguished friend. I appreciate his remarks, coming as they do from one who represents an area which was originally a part of Virginia. During the whole conflict between the States, the soldiers

from Wisconsin were about the toughest the southern armies had to confront.

During the delivery of Mr. ROBERTSON's speech,

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I was one of the co-sponsors of Senate bill 2883, which, at the time it was introduced and referred to the Committee on Public Works, appeared to be appropriate to achieve the end which the distinguished Senator from Virginia and I both hoped for.

Since that time, however, other steps have been taken. The Commission charged with going forward with the work with respect to the east front of the Capitol has indicated its intention of moving forward despite the action of the Public Works Committee in favorably reporting Senate bill 2883, so that this bill may no longer be effective to achieve the results for which we hoped.

Therefore, Mr. President, I should like to give notice to my colleagues that I intend to propose, on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], as well as such other Members of the Senate as may wish to take the opportunity to co-sponsor it, an amendment which will, in effect, provide that the moneys to be spent on the improvement of the east front of the Capitol shall be spent for the improvement of the east central portion of the United States Capitol without extending, altering, or otherwise changing the character of the east front.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table. Without objection, the amendment will lie on the table for 24 hours.

Mr. CLARK. If my friend from Virginia will indulge me for one more moment, I should like to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point 4 editorials, 2 from the Philadelphia Inquirer, 1 from the Erie Morning News, and the fourth from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, sustaining the position which the distinguished Senator from Virginia and I are taking with respect to this matter.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of February 20, 1958]

CAPITOL FACE LIFTING

A special commission, headed by House Speaker SAM RAYBURN, was created some years ago to revamp the front face of the National Capitol by pushing a central section outward some distance to adjust the symmetry of the historic structure.

This project has, after a considerable lapse of time, become the subject of heated arguments. A large number of architects are cited as being strenuously opposed to the alteration, while the Capitol Architect, Mr. RAYBURN, and other Representatives are as strenuously in favor of going ahead with it.

Latest development is a move in a Senate committee to block or delay the change by shutting off appropriations for it, or trying to. This would require acquiescence of the House of Representatives, naturally. And with the weight Speaker RAYBURN is known to swing around, that could create difficulties.

It has been alleged that the project has not been dealt with in public hearings and similar formalities. That raises questions which ought to concern Mr. RAYBURN, too. Since so much argument is generating around the proposal it would be desirable to have all sides of it opened up for the information of the American people.

We don't discern any important signs of unrest throughout the country about this face lifting of the Capitol. The important thing is that we all like to be sure that it is sound, necessary, and won't mess up one of Washington's notable structures. Some light on that would be worthwhile from all standpoints.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of February 20, 1958]

MORE THAN FACE LIFTING

In the area between the Senate and House wings of the Capitol in Washington on the east front, every President since John Quincy Adams has been inaugurated.

That is one of the reasons being put forward by a growing number of critics for their opposition to a proposal to extend the eastern front of the Capitol by some 32 feet, and there to build a new foundation and wall.

A commission of congressional leaders and the Capitol Architect has been considering the proposal, and has ordered plans and specifications drawn for the construction. This would provide a little more room inside. It would also, say the opponents, ruin the beauty of the present east front.

We have an idea that this project will be delayed, at least until Congress, rather than a commission, can take a closer look at it. For the Capitol is more than a place where Congress meets. It is a national symbol, laden with cherished historical associations.

Possibly repairs are essential to the east front as it stands, which with the two wings forms a court providing balance and scale to the entire building. But it seems to us that these repairs could be made without radically changing the appearance of a building which means more to the Nation than it does to any Congressman who temporarily uses it.

[From the Erie Morning News of February 25, 1958]

SENATOR CLARK LEADS OPPOSITION TO VANDALIZING HISTORIC CAPITOL

Pennsylvania's Senator JOSEPH S. CLARK is one of a growing number of legislators and ordinary Americans who think Congress should not tamper with the architecture of the Capitol.

Two years ago Congress authorized the architect of the Capitol, J. George Stewart, to provide for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the Nation's most famous building, in accordance with plans originally drawn up in 1905.

Heart of the plan is the extension of the east front of the Capitol, facing the plaza, by 32½ feet. This would bring the center steps in line with the steps of the House Senate wings.

Seventeen million dollars already has been appropriated for the work and contracts will be let as soon as architects have completed their drawings. The center building's sandstone walls would be refaced with marble.

The plans also call for remodeling of the west front facing the Mall to provide a badly needed restaurant for Members, but this portion of the work will be postponed.

Additional office space would be provided in the overall \$110 million dollar plan.

Most of the opposition is centered on the part of the plan which provides for extension of the historic east front. House Speaker SAM RAYBURN, one of the principal advocates of the plan, said he hopes construction will be completed in time for the 1961 inauguration.

Opposition was sporadic in the past, but took a new lease on life this year, so much so that the entire program is now apparently jeopardized.

Powerful support has been provided opponents of the plan, the latest from House Republican Leader JOE MARTIN, former Speaker of the House and a commission member, who now says he is against it.

Bills have been introduced in the House and Senate by members of both parties and committee hearings scheduled. One of the sponsors, Senator CLARK, branded the proposal to extend the east front as "unnecessary and ill-conceived."

Harsher words were uttered by Julian E. Berla, architect who heads the newly-formed Committee for the Preservation of the National Capitol. He declared that if the extension is carried through, it should be marked with a new inscription, "Vandalized by Congress, 1958."

The Society of Architectural Historians has unanimously voted to ask President Eisenhower to halt the project.

Congress should not go through with the plan.

[From the Pittsburgh Post Gazette of March 8, 1958]

SPARE THAT EAST FRONT

In defiance of a rising tide of protest, Speaker of the House RAYBURN is pushing highhandedly ahead with pet plans to alter the east front of the National Capitol at a cost of many millions of dollars. Ways should be found to blow the whistle on this project, which opponents have labeled vandalism.

Mr. RAYBURN is proceeding under a bill which Congress enacted in 1955, with little thought or debate, authorizing an extension of the east front by 32½ feet. That would give Congressmen a little more room for dining and working.

It would be the costliest construction in history. Architectural Forum, a magazine devoted to building, has estimated that the ultimate cost of a few hearing rooms would probably come to \$200 per square foot, "close to 4 times the costliest working space ever erected" * * * a high price to pay for a project which will ruin the beauty of a national shrine."

More alarming than costs, however, is the defacement of an historic building owned and revered by the American people. The east front, where Presidents are inaugurated, is one of the Capitol's few original and unchanged portions. It should remain as it is.

At the urging of Pennsylvania's Senator JOSEPH S. CLARK and others, a Senate subcommittee has unanimously approved a bill to reconsider the Capitol project. The American Institute of Architects has adopted an official policy which opposes any alterations of the external form of the National Capitol and urges the Congress to preserve intact the authenticity and integrity of the Capitol as the Nation's greatest historic monument.

Congress should have the space it requires to conduct the Nation's business efficiently and comfortably. But surely it can be provided without defacing the Capitol. What about the third House office building presently under construction; could it not be made to suffice?

At the very least, Congress should delay this project long enough to hear its opponents, including the Society of Architectural

Historians, which declares that if this project goes through it should bear an inscription reading: "Founded, 1791; burnt by a British army, 1814; restored by Congress, 1817; vandalized by Congress, 1958."

Mr. ROBERTSON. I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania be printed at another point in the RECORD. I thank my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, because he has offered a very vital amendment to a bill which is now on the calendar, and which was reported unanimously by the Committee on Public Works. We had assumed that that bill would be sufficient to give us another look at the matter and would not permit anything to be done except the necessary support work for any crumbling of the sandstone walls of the east front that may have taken place.

On further examination, however, we found that it did not do that. The amendment which will be offered to that bill, when it comes before the Senate for consideration, will have as its purpose bringing about a complete stoppage of everything except the necessary repairs purely from the standpoint of safety.

(At this point Mr. DOUGLAS addressed the Senate on the unemployment situation. On his request, and by unanimous consent, his remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD preceding the debate on the amendment affecting the east front of the Capitol.)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I wish to comment briefly on the fine speech delivered today by the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] on the question of the east front of the Capitol.

I appreciate the action of the distinguished Senator from Virginia and his distinguished colleague [Mr. BYRD] and other Senators in attempting to secure reconsideration of the merits of the plans to extend the east front of the Capitol.

The fine support given to those of us who are working on this matter by many newspapers and magazines has indeed been gratifying and has done much to arouse the concern of the Congress and the public throughout the country.

On August 29, 1957, S. 2883 was introduced by me together with my colleague from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], and also the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to remove the handicap of the mandatory requirement adopted some years ago that any consideration of Capitol improvements must include the moving forward of the east front of the Capitol. The Senate Public Works Committee last Thursday gave their unanimous approval to S. 2883 and the bill is now on the Senate Calendar.

Dealing with this matter from the standpoint of appropriations, the pending Robertson amendment supplements the efforts my colleagues and I have been making to postpone the letting of any contracts in order to give additional opportunity to reconsidering alternate plans for enlarging the Capitol building

to meet present-day needs and make the necessary repairs.

I hope that Members of the Senate will support the Robertson amendment and will give full support to S. 2883 when it comes before this body.

We have it within our power to rectify what many feel to be a grievous mistake in extending the east front of the Capitol.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I sincerely believe the people of this country would be overwhelmingly opposed to destruction or distortion of the contour of the Capitol of the United States.

But, I am equally certain that they wish this fine old building maintained in a safe state of repair, and in condition befitting the majesty of this Nation.

There have been proposals to extend the Capitol, change it, and so forth, for more than a half century. One of the proposals made back in 1905 was known as scheme B. Among other changes, this scheme proposed extension of the east central front of the building, including the portico where Presidents are inaugurated.

This scheme B was not even submitted as a principal plan. It was prepared 53 years ago by consulting architects Carrere & Hastings to comply with orders to suggest an alternate plan which would produce additional space. The architects, themselves, did not approve of the scheme. When they submitted it they said:

It would be a great change from the present facade, so familiar to our people and which they have learned to love and venerate, that we make this suggestion merely to meet the condition which has been imposed upon us by your Commission or reporting a scheme with added space. We hope, nevertheless, that this alternative plan, scheme B, will not be favorably considered.

There is now before us a proposal immediately to begin construction of another east central front of the Capitol "in substantial accordance with scheme B." This is the same old scheme B which has been opposed by some of the best architects in the country since 1905. It has not been accepted from that time until now.

I have seen the new photographs of the architects' drawings, supplied by the Architect of the Capitol, and I am familiar with the contention that there will be no serious change in appearance.

But I have also seen opposite views expressed by competent architects, and I have read the testimony given by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], who has introduced a bill to eliminate the direction to proceed under scheme B. Senator SMITH testified, in part, as follows:

"It is shocking to realize that the present plans * * * would result in the drastic alteration of the historic east facade."

In this whole matter, only one thing is clear: the contentions and testimony are conflicting. In fact, I find current information on present plans for extension of the Capitol to be exceedingly confusing.

I intend no personal criticism of any one involved, but I must say I find a great lack of clarity throughout all of

the material available to me in connection with the proposal to extend the Capitol at this time.

But I shall deal here with the lack of clarity with respect to costs.

The expenditure authority for extension of the Capitol is open end. There is no limit on amount or time. Obligations may be made without prior appropriation.

The Budget document for the current fiscal year, 1958, page 24, shows \$5 million was appropriated in 1956 along with an indefinite contract authorization for \$37.6 million—a total obligational authority of \$42.6 million. It shows also a \$12 million appropriation in 1957 for contract liquidation.

The Architect of the Capitol says there have been \$17 million in appropriations, and that is what will be spent for the extension along with electrical and lighting improvements, repairs to the dome and incidentals. The figure generally referred to in connection with this project is \$10.1 million.

As you unwind the available information on the subject, you come to the realization that this scheme B proposal to extend the east front, according to recommendations by the Architect of the Capitol, is only the first step in a master plan to make over the whole Capitol. And when you look at the unlimited expenditure authority which has already been granted, it may be well at this time to anticipate the ultimate.

This master plan was set forth in eight pages of detail in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the day Congress adjourned last summer—August 30, 1957. It is in the nature of a report by the Architect of the Capitol with his recommendations which add up to a total cost of \$110 million. And that is not all. As I understand it, the Architect's recommendations break down as follows:

Extension of the east front-----	\$10,100,000
Refacing west front between Senate and House wings-----	1,595,000
Transportation terminals at New House and Senate Of- fice Buildings subways-----	4,025,000
Underground garage for 1,900 automobiles -----	41,970,000
Pedestrian tunnel to Supreme Court and Library of Con- gress -----	960,000
Extension of north and south wings of west central portion and extension of House and Senate connections-----	16,625,000
Subtotal -----	75,275,000
Communications center, under- pinning, landscape treatment of Capitol grounds, repairs to Capitol dome, replacement of lighting fixtures and wiring in Capitol Building-----	34,725,000
Total -----	110,000,000

These figures, of course, were tentative estimates a year ago. They would have to be raised considerably now.

As to further expansion, in addition to his outline, the Architect said his associates for the future suggested:

First. Extension of the present Sen-
ate and House wings to the east a dis-
tance approximately equal to eastward
extension of the east front.

Second. Wings extended north from the north portico of the Senate wing, and south from the south portico of the House wing.

Third. An extension north and south of the present terrace on the east side.

Fourth. An extension northwest and southwest of the present terrace on the west side.

Fifth. The addition of a lower level in the present terrace by changing the grade to permit windows.

No cost estimates were given on these additional proposals.

Mr. President, many Senators who have traveled in foreign countries have noted that the people of those countries go to the greatest pains and incur great cost in order to preserve their historic buildings in their original condition. If it is necessary to repair them, they repair them stone by stone, not by making great changes to them and not by adding to them. They want to preserve their buildings because of their great historic significance.

I venture to say that is true of almost every country in the world. I have just returned from Mexico, where I saw in progress the restoration work on buildings damaged by earthquakes. In connection with their old buildings they are going to tremendous expense in order to restore them exactly as they were. They are not adding to them or changing their appearance.

There is nothing in any of the schemes proposed for the Capitol of the United States which simply provides for maintaining a safe state of repair and preserving traditional and historical contour. I am in favor of spending all that may be necessary to preserve this great building in a safe state of repair.

In their places, spacious offices, underground parking garages, ornate restaurants, underground tunnel systems, and so forth, are desirable.

I suggest that, in the case of the United States Capitol, we evaluate the proposals in terms of the sacrifice which may be involved.

I suggest we stop this latest headlong rush into the east front-scheme B-step 1 project. I think we should stop it long enough to find out why a plan which has not been accepted for 50 years should suddenly be accepted and expedited now.

I think we should review the whole program to be sure that what we are about to do is right. Hearings incident to this latest move on the east front are difficult to find, and there is a minimum of recent testimony on the subject.

I suggest also that if this project is to be continued, the full story on the cost should be budgeted, and that orthodox methods of financing should be followed.

In conclusion, I should like to request publication by the architect of the latest estimate of the total cost of the new Senate Office Building, the new House Office Building, and the additional property being acquired across the street from the new Senate Office Building. I should like to request him also to publish a statement as to the use which is

to be made of this additional unimproved property, and an estimate of costs involved.

I hope that the motion offered by my distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from Virginia, will be agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have examined the figures the Senator has mentioned. My understanding is that at the present time an appropriation of \$17 million is available, and that there is an additional \$25.6 million in contract authority. All the Commission has done is to authorize the expenditure of \$17 million on the east front; no more and no less.

The Commission has declared that it does not intend to spend \$25.6 million. So far as I am concerned, the logical way to prevent any contract authorization from becoming effective would be by amending legislative appropriation bill, when the Senate considers it this year.

In other words, I believe the Senator is right, that if we are going to do anything to the Capitol we should do it one thing at a time, and know what we are doing. It is a good thing to do it that way, and it is the proper thing to do. I can see no harm in it. Beyond that there is no need to go until we have further information.

Would it meet with the Senator's desire that the additional authorization at least be canceled?

Mr. BYRD. I think that would be helpful. I am not in favor of the extension of the east front or changing the east front.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Commission has given its final approval to only one thing, and that is the extension of the east front of the Capitol 32½ feet, the walls to be of marble, and the completed project to be an absolute replica of the existing front, the present sandstone walls of which are now crumbling. Incidentally, it would also provide some rooms. However, my understanding is that viewed from a distance one could not tell the difference between the two except that the new one would be of marble.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona has stated the situation correctly. The only funds which have been appropriated and are available as I understand, are the \$17 million, of which the extension of the east front amounts to about \$10,100,000, and the balance is for necessary repairs which have been underway, and the changes in the electrical work in the Capitol Building, and so forth.

The Senator mentioned earlier the model which is in the basement of the Capitol. I believe that was put there in 1938, and it has been there for some 20 years. It shows the Capitol as it would be with the extension.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is what I was told.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Except, actually, the scale of the model shows an extension of 40 feet, whereas the proposal under scheme B is 32 feet.

So the model which has been admired for so many years by so many persons,

including Members of Congress, as being a representation of the Capitol, will be a representation of the Capitol after the extension shall have been made.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct; that is exactly what I said.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I desired to question the senior Senator from Virginia, but he took his seat so quickly that I was unable to do so. May I have the privilege of questioning him?

Mr. BYRD. Certainly.

Mr. FLANDERS. Among the various suggestions which have been made concerning improvements which would result from the extension of the east front, one was the important suggestion of providing more room. Does it not seem reasonable to the Senator from Virginia that all standing Senate committees now quartered in the Capitol should be transferred to the New Senate Office Building? Would not that release a large amount of valuable space? It has long seemed to me that committee rooms in the Capitol should be reserved for the joint committees. That would afford better accommodations to the joint committees.

My last remark does not seem to be a question. I hope the Senator from Virginia does not become so exasperated as I do when questions are not addressed to me.

Mr. BYRD. I do not become exasperated.

Mr. FLANDERS. The Senator does not become exasperated?

Mr. BYRD. Not with the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. FLANDERS. I suppose none of us do visibly, but perhaps we do internally.

It seems to me that the proposal to build a private walkway from the Senate Chamber to the House Chamber is queer—just plain queer. The people of the United States own the Capitol. The people of the United States have elected every Senator. For us to go through a "sneakret" way from the Senate to the House in order to attend a joint session is beyond my imagination.

I am willing to be looked at; in fact, at times I court it. I think every Senator has times when he is eager to be looked at. That is one of the times I am willing to be looked at.

If anyone wants to make a new passageway between the Senate and the House, I should like to have it done in the basement so that it will not be necessary for us to go upstairs and then downstairs again. There is a way at present, but it is a long, toilsome walk under the terraces of the western front.

If some good tunnel builder could be engaged to construct a passageway through the middle of the Capitol from north to south on the basement floor, I would approve of that.

I simply wished to second the remarks which the senior Senator from Virginia has made.

The proposed changes in the Capitol seem to have come—to me, at least; I do not know about other Senators—as a sudden surprise. I am told about things after they have been decided upon. What are plans A and B? Have plans A and B ever been set forth? Has the

Senator from Virginia ever seen them?

Mr. BYRD. I have not. This particular plan to change the east front was first proposed in 1905. It has been rejected ever since until now, when it has been revived.

Mr. FLANDERS. I desired, by means of the procedure of questioning the Senator from Virginia, to give expression to my own thoughts.

Mr. BYRD. I think the Senator from Vermont is exactly correct about the committee rooms. The standing committees could be moved from the Capitol to either the House Office Building or the Senate Office Building. There are quite a number of committee rooms in those buildings.

I was chairman of the Committee on Rules for quite a while. I know there is much space in the Capitol which could be recaptured from the standing committees. The new Senate Office Building will afford much more space for committee rooms and for rooms for Senators. Also, some Senators have rooms in the Capitol which might be vacated.

Mr. FLANDERS. To provide joint committees with appropriate signals to announce quorum calls and yea-and-nay votes at the respective ends of the Capitol would seem to me to be a proper arrangement. That is of much more importance, so far as I am concerned, than to provide a "sneakret" passage from the Senate to the House.

I thank the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. I agree with the Senator from Vermont.

LAYOFFS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, incredible as it may seem, while we of the Senate are gravely concerning ourselves with rising unemployment and the sagging national economy—and while, I might add, the President is earnestly adjuring business and industry to hold the line against increasing joblessness—no less a source than the Federal Government itself is apparently making an appreciable contribution to the numbers of the Nation's unemployed.

In fact, Mr. President, on last Thursday, March 6, at almost the same time that the majority leader was introducing, for myself and some 18 of our colleagues, Senate Concurrent Resolutions 68 and 69, declaring it to be the sense of the Congress that there be an acceleration in those civil and military construction projects for which funds have already been appropriated in order to alleviate unemployment—the Washington Post and Times Herald was reporting that "Layoffs have started again in the Federal service, chiefly in defense agencies."

According to the usually most reliable reporting of Mr. Jerry Kluttz, whose column the Federal Diary appears daily in the Washington Post:

The numbers of jobless Federal employees being paid unemployment compensation reached 46,849 last week (the week of February 24, 1958) including the 2,852 new applicants. The record number on the unemployment rolls shows that laid-off Federal

The report noted that the steel industry operates on a different concept of competition from that which is believed to govern the American economy. "Notable among these differences," it points out, "are the high levels of concentration in the market, the long-established practice of price leadership which appears to operate just as effectively when prices are increased as when they are reduced, the relative absence of newcomers, the historical use of elaborate pricing systems which have produced complete identity of delivered prices at any given point of destination, etc."

No matter what the change in cost or demand, since 1947 steel prices have moved only upward, the report maintained. "From the material presented in this report, it is clear that the price increase substantially exceeded the cost increases in 1957, and apparently, also in 1956. It is also reasonably clear that, at the time the 1957 price increase was made, there was nothing in the information then available to suggest a forthcoming increase in demand which would support the higher prices. That the price increase was made and has been held in the face of these underlying conditions is tribute to the perfection with which price leadership in the steel industry maintains price rigidity."

Discussing the general problem of administered prices, the report stressed that in industries where administered prices are maintained, "prices have been raised in the face of declining demand and substantial excess capacity." * * * This pattern of rising prices and decreasing production and employment is something new in this country. It is in conflict with all competitive norms and defies explanation on theoretical grounds. It carries with it the ominous threat of steadily mounting prices accompanied by idle plants and rising unemployment."

An administered price is defined in the report as having two characteristics: It is set by administrative action, and it is maintained for a period of time. The report noted, however, that administered prices are not necessarily illegal, nor are they undesirable per se. "The question at issue is the manner in which they are administered," it emphasized.

The hearings were set off by an announcement issued by the United States Steel Corp., raising steel prices an average of \$6 per ton, effective July 1, 1957. Within a few days, price increases nearly identical in every instance were announced by other steel firms, producing "a general pattern" * * * of virtually complete uniformity," to the United States Steel increases. "The records of the subcommittee do not disclose a single instance in which a major producer ended up with a lower price for any product than the United States Steel price after these changes," the report stated. These identical price increases were made in spite of the fact that the producers freely admitted that the costs of operation of each of the companies were widely at variance.

The type of competition by which the other steel companies moved in unison to increase their prices to the level of the United States Steel increase was referred to by Senator O'MAHONEY as upsidedown competition.

It was noted that the July 1957, price rise of \$6 a ton was the third sizable increase within a 12-month period—the first was in August 1956, averaging \$8.50 a ton, and the second between that period and July of the following year, averaging \$5 a ton. This totaled \$19.50 a ton in just about a year.

"The fears expressed concerning the inflationary potential of recent steel price increases appears to be well founded," according to the report. It was estimated that the direct cost to steel users of the July 1957, increase alone will exceed \$500 million. It was also estimated that the direct cost of the three price increases will be \$1.6 billion. There has been no estimate of additional

costs to consumers of finished products made in whole or in part of steel, or such indirect costs as higher prices for machinery, transportation services, etc., except that they will be substantial.

In a discussion of concentration in the steel industry, the report said that "while there has been a decline in the position of United States Steel, concentration or capacity in the industry as a whole in terms of the four largest companies is about the same today as it was in 1901 upon the formation of the corporation; recently, the trend of concentration appears to have been upward; concentration is noticeably higher for most of the individual steel products than for the industry as a whole and, by any standard, can only be regarded as extremely high. And, finally, in the substantial majority of the industry's products there is still to be found the ubiquitous presence of United States Steel as the leading and dominant producer."

The report emphasized that the heads of United States Steel, Bethlehem, and National had similar philosophies of competition at variance with the traditional American view of competition. When Roger Blough, chairman of the board of United States Steel, was asked to comment on uniform bids on Government contracts where prices of competitors matched each other to the last decimal place, he explained, "A price that matches another price is a competitive price."

When Senator KEFAUVER asked whether it would not be more competitive if there were at least a slight difference in price, Mr. Blough replied, "My concept is that a price that matches another price is a competitive price" * * * In the steel industry, we know it is so."

The report commented that the basic conflict here was not on the identity of prices, but on how identity was arrived at. "Mr. Blough made identity of price synonymous with competition. But where price uniformity is achieved through lockstep action on the part of producers, all following the price leader, the behavior is hardly of the type traditionally associated with the operation of free competitive forces."

Arthur B. Homer, president of Bethlehem, expressed his disagreement with the idea that simply because a firm had lower costs, it should pass on to the consumer the benefit of those lower costs in the form of lower prices, stating that if that were to happen "you will just end up eventually in a place where you just do not have anybody in the steel industry" * * * you eventually get to a point where you have monopoly."

George M. Humphrey, chairman of the board of National, had still another, though similar, view. When asked by Senator KEFAUVER whether he would try to get the same increase as another producer, he replied, "I would be ashamed of myself if I could not get the price that was justified, that conditions justified, yes, sir; that other people could get."

Senator KEFAUVER summarized his position in these words: "As I interpret that, Mr. Humphrey, you would be ashamed of yourself if you did not get what the traffic would bear."

Discussing the "extraordinarily high payments by management to itself," the report maintained that "unconscionably high payments to executives act as an impetus to labor to seek higher salaries." * * * The linking of executive compensation to dividends or market values of stocks can be an unhealthy trend. * * * Stock option plans are a method of income tax avoidance and their efficacy as incentives is questionable. * * * Since steel price increases—with subsequent increases in profits and the general price level—raise stock prices, we are in the anomalous position of steel management tying much of its long-term compensation to rising steel and stock prices rather than to lower costs and lower price levels. * * *

Management has not exercised responsible leadership in raising steel prices and linking its own compensation to the very same price increases."

On the subject of the uniform pattern of prices of leading steel producers, the report noted the need for examination by antitrust enforcement agencies of possible violation of the Sherman Act and the existing orders of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to the important element of steel prices. Furthermore, it went on, "it is evident that either by legal or illegal means, the steel industry has continued to preserve matched delivered prices despite the present f. o. b. mill pricing system, and under the present pricing formula the public will continue to suffer the ills of identical bids, matched prices and stifled competition."

Concerning possible monopoly power by United States Steel, the report declared that the substantially identical increase in base prices "were evidently the result of the power of United States Steel as price leader to name prices for the industry. Whether illegal conduct or abuse of power are involved in pricing in the steel industry should be determined and acted upon by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission. If no violations of present law are found, and amendments are believed to be needed, such recommended changes would aid Congress."

The report concluded that "whether or not our present antitrust laws are capable of coping with the phenomenon of administered pricing has not at this stage been determined. In fact, presently to render such an opinion without the benefit of expert opinions and testimony would, in a sense, be premature. For this reason, as these hearings progress, it is intended to seek the opinion and advice of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, of the Department of Justice, the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and legal and economic scholars."

"The subcommittee is seeking to ascertain whether present laws are sufficient to cope with the problem, or whether new laws are required. To answer this question, a great deal more must be learned about the nature and behavior of administered-price industries. If it is determined that new laws are required, it is the subcommittee's belief and hope that they will be of such a nature as not to repeal or set aside the antitrust laws, but to make of the antitrust statutes a more effective instrument in dealing with present-day realities," it said.

SENATOR DIRKSEN'S INDIVIDUAL VIEWS

Senator DIRKSEN disagreed "emphatically with the position taken in the majority's report that so-called administered prices are associated with monopoly power." He dissented "vigorously from the attempt of the majority to raise the completely unfounded specter of future economic stagnation in America as a result of an alleged monopoly power in large segments of industry."

"The majority's report," he continued, "is based on a theoretical, preconceived, biased economic and legal analysis developed by the subcommittee staff. It fails to make an impartial appraisal of the testimony presented to the subcommittee; and in many respects it would appear to offer economic superstition where simple and reasonable facts are plainly evident."

Senator DIRKSEN maintained: "The evidence presented to the subcommittee at this time does not support a need to strengthen the antitrust laws, or to recommend the enactment of new laws to accomplish the desirable objectives of free competition."

Discussing at great length 12 charges in the majority report, Senator DIRKSEN stated that "after careful analysis of the testimony adduced at the hearings," he concluded in each instance that each charge was "erro-

neous and unfounded." The charges which Senator DIRKSEN rejected are summarized by him as follows:

"1. The steel industry has made unjustified price increases.

"2. Steel price increases are injurious to the whole economy.

"3. Corporate profits in general and profits in the steel industry in particular are exorbitant.

"4. There is no price competition in the steel industry.

"5. Steel prices are insensitive to changes in market conditions.

"6. The efficiency of the low-cost producers is reflected in higher profits rather than in lower prices.

"7. Inelasticity of demand for steel has not been proven.

"8. Uniformity of steel prices is maintained through the price leadership of the largest producer.

"9. There is too much concentration in the steel industry, and such concentration is increasing.

"10. Executive compensation in the steel industry is excessive and contributes to inflation.

"11. The frequency of identical price bidding on Government contracts suggests antitrust implications.

"12. Present pricing practices in the steel industry are a continuation of elaborate pricing systems historically used for the purpose of eliminating competition."

In his conclusions, Senator DIRKSEN noted that Russia and its satellites have used documents produced by our own Government to embarrass United States representatives.

"Many American firms," he declared, "have encountered unwaranted difficulties in their operations abroad, because the Communist bloc was successful in labeling large American firms as cartels and American monopolies, even though there is no justification for such a characterization."

"Every Member of the Congress has a responsibility in terms of our national welfare to avoid exaggeration, partisan statements and criticism not supported by the evidence developed in committee hearings or otherwise in the preparation of congressional reports. Every congressional report may become an official Government document."

"The minority regrets that the majority has accepted the unwarranted and prejudiced assumptions of the staff in the preparation of its views. It is satisfied that they have unwittingly provided propaganda which may be used to our national detriment."

SENATOR WILEY'S INDIVIDUAL VIEWS

Senator WILEY's statement contained the following points:

"1. The jurisdiction of the Antitrust Subcommittee is to discover violations of the antitrust laws and to determine whether those laws should be amended.

"2. This subcommittee has no jurisdiction to determine what the price of steel should be.

"3. Nor has the subcommittee jurisdiction to say what the wage level in the steel industry should be.

"4. The evidence before the Antitrust Subcommittee does not disclose any conspiracy or other violation of the antitrust laws by the steel companies.

"5. Nor does the evidence in the record prove that the steel business is a monopoly. There are many steel companies in the industry and the United States Steel Corp. does not sell more than about one-third of the steel manufactured. When the antitrust suit was brought against the Aluminum Corporation of America, that company had full and absolute control of the aluminum industry. Whether price leadership in an industry where there are a few big concerns is an evil, and what can be done about it if it is, is one of those questions which only the combined thinking of all men of good will can solve. It is not in my judg-

ment a matter for legislative enactment, at least at the present time.

"6. The issue whether labor is or is not a monopoly is not before our subcommittee.

"7. Increasing production of steel would help everyone concerned, those receiving wages, those receiving profits, those buying products, and also the Federal Government which collects a 52 percent corporate income tax on the profits of the steel companies. Increased confidence can go far toward increasing purchases and increasing production."

Mr. THYE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Fulbright	Monroney
Allott	Goldwater	Morse
Anderson	Gore	Morton
Barrett	Green	Mundt
Beall	Hayden	Neuberger
Bennett	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Bible	Hill	Pastore
Bricker	Hoblitzell	Payne
Bridges	Holland	Potter
Bush	Hruska	Proxmire
Butler	Humphrey	Purtell
Byrd	Ives	Revercomb
Capehart	Jackson	Robertson
Carlson	Javits	Russell
Carroll	Jenner	Saltonstall
Case, N. J.	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S. C.	Scott
Chavez	Kefauver	Smathers
Church	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Clark	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Cooper	Knowland	Sparkman
Cotton	Kuchel	Stennis
Curtis	Langer	Symington
Dirksen	Lausche	Talmadge
Douglas	Long	Thurmond
Dworshak	Magnuson	Thye
Eastland	Mansfield	Watkins
Ellender	Martin, Iowa	Wiley
Ervin	Martin, Pa.	Williams
Flanders	McClellan	Yarborough
Frear	McNamara	Young

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are absent on official business.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask you and the other distinguished Members of this body a question: What is the crowning glory of this Capitol Building which we all love and respect? What is the symbol of the Congress and of Government to every school child in the Nation? What is the first object visitors see both night and day, when they arrive in the city by rail and leave the Union Station? What is the beauty we behold when approaching the Capitol from the Mall, Constitution Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, and the other great avenues which radiate from the Capitol? It is not the east front, the west front, the Senate wing or the House wing. The one crowning feature is the great dome. The dome, as well as the Senate and House wings, was designed and constructed by Thomas U. Walter,

the fourth Architect of the Capitol. Architect Walter had this to say about the extension of the front eastward, I quote his words:

The eastern portico of the old building will certainly be taken down at no very distant day and the front be extended eastward.

The old records clearly indicate that had it not been for the occurrence of the War Between the States at the time, the extension would have been promptly carried forward.

Every Senator knows, or should know, that the base of the great dome now projects over the east front of the Capitol. The circumference of its base had to be that large in order to conform with the size of the dome as designed by Walter, and that is the obvious reason why he said that the front of the old building should be extended eastward. Extending the front 32½ feet eastward is just what is now proposed to be done. When that work is completed, the east front of the old building will be reproduced exactly as it now is, except that it will be of enduring marble, instead of crumbling sandstone.

Who was it that authorized an exact replica of the present front to be constructed? That has been done by authority of an act of Congress, approved by the President on August 5, 1955, which created a Commission consisting of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leaders of the Senate and the House, and the Architect of the Capitol.

I have not talked about the east front of the Capitol to the Vice President or to Speaker RAYBURN, or to the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], or to Representative MARTIN, but I know that not one of them would at any time give his consent to any desecration or vandalism of any feature of the Nation's Capitol. Next to myself, SAM RAYBURN has been a Member of Congress for a longer time than anyone else now serving in either body. He has the same reverence for the Capitol, in which we have served together for so many years, that I have, yet, according to the outcries in newspaper articles, he is made to appear to be the chief vandal. The truth is that he wants to do nothing more than to have the Capitol look just as it is, except to make certain that it will remain that way. It is also true that every other member of the special Commission had no thought of altering the appearance of the east front of the Capitol. They would retain all its features and make them more enduring.

After the enactment of Public Law 242, the Commission authorized the Architect of the Capitol to engage a group of architectural advisers and a group of associate architects to advise and assist the Commission and the Architect in determining the scope of the work and the manner in which the work should be carried forward. As a result, a group of outstanding architects was selected from across the country to study and plan this work. The architects are all fellows or members of the American Institute of Architects. Their names and addresses are as follows:

Consulting and advisory group: John F. Harbeson, architect, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry R. Shepley, architect, of Bos-

ton, Mass.; Gilmore D. Clarke, consulting engineer and landscape architect, of New York City, N. Y.; Arthur Brown, Jr., architect, of San Francisco, Calif., deceased.

Associate architects and engineers: Roscoe DeWitt and Fred L. Hardison, architects, of Dallas, Tex.; Alfred Easton Poor and Albert Homer Swanke, architects, of New York City; Jesse M. Shelton and Alan G. Stanford, of Robert & Co. Associates, Atlanta, Ga., architects and engineers.

These architects and the Architect of the Capitol studied the problems for many months, and came forward in the summer of 1957 with plans and recommendations for expanding the Capitol and its facilities both now and in the future. These plans and recommendations were submitted to the Commission at its meeting of August 30, 1957, the last day of the first session of the 85th Congress. Because of the pressure of congressional business at that late date, no action was taken by the Commission on the report of the Architect of the Capitol.

Subsequent to the meeting of August 30, 1957, the Commission, by directive of October 28, 1957, ordered the Architect of the Capitol to proceed with necessary repairs and improvements to the dome, changes and improvements to the electrical and lighting systems, and preparation of contract drawings and specifications for the extension of the east-central front of the Capitol. All members of the Commission signed this directive.

Thereafter, the Commission formally met on February 21, 1958. All five members of the Commission were present. At that meeting, the plans and recommendations of the Architect were carefully considered; and the Architect of the Capitol was ordered to proceed with the extension of the east-central front, at a total estimated cost of \$10,100,000, in addition to the dome and lighting improvements authorized in October.

The approved plans provide for faithfully reproducing in marble the present historic east front 32½ feet to the east of the present location.

There has been some complaint with regard to the uncertainty of the total cost of the work to be undertaken. It is true that under the authorization act, responsibility for establishing the total cost of the work on the project is placed upon the Commission. However, it is a matter of public record that the total cost of all work under this program will not exceed the \$17 million already appropriated. In directing the Architect of the Capitol to proceed with the extension of the east-central front, the Commission ordered that all work must be accomplished within the amount of \$17 million already appropriated.

It has been further agreed that the amount of unfunded contract authorization of \$25,600,000 appearing in the current budget document no longer is applicable, and will be canceled in the next budget of the Architect of the Capitol, leaving only the \$17 million as the total cost of the project. That contract

authorization could be abrogated in the next appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I can see no reason why we should not proceed in an orderly way to extend the east front as directed by the Commission. All the evidence furnished by the Architect, his advisers, and associates, indicates that something must be done to the deteriorated east-central front, if it is to be made safe and sound. I believe that even the opponents of the project agree to this. Some think that we should reface and rebuild the wall and portico in its present location. The Architect of the Capitol assures me that, based upon the best information available to him, it would cost as much or more to reface and rebuild the wall in its present location as it would to construct the proposed marble reproduction 32½ feet to the east.

Let me emphasize that there is no thought of carrying the central front so far forward as to bring it into line with the Senate and House wings. Even after the present front is extended 32½ feet to the east, the central steps will still be 40 feet back of the steps of the Senate and House wings. Thus, the so-called concavity of the whole composition is to be preserved.

I ask my colleagues, are we exercising good judgment, are we proceeding in an economical manner, in spending \$10 million or more to reface and rebuild the front in its present location, when we can have a new marble front 32½ feet eastward for the same price? The extension to the east will result in the present exterior wall becoming an interior wall. Being thus protected from the elements and being repaired and tied into the new front, it will stand indefinitely.

By extending the east front, two major problems are solved: one, structural; the other, architectural. The crumbling east-central front will be constructed of marble, which will last for hundreds of years and will require no more painting; and the architectural defect of the great dome overhanging the portico will at last be corrected—as the architect who designed the dome said should be done.

As an incidental item, this program will provide the Congress with 54 office rooms, 2 rooms which may be used for committee rooms or restaurant facilities, and 17 other miscellaneous rooms. If we are to spend \$10 million for this work, does not it make good sense to provide these additional facilities in the process?

Mr. President, I can see no desecration or any vandalism in this program. On the contrary, I see a plan in conformity with the ideas of Architect Walter—a plan which will reproduce and preserve in permanent stone the work of the first three great early Architects of the Capitol—Thornton, Lathrobe, and Bulfinch.

I trust that we shall do nothing in this chamber to delay or stop the work as planned by the Architect of the Capitol and his outstanding panel of advisors and associates and as approved by the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to say that the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, has made a very able presentation of the facts, as I understand them.

As was stated earlier—although perhaps some Senators were not present at that time—there has now been for more than 20 years in the basement of the Capitol, where it has been seen by tens of thousands—or perhaps even hundreds of thousands—of people, and also by the Members of Congress, a reproduction of the Capitol. It shows the present Capitol building with the east front extended. The only difference is that the extension, on scale, of the east front as shown on the model, which has been there for 20 years, is 40 feet, whereas the extension under plan B is about 32 feet.

Much has been said about the overall plans and what may be done many years in the future. The only problem before us, whose solution is the only purpose for which funds have been appropriated and are now available, relates to the extension of the east front, under plan B, by some 32 feet, and necessary repairs to the Capitol Building and to the dome, in order to prevent loss of life. There is no change proposed in the dome. It would be precisely as it is, with necessary electrical work.

It is necessary to keep in mind that the Capitol Building represents the whole people of the country, and houses the legislative branch of the Government, a coequal branch of the Government, which has been live and growing since the cornerstone of the Capitol was laid.

The original Capitol comprised only the central portion. Subsequently, as the Nation grew and as the need arose for additional space for the House of Representatives, when additional States were taken into the Union, it became necessary to build what is now known as the House and Senate wings of the Capitol. When that was done, it changed the entire concept of the original Capitol building. It was obvious to the architects, and to everyone else concerned at the time, that the original small wooden dome was not large enough for the new mass of the Capitol, which had increased from the original concept. Therefore, the small dome which had been built on the Capitol originally was removed, and the Dome which is presently there was erected in its place.

A reading of the reports submitted at the time and the recommendations of the architects who had responsibility for the building will show it was their opinion that the east front should be extended.

There was discussion as to whether plan A or plan B would be more acceptable, but both plan A and plan B provided for extension of the east front, one plan by 12½ feet and the other by 32½ feet.

The proposal is nothing unusual. It has been before the Congress from the

year 1905, if not from before that time. The Commission acted under the mandate of the Congress in making its study and recommendation.

It must be kept in mind that if the work is to be completed—and this is true whether the walls of the east front at their present location should be refaced, otherwise—the work will have to be undertaken very soon if it is to be completed by the time the next President will be inaugurated, on the 20th of January 1961.

The question has been raised by some persons why the same thing which was done with the White House could not be done with the Capitol. The outer walls of the White House were retained, and an entirely new structure was built within the walls. It was possible to move the Office of the President completely out of the White House to the Blair House. However, the functioning of Congress in the Capitol cannot be closed down. Therefore, I do not believe anyone thinks that type of arrangement would be practical under the circumstances.

The proposal relates only to the extension of the east front, and the question of what may come about 50 or 100 years in the future, or 10 or 20 years in the future, as the Nation grows, is not the issue before the Senate today.

I thank the Senator from Arizona. He has made a very able presentation of the question.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. I have missed the debate on the pending question up to this point. What is the fact as to the danger to life as a result of the possibility of crumbling stone falling? I believe the Senator from Arizona referred to crumbling stone. What does that mean from the standpoint of safety of visitors to the Capitol?

Mr. HAYDEN. I have been told, and I think it is correct, that should an airplane crash near the Capitol—not hit the building, but crash near it—because of the condition of the walls at the present time and the strain on them, the building might collapse. The walls are cracked. The stones have been there 100 years. The Capitol was built in stages. The first part included the old portion, where the old Supreme Court chamber is. Then Statuary Hall was constructed. Then the small dome was constructed. Then when the Architect later designed the two wings, he also designed the great dome. It is a heavy dome. When lightning strikes the bronze on top of the dome, it shakes the whole building. The building is not in as sound a condition as it should be. The improvements will make it very much better.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arizona will yield, I wish to say to the Senator from Colorado that the Architect has shown members of the Commission parts of the cornices which have fallen into the outer court. My recollection of the testimony of the Architect of the Capitol is that if the

work is not carried on, there will have to be constructed wooden protections at the entrances to the Capitol, because of the danger of falling pieces from the cornices stones, and so forth.

Mr. CARROLL. My next question was going to cover that point. As I recall I read in the newspapers that a piece of stone weighing as much as 30 pounds had fallen. I do not know the area into which it had fallen. Suppose we merely confined the work to repairing and strengthening the walls. What would it cost? Is there any cost estimate of that work?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am not an architect, and persons have honestly differed on the question, but the Architect of the Capitol, who was selected by the Congress to hold his responsible position, has been advised on the cost by competent architects, although there are competent architects who disagree, and his opinion has been fortified by the fact that during the whole history of the Capitol those who participated in its building have made recommendations, and there is now an attempt to carry out their ideas. I think the testimony has been that if we are to do the type of job which needs to be done, we shall have to extend the east front. Even if the extension were not made, there would have to be a replacement of the sandstone which is presently there. Marble would be used in the permanent structure, because it would conform with the construction of the Senate and House wings. The cost of such reconstruction—and the Capitol would have to be practically closed during that period of time—would be the approximate cost of extending the east front by 32½ feet, as originally recommended by some of those who designed the present dome. If that work were done, and the east front were not extended, we would not have the advantage of the additional space which is desirable in the Capitol Building.

Mr. CARROLL. Will the Senator answer one more question? From the standpoint of the distinguished Members of Congress who have served on the committee and on the commission, would the Senator say there is a real safety factor involved in the proposals?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Based on the factors presented to the commission, I believe that there is a safety factor involved, as respects visitors to the building, as cornices and pieces of stone have fallen over the years.

Mr. CARROLL. I thank the Senator from California.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the distinguished Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I have understood that the Architect of the Capitol had the authority to do anything which needed to be done for the protection of people against such happenings as falling stones. He would not need additional authority for that work. He does not need to extend the east front of the Capitol for that purpose.

I do not quite see that the possibility of falling stone has anything to do with the extension of the east front.

Mr. KNOWLAND. It is only that we had under consideration the whole problem of the reconstruction of the east front.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Yes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. There is no question about the fact that we could reconstruct the east front precisely where the east front is today. I would not want to be held to an exact cost figure, but my recollection is that the cost of reconstructing the east front under those circumstances would be approximately the cost of the extension of 32½ feet. That, of course, would probably require the closing off of a large portion of the Capitol during the period of reconstruction, which would not be necessary in the case of an extension.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Let me ask another question, if the Senator will permit.

The purpose of the bill which I introduced was simply to try to hold back the authorization for the expenditure of the money which commits us to the project of changing the east front until some of the important architects, who felt they had not had an adequate opportunity to be heard, could be heard. The bill was considered by the Committee on Public Works, and the Committee on Public Works unanimously reported our bill, S. 2883.

Is it not possible for the leadership to indicate that it is not planning to go ahead and support the letting of a contract until that bill can be considered by the Senate, and until we have heard all the arguments? I am only trying to assure that the question will be further considered, because so many organizations have been urging us to think twice before we undertake this project.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator that this project has been opposed by some and strongly recommended by others since the year 1905. As a matter of fact, it was long before that when the first proposal for extension of the east front of the Capitol was made. In 1905 the Congress itself first took steps to move ahead with the program.

Hearings were held in the House. Hearings have been held in the Senate. It is true that until more recently the two Houses have not in the same session of Congress or in the same year acted on the same bill, but both Houses have gone into the matter very extensively.

As the distinguished Senator from New Jersey knows, as the minority leader I do not determine the order of consideration of proposed legislation by the Senate. A bill has been reported by the Committee on Public Works, which I understand is on the Senate Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. That is the bill to which I refer.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I assume that in due course, after the majority leader and the majority policy committee have had a chance to pass upon that matter, a determination will be made as to when the bill will be called up for consideration by the Senate. I have no control over that matter.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. What I fear may happen is that a contract will be let and the water will be over the dam before we can obtain consideration of the bill.

It seems to me to be reasonable, considering the many people who are interested in the matter, to ask, at least, that the bill be taken up for consideration and voted on, after all the evidence has been submitted to us. When the evidence was presented to the Committee on Public Works, the committee thereafter submitted a unanimous report. It seems to me only reasonable to ask for such consideration.

I am absolutely sure that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would be perfectly willing to forego having this matter brought up in connection with an appropriation bill. We do not desire to have to move to amend an appropriation bill, if we can help it. We are simply afraid that nothing will be done and a contract will be let, at which time the matter will be settled without many interested persons having a chance to be heard. People all over the country have been making a furor about this project. I have been deluged with mail written from all over the country—east, west, north, and south.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the majority leader and the majority policy committee at some reasonable time in the future ask to have the bill taken up for consideration by the Senate I hope the Members of the Senate will in the meantime personally acquaint themselves with the problem. I know the distinguished Senator from New Jersey has taken a keen interest in this matter.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I have.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Architect of the Capitol has made it clear that he will welcome to his office any Member of the Senate and any Member of the House, and that he will show all Members the entire plans and take them on a personally conducted tour. I am sure the Architect would be glad to appear before any group of Senators. I only hope that the Senators will get their information directly from the Architect of the Capitol and will take a look at the plans themselves, rather than depend upon some newspaper stories.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I agree with that statement. I want the thing to be done in an orderly and proper way. But I believe the feeling in this country should be respected, and that a contract ought not to be let now, before the bill can be given consideration. I request that the bill be considered.

When the Committee on Public Works first met and it was in doubt about what ought to be done. After they heard the testimony, they submitted a unanimous report in favor of the bill, feeling that the project should be reconsidered and that any further action should not be taken hastily.

Nothing will be lost by a delay of a week or two, if we can have assurance that the bill will be considered. Even a 1-month delay or a 2-month delay would not be serious. I hope the money for this work will not be committed and

that the building of this project will not be started, until we can have a final decision made as to the east front. That is all I am pleading for.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator that I think it would be far better procedure to have the issue settled by a vote on the bill, rather than to try to suspend the rule.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I agree.

Mr. KNOWLAND. It should not be done without Senators having a chance to fully acquaint themselves with the problem.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I agree. We do not want to debate this question on the motion the Senator from Virginia has made. The Senator is simply asking that no money be spent until the bill has been considered. That is all the Senator is requesting. He is not asking for anything else. That is most reasonable.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, that is exactly what has happened twice before. Twice in the past 50 years the Senate carefully considered and passed legislation in order to get the work done, but difficulty arose in the House. This time the House and the Senate are in accord, so far as I know, that the work should be done.

Every time we talk about changing the east front of the Capitol somebody says, "Don't do it now." As a result the deterioration goes on.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I do not say anything like that at all. I want to have done what needs to be done as soon as possible. However, I desire that the people throughout the United States who feel so strongly on this matter be heard. They believe this to be a very serious matter. I want them to have a chance. At least, the bill should be brought up for consideration by the Senate, so that the Senate may pass upon it. This matter should not be settled by a small committee. I make no reflection upon the committee whatever, but it ought not be done in that way. That is the wrong way to deal with this project.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD the statement of Mr. J. George Stewart, the Architect of the Capitol, giving the background and history relative to the extension of the east front, which appears on pages 7 to 18 of the hearings of the subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
J. GEORGE STEWART, ACCOMPANIED BY
CHARLES A. HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICER; JOHN F. HARBESEN, CONSULTANT
ARCHITECT; ROSCOE DEWITT AND ALFRED E.
POOR, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appear before your committee in my position as Architect of the Capitol only. I make this statement because

I am also, by law, a member of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol.

I am testifying in my role as Architect of the Capitol and my testimony should in no way be construed as reflecting the views of the Commission.

I have prepared a report to the committee and have included in my report a comprehensive account of all facts pertinent to the Capitol extension project and would therefore like to be permitted to read my statement at this time.

Senator McNAMARA. We would be glad to have you proceed in that manner.

Mr. STEWART. My report is dated February 13, 1958, and addressed to the Honorable DENNIS CHAVEZ, chairman, Senate Committee on Public Works, and reads as follows:

"In compliance with your request that I submit to your committee a report containing such suggestions as I may deem proper touching the merits of S. 2883, 85th Congress, and the propriety of its passage, I submit the following report on S. 2883, 'A bill to amend the Legislative Appropriation Act of 1956, to eliminate the requirement that the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol be in substantial accord with scheme B of the architectural plan of March 3, 1905.'"

It is my recommendation that no change be made in the present legislation authorizing the extension of the Capitol project—Public Law 242, 84th Congress, as amended by Public Law 406, 84th Congress.

CONTROL AND SCOPE OF PROJECT

The present legislation governing the extension of the Capitol project provides that all work in connection with this project, including the preparation of plans and the letting of contracts, shall be performed under the direction of a Commission to be composed of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol.

The present legislation provides for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the Capitol in substantial accordance with scheme B of the architectural plan reported to Congress March 3, 1905, in House Document 385, 58th Congress. This plan provides that that part of the east central front of the Capitol, constructed of sandstone and located between the Senate and House wings, be extended eastward 32 feet 6 inches, and that the extended section be constructed of marble; also, that that part of the west central front of the Capitol, similarly constructed and located, be refaced with marble.

The present legislation, however, authorizes the Commission to effect modifications of the 1905 plan, so long as the substance of that plan is followed, and also authorizes the Commission to effect additions to that plan.

The present legislation further authorizes the construction of such facilities in the Capitol Grounds and such approaches, appurtenant, or other necessary items as the Commission may approve. The hearings before the Senate and House Appropriations Committees show that this authorization was included to cover such items as underground garages, security vaults, underground transportation systems, and other improvements in the Capitol Grounds.

To date, a total of \$17 million has been appropriated for the project and, under the provisions of the Authorization Act, such additional amounts as may be necessary are authorized to be appropriated.

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

Opponents to the plan to extend the east central front of the Capitol and to construct the extended section in marble have indi-

cated that such extension is being carried into effect without adequate consideration by the Congress.

The facts of record do not bear out this contention.

The House of Representatives in 1903 considered and passed legislation authorizing the extension of the east central front of the Capitol and provided an initial appropriation to start such work. The item at that time was not, however, approved by the Senate.

The United States Senate has twice considered and passed bills authorizing the extension of the east central front of the Capitol, in addition to the legislative action taken in 1935. One of those bills was passed in 1935 and the other in 1937, following hearings conducted by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at that time. The committee in 1937 not only had the benefit of the hearings which it had held in 1935 and the 3 days' hearings which it held in 1937, but also of 9 days' hearings held on such proposed legislation by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in 1935. Proponents and opponents of the legislation were given full and free opportunity to testify on these occasions, and their testimony is a matter of record in the printed hearings of those committees for such years.

Although neither the 1935 nor the 1937 bill was reported out by the House committee, the action taken by the Senate is significant.

In 1935, the Senate authorization bill was reported out unanimously by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and was considered and passed on the Consent Calendar, when the objection of a single Senator would, in that case, have prevented its consideration and passage.

In 1937, after being favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the Senate authorization bill was considered under regular order of the Senate and was passed immediately following a quorum call to which 82 Senators responded. When this bill was considered and approved, two present Members of the Senate, Senator CHAVEZ, the present chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works, and Senator GREEN, were members of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The present authorization for the extension project is contained in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1936, as amended by Public Law 406, 84th Congress—the amendment being in the nature of correction of technical defects. This authorization together with an initial appropriation, was included in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1936, by the House Committee on Appropriations, following consideration of the item by that committee, and was retained in the bill upon recommendation of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, following consideration of the item by that committee. Before action was taken on this item by the House and Senate committees, these committees were furnished copies of the 1935 and 1937 printed Senate and House hearings on the extension of the Capitol and a résumé of previous action taken by the Senate and House committees and by the Senate itself.

The 1935 and 1937 printed hearings covered a complete exposition of all possible arguments, pro and con, relating to the extension. The validity of those arguments, whether they be pro or be con, does not change with the years.

The facts which I have just presented certainly render untenable any charges that the extension of the Capitol is a matter that has not received due consideration on the part of the Senate and the House.

PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION

Just what has been the intention of the Congress in its introduction and considera-

tion of these bills and passage of the present legislation? I think the intent is obvious.

Correction of the architectural defect caused by the overhang of the dome over the east portico.

Reconstruction of the central portion in marble in order to provide a durable material for the exterior of this part of the building, in replacement of the deteriorated sandstone exterior.

Provision of much-needed additional space in the Capitol for the Congress, its officers and employees, and functions required to be carried on in this building.

In every previous hearing, there have been those who were opposed to the passage of the bill then in question. Their opposition centered around what its opponents have characterized as desecration, and more recently as vandalism. It was their desire that no stone be touched, no wall be moved, and that painting be continued down the long stretch of the centuries. Sentimental attachment to the old work was their one motivating force, without regard to other factors which must necessarily be considered and which the Congress has considered. It is fair to state that those Members of the Senate and of the House, who have voted to approve the proposed work would yield to no one in their devotion to this grand old building.

I feel I should review in this report the intentions cited above, weigh the objections, and attempt to reach some conclusions.

EXTENSION OF THE EAST FRONT

Opponents of the plan to extend the east central front of the Capitol have, as stated, referred to such extension as desecration and vandalism, but almost without exception have frankly admitted the existence of the architectural defect which the Congress is attempting to correct.

The need, architecturally, for this extension of the east front dates back to the addition of the House and Senate wings and the construction of the present great dome. As soon as the wings were completed, and probably as soon as they were designed, it was obvious that the existing low wooden dome designed by Charles Bulfinch was entirely inadequate to dominate the greatly extended mass of the Capitol Building; and because the east wall behind the portico was also the wall of the rotunda, it was equally obvious that a dome of proper size and proportion would extend beyond the rotunda wall and hang out over the portico. What actually is the case is that the lower columns of the dome are bracketed out from the rotunda wall so that both the columns and the octagonal skirt below them appear to rest entirely on the roof of the pediment over the portico. No other support is visible. This does violence to the one universally accepted tenet of good classic architecture—that is, that adequate and proper support for every load should be apparent. When viewed from any angle, except straight on, not only can this lack of apparent support be readily seen, but the mass of skirt and dome seem to overpower the portico and detract from its beauty. Conversely, the simple portico crushed against the great mass of the dome detracts from the dome's magnificence.

This may seem to be a technical matter. Those who have opposed its correction for the sake of preserving a sort of architectural status quo have called the proponents of the correction "purists," which is not necessarily a bad charge. For architecturally, it is a matter of real importance and has always been so considered by those who both know good architecture and are anxious that the Capitol Building of the United States be without correctible defect. It was one of great importance to Thomas U. Walter, the designer of the wings and the dome, for he not only urged the extension of the east

front as soon as recovery from the Civil War would permit but also made sketch plans for such extension before his departure from office. The need for this extension has, as previously brought out, been felt by the Congress, and its position in the matter has been supported by all architects identified with the Capitol since Walter's time, including Robert Mills, the architect of the Washington Monument, and the Treasury Building.

In 1904, Carrere and Hastings, who designed the original Senate and House Office Buildings, were engaged to make studies and prepare plans for the proposed extension of the east central front of the Capitol under the direction of a Joint Commission of Congress. They submitted two schemes—one scheme A, which provided for extending the east central front eastward 12 feet 10 inches, and the other scheme B, which provided for an extension of 32 feet 6 inches, as an alternate, if the needs of Congress for additional accommodations required the greater extension. They expressed their decided preference for scheme A, but in a letter to the Joint Commission, September 23, 1904, they stated:

"If your Commission decides that more room must be provided we would submit scheme B. This in our opinion is the plan which least changes the artistic character of the building at the same time giving a large number of committee rooms; it would affect the appearance of the building very slightly and make an excellent second-best plan and we would advise the selection of this plan in case you require the rooms."

Their proposed schemes are contained in House Report 385, 58th Congress, cited in the present legislation authorizing the extension of the Capitol project. A model, prepared at that time, showing a proposed extension substantially in accordance with scheme B has been on exhibit in the crypt of the Capitol for a number of years.

I might add at this point that when Carrere & Hastings were engaged, in 1904, by the Joint Congressional Commission, they were instructed to base their studies on Thomas U. Walter's plan of February 20, 1865, for the extension of the east front, which provided for extension of the central portion to the line of the House and Senate wings.

I want to emphasize that Walter, the architect who designed the dome and wings is the original advocate of the extension of the east front. Extension of the east front has also been advocated by most of the architects who have done monumental work in Washington—Carrere & Hastings; Bacon; Cass Gilbert; McKim, Mead & White; Platt; Coolidge; Pope; York and Sawyer; Zantzinger; Wyeth; Sullivan; and Cunningham. Totten, Hiron, Howells, Swartwout, and Magonigle have also expressed their approval. A number of these architects appeared at the hearings in 1935 and 1937 in support of the extension.

The works of these men include such monumental achievements as the Senate and House Office Buildings, the Archives Building, National Gallery of Art, Jefferson Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, Constitution Hall, Red Cross Building, Department of Justice Building, Freer Art Gallery, Supreme Court Building, Philadelphia Museum of Art, Pan-hellenic Tower, Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, McKinley National Memorial in Ohio, Philadelphia Mint, Maine Memorial, Missouri State Capitol, Museum of Fine Arts of Yale University, additions to the British Museum; also the recent remodeling of the Senate and House Chambers.

The National Commission of Fine Arts approved of the extension in 1919 and 1935, and its Chairman, Charles Moore, in the 1935 hearing, lent to it the weight of his 36 years of experience in the Washington plan.

On June 12, 1936, at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, on a

request for a second appropriation of \$12 million, Mr. Edmund Purves, executive director of the American Institute of Architects, appeared to state that the official position of the American Institute of Architects was that of opposition to the proposed extension, but, under questioning, he disclosed that this position was in conflict with the position of the institute's own committee on the National Capital and in conflict with his own personal sentiments.

The foregoing evidence and the impressive record of the proponents of the project during the past century should be enough to refute the charge of vandalism which has been leveled at the Congress and to point up the fact that objections to the extension are solely sentimental ones. These I will subsequently consider.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CENTRAL PORTION IN MARBLE

Opponents of the east-front extension have objected to replacing the existing sandstone front with marble.

Thornton, the first Architect of the Capitol, whose design for the Capitol was adopted by President Washington, urged that marble be used for the exterior facings. He felt that only marble would be satisfactory to give true definition to the moldings and carved ornaments and to serve as a proper and durable dress for so monumental a building. In the absence of a domestic source for such material, he even advocated that it should be imported. In spite of his strong recommendation, the President, in the interest of economy, finally ordered the building to be built of Virginia sandstone.

This sandstone, taken from the Aquia Creek quarries in Virginia, is a soft friable material which is uneven in color and texture. The variations in color detract from the sharpness of the moldings and carved ornaments, and its soft friable quality has been the cause of progressive deterioration. It was heavily damaged by the fire set by the British in 1814 and very considerable repair and replacement were required. At this time, according to testimony in the 1935 hearing, Latrobe, who followed Thornton as Architect of the Capitol, recommended that marble be used as a new covering for the Capitol.

Shortly after the reconstruction of the Capitol was completed in 1819, the entire structure was painted and has been a painted building ever since. Recent research of old records discloses that exterior painting was done in 1819, 1822, 1827, 1832 and 1849, and that this painting was done primarily for preservation of the stonework. This corrects previous statements that painting began in 1862 with the erection of the House and Senate wings. There have been some beneficial results of this painting: (1) the color was improved so that the detail was clarified; and, (2) the rate of deterioration of the sandstone was somewhat reduced. There has been, however, in spite of repeated paintings over the years, a positive and progressive deterioration of the stone and a concurrent deterioration of the paint film. Many stones have had to be replaced, moldings and ornament have eroded, cornice stones and balustrade members have fallen out, and in one instance the parts of a capital are wired together. The paint film peels and the scaling paint frequently takes the surface of the stone with it, leaving unsightly blisters on the surface. An impartial observer is bound to judge the present appearance of the surface of the building to be far short of that rightfully expected of the Capitol of our great Nation. The ever-thickening paint more and more obscures the sharp detail of the original designs. Even now one cannot see the actual details of the work of Thornton, Latrobe, and Bulfinch. All one can see is paint. This matter of appearance is, however, secondary to the integrity of the structure and of its priceless

detail. Unless it is faced, and its rich ornamentation faithfully reproduced, in a durable material, there will eventually be nothing left but a drawing in the files to bear witness to the art of Thornton, Latrobe, and Bulfinch.

Mere refacing of the present east front, however, is not enough. Here a number of cracks extend the full height of the wall, from balustrade to footing, and extend completely through the masonry behind the sandstone facing. It is probable that if this facing were cut back and replaced with marble, the cracks would immediately recur in the new facing. The proper repair, therefore, involves partial reconstruction of the wall. As the several floors of the building are supported on masonry arches and vaults which bear upon and thrust against the exterior walls, their reconstruction is a major operation which would be difficult, costly, and disrupting. For it is very unlikely that the areas inside the walls could be continued in use during the construction period. If a new exterior wall is constructed to the east and the present wall becomes an interior one, and is thus protected, it should endure for centuries.

There are those who object to the replacement of any stone however deteriorated. There are those who oppose replacement of deteriorated sandstone with any material except sandstone. There are also those who, while objecting to any other change in the building, are willing to see a more durable material used as a replacement for deteriorated stones. These are the ones who feel that painting of the building must continue—and confront the Congress and the American people with an everlasting undertaking. Decade after decade, century after century, down the vista of years beyond man's imaginative vision, the painting continues. Whereas there are now 35 coats of paint, a hundred years from now there would be 60, in another century 85—a staggering prospect. Already peeling and cracking, already obscuring fine detail, the building would be a mass of pockmarks—and, of detail, there would only be a trace. Such treatment of a fine old building can only be called desecration.

When Thomas U. Walter submitted his design for the enlargement of the Capitol, which resulted in erection of the Senate and House wings, he insisted on the use of a white marble for the exterior facing and suggested that refacing the old center part with marble was both practicable and desirable.

In a letter to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings, dated November 21, 1850, he stated:

"In the adoption of this, or any other plan for an enlargement of the Capitol, it is essential to the beauty and durability of the structure, that its exterior be composed, if possible, of an imperishable material. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that white marble be used for facing all the new work, and that the old work be painted to imitate it.

"I may venture further to suggest that it would by no means be impracticable to remove all the facing of the present building and substitute marble, without interfering at all with the stability of the structure. If, therefore, the work is commenced by facing the new part with marble, the day will no doubt come when we shall have a marble Capitol, upon which time can work but little change."

The plans prepared by Carrere and Hastings in 1904 for the east-front extension provided for reconstruction of the central portion of the Capitol in marble. Without exception, the great architects who appeared at the 1935 hearings in favor of the east-front extension expressed themselves as being in favor of the use of marble for the facing of the east-central portion of the building.

From this record, it is evident that the decision to use marble to preserve the details of the present design in durable material has not been a hasty one, but is the result of mature deliberation by the Congress. The charge of vandalism on the part of the Congress is not substantiated and the objections raised to replacement of the old work in marble again boil down to the matter of sentiment.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE

One of the intentions of the Congress in the passage of the 1955 act, as evidenced by its adoption of scheme B, was to secure additional space for carrying on its functions in the Capitol. The Capitol is a workshop—and the workshop of a growing Nation whose needs have made more varied and complex the activities of the Congress, its Members, and employees. If these activities are not to be hampered at every turn and if committees and offices are to function efficiently and not be handicapped in their efforts to serve the people, the space in the Capitol must expand as the Nation expands and grows in population and in power. This is recognized by the Congress, but implementation of plans to meet these needs may possibly run afoul of some of those, outside of Congress, who would keep the building as it is, unchanged through the years.

The Capitol is not a museum, even though many areas of it are now largely devoted to museum purposes. But insofar as it is a museum, it is a living one—the live seat of a great government—the activities of which give to the building its dynamic quality. Remove these activities and it becomes a shell. But if these activities are not to be removed, the building must be expanded; it must grow now and in the future, just as it has grown in the past. The action of the Congress, in taking steps to provide more space by the creation of new areas, is indicative of its vision.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO THE CAPITOL

The Capitol, as seen today, is the composite of many building projects. Construction began in 1793 with the section north of the rotunda in accordance with plans prepared by Thornton, and it was at the southeast base of this section that George Washington laid the cornerstone. Then came the construction of the section south of the rotunda, now called the Statuary Hall section, which was also planned by Thornton. The two sections were joined by a wooden breezeway across the area now occupied by the rotunda. At this stage of development, the building was burned by the British and in the fire very considerable damage was done to the soft sandstone with which the building was faced.

The rebuilding of the heavily damaged structure was entrusted to Latrobe, who took great liberties with the design of Thornton, who at the time was already licensed by the changes attempted by Hatfield and Hallett. Latrobe completely revised the plan of the Hall of the House of Representatives, discarding Thornton's elliptical plan and constructing a semicircular one, around the perimeter of which was placed a row of marble columns, the first use of marble in the building.

He changed the design of both the east and west central elements, providing a wider east portico than Thornton had designed and introducing the great flight of steps on the east and omitting them on the west. These changes made the east the important entrance, whereas the original concept was for the building to face west down the Mall. On the exterior there was much work done to repair the ravages of the fire of 1814 and part of this work was the removal of a very considerable amount of the stonework, parts of the cornice, and balustrade. In fact, there are now but a few stones which one can say

with certainty were a part of the original work.

Bulfinch followed Latrobe and carried out his designs for the east portico and steps and for the section west of the rotunda. He took considerable liberty with Latrobe's details, however, and changed the latter's design for the west portico. Bulfinch designed the original dome and in his design departed entirely from that of Thornton.

In 1849, a considerable amount of stone in the three lower courses were so eroded and deteriorated that they were replaced with granite.

After the 1851 fire in the west area occupied by the Library of Congress, extensive repairs and alterations ensued.

Between 1851 and 1865 the House and Senate wings were added and the low wooden dome of Bulfinch was replaced by the great cast-iron dome of Walter.

In 1892, the construction of the terraces was completed by Olmstead and a marked change in the aspect of the Capitol from the west resulted.

In 1897, the Library of Congress left its quarters in the west section of the building to occupy its own new building. The area was divided into offices and this effected a complete change in the plan and aspect of this historic area.

After the gas explosion of 1898, the small domes over the Supreme Court Chamber and Statuary Hall were replaced with replicas of the early brick and wood originals.

The original roof construction over the east and west porticos and over the central portion of the building has been replaced with fireproof construction. The new roof over the central section was lowered several feet, changing the silhouette, but in accord with Walter's plan for the east front extension.

In 1915, the original sandstone steps on the east central front were replaced with granite steps.

In 1949, the roofs over the Senate and House wings were in such a dangerous condition that they were replaced by fireproof roof construction. The huge skylights over the Chambers were eliminated. The large skylights over the west central section of the building have likewise been eliminated. These changes have changed the original roof lines and markedly altered the appearance of the building.

In 1950, the Senate and House Chambers were completely remodeled to meet the present-day requirements of the Congress, and in this work their interior designs were subjected to major changes and improvements. Thus two historic rooms gave way to changes before the needs of Congress.

Many other changes were made to the interior of the building when the needs of the Congress dictated. These include changes in the restaurant and kitchen location and facilities, the installation of central heating and then that of year-round air-conditioning, the introduction of, first, gas and then electricity for lighting, and the installation of elevators for vertical transportation.

It is obvious from the foregoing that the Capitol has undergone almost constant change and, in the last analysis, the needs of the Congress and its offices and committees have brought about those changes. This is as it should be. In any event, there is ample evidence—the building itself is sufficient evidence—that the changes have been thoughtfully made by men in whom devotion to the building was instinctive. What is considered today should no more be characterized as vandalism or desecration than the thoughtful studied changes of the past.

EAST AND WEST EXTENSIONS

There have been proposals that the extensions be to the west rather than to the east. Based on surveys that have been made, there is strong evidence that the ultimate needs

of the Congress can be met only through extensions to both the east and the west, but the following considerations give emphasis to the need for proceeding first with work to the east.

Among the items which were authorized by the present legislation are improvements to the restaurant facilities of both Houses; underground-transportation systems, and an underground garage designed to rid the forecourt of the Capitol from its present sea of asphalt and row upon row of cars. The authorization also includes security vaults and other improvements to the Capitol Grounds. It further permits modifications and additions to scheme B.

The present restaurant facilities are all located on the east side of the existing building; the dining rooms are on the first floor, and the kitchens are in the basement. Supplies to these kitchens and, in fact, all supplies to the building and all garbage and trash are now handled by sidewalk lifts in the east plaza. When and if an underground service approach is achieved, it will of necessity be on the east side.

The logical—and the only practical—location for the underground garage is below the east plaza; in fact, below the present parking area. Logically, the entrance to it is from the east side of the building. This garage can be approached by underground tunnels from the north and south and, possibly, from the west, so that all vehicular traffic can be removed from the area in front of the building. The landscape treatment, which now exists east of the present parking area, can then be extended up to the building itself. Elimination of cars and traffic from the forecourt of the Capitol and proper landscape treatment will give to the setting of the building the dignity which the building deserves.

The east side is the nearest and most convenient to the House and Senate Office Buildings and it is on the east side that the tunnels connecting the Capitol with these office buildings terminate.

Very few utilities of a nature which would be difficult to move exist under the east plaza. Those which do exist are steam and water mains, the moving of which creates no great problem. There exists a book tunnel from the Library of Congress, but this needs only to be shortened to be continued in use, at least until such time as the underground development takes place.

The east front urgently requires immediate attention, not only because the sandstone is badly cracked and deteriorated, but also because the east front constitutes the main approach to the Capitol for both pedestrians and vehicles and, in its present condition, constitutes a hazard, due to the possibility of injury to persons or vehicles from any sandstone which may erode and fall. So extensive is the deterioration of both stone and paint, the face which the building presents to the four or five million persons who annually use it is an unhappy one.

Any extensions to be made to the west front would require the demolition of a portion of the existing west terraces, as it would be impracticable, even though possible, to attempt an extension of the west front without first removing part of the terraces and then reconstructing the central area. Changes to the electrical systems of the Capitol and conversion from direct to alternating current, now planned, must be accomplished before any move can be made to change the structure on the west; also, most of the large air-conditioning equipment would necessarily have to be relocated in space not yet found or determined, and complex service and delivery problems would have to be resolved, provided a practical solution can be worked out, before extensions to the west front could be effected. Although extension of the west front would result in the acquisition of more space than on the

east, the acquisition would be at a much greater cost.

From the viewpoint of those concerned with sentiment and with the preservation of the Capitol intact, in its present state and condition, it must be remembered that extension of the west front also affects the work of our first three architects and, on such basis, would fall into the same category of "desecration" and "vandalism" as is alleged against the east front extension. Should it happen that the same hue and cry which has been raised over the extension of the east front should occur if the extension of the west front were attempted, the Congress would really be in a sorry plight for adequate space in which to do its work.

Extension of the east front will certainly afford immediate and substantial relief to the overcrowded and space-shortage conditions that now exist in the Capitol. Although there is good reason to believe that it, alone, will not meet the ultimate requirements of the Congress, it will alleviate conditions in this part of the building and provide much-needed additional office, committee, restaurant, and storage space. No matter what else is done about the building, expansion on the east side fulfills a logical demand. It is believed that any attempt to solve space requirements, without extension of the east front, would fail to satisfactorily accomplish its objectives.

The associate architects for the extension of the Capitol project, in collaboration with the Advisory Board of Consultants, have prepared preliminary plans and estimates of cost for the enlargement of the Capitol, which include the extension of the east front in substantial accordance with scheme B, but with the retention of the deep recesses now existing between the House and Senate wings and the central portion—this recess not having been provided in the original scheme B; also, another scheme, identified as scheme C, which, in essence, is a comprehensive or master plan for the Capitol Building and Grounds. Scheme C is inclusive of scheme B and goes further to include not only a subsequent extension of the west front and enlargement of the west terrace area, but also the underground garage, underground approaches and transportation systems and the development of the Capitol Grounds.

The extension of the east front is the logical first step in this overall plan for the reasons which have been pointed out. No such logical first step could be taken on the west, as there would remain too many unresolved matters on the east. It is essential therefore that the east front be undertaken first.

PLANS FOR EXTENSION

The associate architects retained for the extension of the Capitol project are: Roscoe DeWitt and Fred L. Hardison, architects of Dallas, Tex.; Alfred Easton Poor and Albert Homer Swanke, architects of New York City; and Jesse M. Shelton, architect of Atlanta, Ga. They are all members of the American Institute of Architects, and two are fellows of the institute. Alan G. Stanford, engineer of Atlanta, Ga., has been retained with this group.

A board of consultants retained for this project consists of John F. Harbeson, architect of Philadelphia, and Henry R. Shepley, architect of Boston, and, until his death, July 7, 1957, the board also included Arthur Brown, Jr., architect of San Francisco, Calif.—all fellows of the American Institute of Architects. Advisory services for this project are also being furnished by Gilmore D. Clarke, consulting landscape architect and engineer.

All were retained by the Architect of the Capitol at the direction of the Commission and were instructed by the Architect of the Capitol, also at the direction of the Commission, to prepare preliminary plans and esti-

mates of cost for the project in such a manner that the Commission would be in a position to approve the program in whole or in part.

Last August I submitted to the Commission for the Extension of the United States Capitol a report on the preliminary plans and estimates of cost for this project, which embodied the recommendations of the associate architects and the consultants and my own approval of the plans and estimates. This report was presented to the Senate by Senator KNOWLAND and is contained in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 30, 1957. I am prepared to furnish copies of my report to the committee, if you wish me to do so, together with letters from the consultants endorsing my report as a correct presentation of their views.

As stated in my discussion of the east and west extension, it is proposed to proceed at this time with work under scheme B, as the first logical step of the master plan.

Under scheme B, it is proposed to leave most of the existing east front sandstone undisturbed; to let the old east sandstone walls remain as interior walls, wherever possible; and to make an exact replica of the present front in marble at a distance of 32 feet 6 inches beyond the present walls, but still well behind the front of the House and Senate wings. The details of the eastern central portion will be faithfully reproduced in marble for future generations to have and to hold.

This work should be done now when architects are still alive who are sensitive to the meaning and substance of traditional architecture and while artisans still live who can transmit traditional design to enduring stone. That time is not long.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I think the RECORD should show that the suggestion made that Senators familiarize themselves with the plans which are involved in the extension of the east front is a timely one. It is the first time I have heard that suggestion made.

When we held hearings in the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Committee on Public Works, the plans were not available for the subcommittee to consider. To the best of my knowledge, the plans still have not been made available to the Committee on Public Works or to any subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works.

I do not believe any Senator is going to be able to go downstairs to look at such plans. One can see models and one can see artists' drawings, but one cannot see the plans.

In the same report which has been referred to by the distinguished minority leader, in answer to a question the Architect of the Capitol stated that these plans were in the nature of plans being drawn by the Atomic Energy Commission or any other Commission, and that they cannot be made available—that there is a great deal of secrecy about them.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNAMARA. I will yield in a moment.

To justify that statement, he said to the architects, who were very much concerned about his matter and who are well-qualified, world-renowned architects, that they could not see the plans, because the Commission had not authorized him to make the plans available to interested parties. I am pretty sure we

are not going to see the plans if we go to the Architect's office.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNAMARA. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I can give categorical assurance, because I have personally raised the issue with the Architect of the Capitol and with the Commission. Any United States Senator or any Member of the House of Representatives who wishes to examine the plans is welcome to do so. The Architect will make them available.

There are some factors and information relative to communications systems and other matters which, as in the case of the White House, are not generally made available to the public. I think the Senator thoroughly understands that situation. But there is not a Member of the Senate who is not most welcome in the office of the Architect of the Capitol, who is prepared not only to show him all the plans, but to take him on a personally conducted tour.

Mr. McNAMARA. That is a new situation. That has not been the case up to this time.

I think this assurance removes some of the secrecy. The result will be to make available to interested persons information as to the use to which this area is to be put, so that Senators can decide upon the necessity of private corridors in order that they may not have to bump into their constituents.

This assurance will make available to interested persons information as to the use to which the general area is to be put, by way of restaurants, and so forth, so that Senators can evaluate the plans for the use of the additional space. However, I think this offer comes very late. It would have been much better if it had been made at the time of the hearings.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Not later than yesterday I addressed an inquiry to the Architect of the Capitol as to the number of Senators who had requested an opportunity to examine the plans. He told me that not more than six Senators had ever asked to see the plans. I am sure they were available at all times; and I categorically say here today that every Senator will have full opportunity to examine any of the plans he would like to see.

Mr. McNAMARA. I am sure that the minority leader and I are in complete agreement, but I insist that this proffer is new.

Representatives of the American Institute of Architects had been to the office of the Architect of the Capitol and they were told that they could not see the plans. Then they were told to come back a day later. They returned a day later, and were told, 'Now you may look at the plans, but you must be sworn to secrecy before you look at them.' The representatives of the American Institute of Architects did not want to examine the plans under those circumstances. There would be no point in not being able to discuss them and make recommendations. They are interested in the Capitol, and they have a right to be

interested. They are the ones upon whom we must rely. No matter on which side of the question a Senator may be, he must rely on technicians. None of us is a technician to the degree necessary to pass judgment on this question. As has been pointed out, the technicians disagree. They were found on both sides at the public hearings. However, those in opposition to the extension predominated.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I hold in my hand the annual report of the Architect of the Capitol for the year ending June 30, 1938. Mr. David Lynn was then the Architect of the Capitol.

We have previously spoken of the model which has been on display in the basement since 1938, a period of some 20 years. I think Senators would be interested in a very brief descriptive statement of the model to be found on pages 7 and the top of page 8. The model was first authorized in 1903, when Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, was Speaker of the House of Representatives. That model, which shows the extension as it will be—except that the extension will not reach out so far as the model shows—was first exhibited in 1915 at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, Calif.; next, in 1926, at the Sesquicentennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, Pa.; in 1928-29, at the International Exposition, Seville, Spain; and in 1937, at the Great Lakes Exposition, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wonder if the distinguished Senator can tell us how much more space, how many more rooms, would be added if the construction were done as planned. The reason I ask the question is that Senators will recall that for 8 years I opposed the construction of the new Senate Office Building. I proposed instead that the east front of the Capitol Building be extended in order to make additional space available to Senators. That proposal would have cost far less than the construction of a new building, but it was rejected by the Senate.

I wonder why, since the new office building is under way, there is now a hue and cry to also extend the east front of the Capitol? We are to have the new Senate Office Building, where each Senator will be accorded a minimum of five rooms. In addition, there would be whatever rooms will be provided by the proposed extension.

Mr. President, each year the Congress seeks to impose economy upon the various agencies of our Government. I think it is up to the Congress to set a proper example. We should not seek to enforce one standard upon the agencies and then adhere to another ourselves.

It is my judgment now, as it was several years ago, that the taxpayers of our country would have been better served if Congress had expanded the east front of the Capitol in order to make additional space available to Senators and Members of the House of Representatives. I felt that was a more logical

route to follow than constructing a new Senate Office Building.

My alternate plan was voted down, and the new Senate Office Building was built.

Now, we find that those who then opposed an east-front extension, as an alternative to a new Senate Office Building, want to eat their cake and have it, too; they want both the east-front extension and the new Senate Office Building.

I say that is no way to help our burdened taxpayers; it is no way for Congress to act, insofar as our relations with the executive department branches are concerned. It does not make sense for us to preach economy in other areas of government and then proceed to spend money unnecessarily upon ourselves.

I do not know how many more rooms this proposal would make available, but since we are now building the new Senate Office Building, and since the other body is building a new office building of its own, it is my opinion that the extra space this proposal would provide is unnecessary.

Mr. KNOWLAND. My recollection is that there will be some 40 or 45 additional rooms.

Mr. ELLENDER. What is proposed to do with those rooms?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The rooms will be divided between the House and the Senate. There will be 54 office rooms, 2 rooms mainly to be used for committee rooms, and 17 miscellaneous rooms.

Mr. ELLENDER. Those are in addition to all the rooms in the new Senate Office Building, are they not?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Counting space in both the New and Old Senate Office Buildings, there will be assigned to each Senator five rooms, whether he needs them or not.

Mr. HAYDEN. The question is, Is it better to spend money to repair the old wall where it stands, or to make the proposed extension?

Mr. ELLENDER. I proposed to do that 3 years ago, and my proposal was turned down by the Senate. Now the Senator wants to build the extension. The New Senate Office Building is being constructed, irrespective of cost. More expenses will be saddled onto the taxpayers. If we add 50 more rooms, necessarily someone must take care of them. There must be more lights and more of everything else. There will be many additional costs.

Mr. KNOWLAND. But the fact is that whether we add a single room or not, the best advice of the Architect of the Capitol and other architects is that we shall have to reconstruct, even if it be in the present precise location, the walls of the Capitol where the east front is now located.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish that when I made the suggestion on the floor of the Senate 2 or 3 years ago there had been as much interest shown as there is now. We might have saved the taxpayers \$25 million or \$30 million in the construction of the new Senate Office Building.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Let me say to the Senator from Louisiana that I voted, with him, against funds for the Senate Office Building in the first instance, but I changed, as he did, and voted for them the second time, when the plans were changed.

So far as the east front is concerned, I personally voted for such funds twice, not because of the additional rooms—that is merely incidental—but because the building is in such condition that the proposed construction must be done. If we must construct a new front for the Capitol, let us get the additional space, and build the Capitol the way it was originally designed. That was the form in which the proposal went through the legislative subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee 2 years ago.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, personally I do not think we should be spending too much money at the present time. I believe that in the near future we ought to move the Capital to the center of the United States. I think there are a good many reasons why we should do so, and I believe we shall hear more on that subject in the future.

For that reason I do not think we should spend a great deal of money and do a great amount of repairing, remodeling, or additional building to provide more rooms in the Capitol Building. If something like that is to take place, I believe we shall be jeopardizing the safety of the legislative branch, because Senators and Members of the House are here practically the year round.

I think Senators will admit that we jeopardize our entire Defense Establishment by having so many high-ranking officers in the Pentagon Building.

The President, Vice President, and every other national official are in Washington most of the year round. That being so, I ask Senators what would the Russians have to do if they wished to knock us off the top of the earth? They could destroy all the national offices and all the leaders of the United States in only a few minutes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on this important vote.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). Without objection it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI of the Senate.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

The Senate divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion having failed to receive two-thirds of the votes of the Members of the Senate present and voting, the motion is not agreed to.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment designated "3-6-58-B" and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, between lines 13 and 14, it is proposed to insert the following:

PRICE SUPPORTS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the price supports for whole milk, butterfat, and the products of such commodities for the marketing year beginning April 1, 1958, shall be not less than the price support made available for such commodities for the marketing year beginning April 1, 1957.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment seeks to amend existing law on an appropriation bill. Therefore, it cannot be acted upon except by a suspension of the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THURMOND in the chair). The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I have moved to suspend the rule. I shall speak to the amendment briefly, and then ask for the yeas and nays on the question of the suspension of the rule.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I did not quite understand the Senator. Does he ask for the yeas and nays on the suspension of the rule?

Mr. THYE. My request for the yeas and nays is on the question of the suspension of the rule.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I shall speak to the question. Later, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum and again ask for the yeas and nays on the question of the suspension of the rule.

My only reason for proposing to suspend the rule on the amendment is that an emergency exists. In the event no action is taken, the proposal of the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the price supports on dairy products by 25 cents a hundredweight will take effect on April 1. If such a reduction occurs the dairy farmer will suffer a loss in income.

I can only judge by the past what benefits the consumer will receive from a 25-cents-a-hundredweight reduction in the price the farmers receive. In examining the question, we need only go back to the calendar year 1954, when dairy-price supports were lowered by Secretary of Agriculture Benson because the Executive had the right to establish supports between 75 percent and 90 percent of parity.

In 1954, when the price support was dropped 59 cents a hundredweight, there

was reflected to the consumer, the person who bought a quart of milk, a reduction of only four-tenths of 1 cent. If the drop to the consumer was only four-tenths of 1 cent on a 59-cents-a-hundredweight reduction, what may we expect the drop actually to be on a quart of milk when the reduction is but 25 cents a hundredweight? Judging by what happened in 1954, I believe that such a reduction will not reflect a drop in the price to the consumer who buys a quart of milk in the Midwest area of the United States, where surpluses exist, and where we are not privileged to have Federal milk-marketing orders in operation, as they exist in 68 other national markets.

It is a little difficult, I can understand, for Senators who are not aware of what a farmer in the surplus area of the Nation receives for his milk to appreciate the situation.

Under the Federal milk-marketing orders in existence in the New England area, the producer in the Boston milkshed receives \$6.36 a hundredweight.

The distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] represents the largest dairy-producing States in the Nation. There the farmer who produces grade-A milk receives but \$3.25 a hundredweight.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced on December 18, 1957, that he proposed to reduce that price by 25 cents a hundredweight, or to \$3. That is the subject to which I am addressing myself this afternoon.

I might refer to other large city areas. An example is the Fall River, Mass., area in New England. There the producer receives \$6.97 a hundredweight for 3.5 percent butterfat tested milk.

Consider the Springfield, Mass., area of New England. There the producer gets \$6.90 a hundredweight.

On the other hand, we might consider the North Central section of the United States. In Minneapolis and St. Paul the price, under a Federal milk marketing order, is \$3.81 a hundredweight. Why is that? Those cities are located in a vast area where large quantities of milk are produced. Besides Minneapolis and St. Paul, there are no other large cities to take the product as fluid milk, so it must go into manufacturing. If the Twin City milk price was much higher than the outlying creameries' price, the situation would be competitive, and a price war would be in progress. Consequently, that market must reflect a much lower milk order price than exists in the New England area or than will be found in Chicago or the Quad Cities in Illinois and Iowa.

This is why I am taking the time to discuss a proposal which I do not usually approve, namely, the suspension of the rule. But I would not have moved in this instance to suspend the rule if an emergency did not exist. Only 20 days remain between now and midnight of March 31. At that time the existing order, which provides for the present \$3.25 a hundredweight for 3½ percent butterfat milk, will expire, and the price will drop to \$3 a hundredweight for the milk. That is something which the farmer should not be made to suffer. The

farmer cannot take such a loss, in view of the fact that today he lives in a semi-inflationary period, so far as the farmer's production costs are concerned. The farmer's taxes reflect the inflationary cost. He must pay that cost.

The farmer is living in a machine age. When he replaces a machine of any kind, he must pay the inflationary price for the new equipment. I need not tell Senators that today the cost of the farmer's tractor is double what it was 10 years ago. The same is true of fuel oil. Every price he must pay is at the inflationary level.

If we ask the dairy farmers to accept a price decrease now, we shall only aggravate the recession which today confronts the country and is a matter of serious consideration, not only in the Senate, but also in the House of Representatives.

If the purchasing power of the farmer is decreased, immediately there will be a depressed-economic condition in the local communities, whether in Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, or any State where the outlet for dairy products is dependent upon manufacturing plants.

Mr. President, the States operating under the national marketing orders will not be affected by what the Secretary of Agriculture does on April 1—absolutely not. Before they could be affected, there would be required a long period of negotiations, preceded by notice of intent to open hearings on the subject of a decrease in the price of milk; such negotiations and conferences would have to be had before a decision as to the future price was reached.

Only the dairy farmers who produce milk to be used for butter and other milk products will be affected immediately if the price is decreased by 25 cents per hundredweight on April 1.

Both of the resolutions before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry propose that the price of milk be frozen as it is today, relative to the price of grain and relative to all the agricultural price supports in effect today. These resolutions would, of course, affect wheat; they would stay the hand of the Secretary of Agriculture if he attempted to announce a lowering of the support price on wheat.

A resolution which now is on the calendar, after being reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, proposes that the hand of the Secretary of Agriculture be stayed as regards a reduction in the milk supports on April 1.

Mr. President, I had thought that the Secretary of Agriculture might change his mind during the past winter. When I returned to Washington on the reconvening of Congress, I called on the Secretary of Agriculture. I said to him that in my humble opinion he was in error, and should change his mind, and should immediately announce that he had no intention of reducing the support price on milk. However, he has not chosen to do so.

Up to this time, I have endeavored in every possible way, other than by legislative means, to prevent a reduction in the support price for milk.

I do not like to ask this legislative body to suspend the rule pertaining to

the consideration of legislative amendments offered to an appropriation bill. However, that course is open to us; otherwise there would not be such a provision in regard to the rule. Of course there is a requirement that notice be given a day in advance, and I have done that. I propose to do my best to convince my colleagues that they should support the motion to suspend the rule, and thereafter should agree to an amendment which would have the effect of freezing the price of milk at its present level. I must emphasize that such action must be taken before April 1.

Between today and April 1 I doubt that there will be time for the Senate and the House to pass a joint resolution to freeze dairy price supports. Furthermore, if there are variations in the form of the joint resolution, as passed by the respective Houses, it would have to go to conference and the conference report would have to be acted upon by both Houses. The measure would then be sent to the President, who would have 10 days in which to make his decision. If the President decided to veto the measure, it would be returned to the Congress, where a two-thirds vote would be required to override the President's veto.

Of course, Mr. President, a two-thirds vote is also required if the rule is to be suspended. Therefore, the same number of votes would be required in either case.

I say to the grain farmer—whether he be producing feed grains or whether he be producing wheat—that I will give him the same support in an attempt to establish by legislation a firmer price than the one he is now receiving. However, it would take longer to enact such legislation than it would to suspend the rule and to adopt such an amendment to the appropriation bill now before us.

On the other hand, in connection with the consideration of such new legislation, we would not be confronted with the April 1 deadline which faces us at this time with respect to dairy supports. The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] has announced that on next Wednesday the committee will proceed to study such measures, and will consider the holding of hearings, in an effort to determine what permanent farm legislation should be enacted. After that study is made, I hope the Congress will enact legislation similar to the measure which incorporates the self-help plan for dairy farmers. In the dairy producing area there is much sentiment in favor of such a bill. No farmer wishes to request that Congress provide supports for him, in the form of Treasury checks or Federal appropriations. The farmers much prefer to remain independent. But they cannot be entirely independent in an organized society and under an organized economy such as we have today.

Yesterday there was spread on the RECORD evidence in regard to the supports and subsidies given to various industries. Supports and subsidies are given in many ways and manners which, in many cases, are not exposed to the public. For instance, subsidies are re-

ceived by the merchant marine. The existing tariffs, under the agreements between the United States and other countries, and under the United States own tariff structure, amount to subsidies.

Therefore, Mr. President, it will be proper for the Congress to enact into law a self-help plan for the dairy farmers. I shall support such a plan. I certainly shall endeavor to persuade my colleagues to vote for the necessary enabling legislation.

Likewise, I shall assist in the enactment of a more positive and helpful legislative program for the farmers who are engaged in the production of feed grains. I believe that in recent years the Congress has done a tremendous amount of good for agriculture by means of measures such as the authorization contained in Public Law 480, which permits surplus agricultural commodities to be sold, bartered, traded, or donated through international channels. Such operations are of assistance to the peoples living in areas of the world where there is not sufficient food or fiber for their own domestic needs and welfare. By that means, goodwill for the United States is created. Certainly the United States Government would have to spend a great deal of money if it were not for the existence of the surpluses of agricultural commodities which win for our country that which it now seeks to win in countries where there is a shortage of food or fiber.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIRE in the chair). Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I am delighted to yield to my colleague, the Senator from North Dakota. There is no greater friend of agriculture than he, and there is no one who better understands agricultural problems and questions.

Mr. YOUNG. I thank the Senator from Minnesota very much.

Does he have available any figures regarding the price of milk at this time, as compared to the price 10 years ago?

Mr. THYE. No. I do have figures regarding the price of milk over a period of 5 years, in the so-called fluid milk area, or for the support level, in percentages, as of that time.

In 1952, the support level was 90 percent. At that time the support level, in terms of dollars and cents, was \$3.85 a hundredweight for milk. That price applied to milk used for manufactured milk; it had nothing to do with the price of fluid milk or the price of milk under fluid-milk orders.

Today the price is \$3.25, merely as a result of the fact that the support is holding the price at that level. That is the price for fluid milk in the surplus milk-producing areas. The Federal milk orders have been set forth; and, as I have stated, they range up to \$6 or more. In fact, in one market I believe the price is as high as \$7. I do not see it in the list I now have before me, but I know there are several markets where the price was \$6.90 a hundredweight.

Mr. YOUNG. Does the Senator agree that the price the farmer receives for the milk he produces represents his wages, just as the salary check a laboring man receives at the end of each month represents his wages?

Mr. THYE. Yes. That is the dairy farmer's only source of income. Many farmers have, as their only source of income, the payments they receive for the milk they produce or for the veal calves they sell from their dairy herds or the amounts they receive from the occasional sale of a dairy cow or a dairy heifer which they have culled out. But many, many farmers in Minnesota—more especially in the northern part of the State; and the same is true of farmers in Wisconsin and Michigan who depend entirely, for their income or "wage," on the payments they receive for the milk they produce.

Mr. YOUNG. Does the Senator from Minnesota know of any other segment of the economy as to which there has been a Government proposal that its income be decreased at this time?

Mr. THYE. No, I do not know of any other. Today, minimum-wage laws are in effect; and I am thankful they exist. They maintain a reasonable floor or level under the payments received by the wage earners.

Mr. YOUNG. Dairy farming represents the best possible means of helping the small farmer continue to farm. Dairy farming does more to conserve the soil of the Nation than does any other type of farming.

It seems to me that it would be a pity at this time to decrease still further the price of dairy products, when the dairy farmer—of all farmers—has to work 7 days a week, not 5 days or 4 days. To decrease at this time the price he receives for his dairy products does not make sense. After all, his costs of operation have increased year after year.

I heard some figures stated on the floor of the Senate a little while ago that there are over 5½ million unemployed in the United States. About 7 million farmers have left the farms in the last 5 years, many of them, or most of them, to seek employment in the cities. If the farmers could have been kept on the farms, there would not have been any unemployment problem today.

Mr. THYE. The Senator from North Dakota is entirely correct in that contention, because every person who has left the farm and has gone to the city is another person who must seek unemployment compensation if he is unemployed. If he had been left on the farm, he would not receive unemployment compensation, though his income might drop to such a low amount that he could not meet his obligations. The dairy farmer has no means by which to draw on the Treasury, whether it be the State or national Treasury, for compensation benefits during a period when he has no earnings. He has to use his best resources and means to exist, until enough cows have freshened to give sufficient fluid milk to provide an income for him. The same farmer may go along for several months, able to get only a minimum flow of milk, waiting for a cow or a number of cows to freshen and supply

milk which will provide an income for him.

Embodying in the proposal there are many questions that justify a continuation of supports at the present level. I have tried to outline roughly why I think it was unwise, first for the Secretary to announce his intention to roll back price supports, and, secondly, why I think I am justified in imposing upon my colleagues by my proposal to suspend the rule, when I personally have opposed such suspensions in the past.

As I have stated, I would not seek such a suspension now if we were not faced with an emergency. If we are willing to vote huge sums of money for national public works programs, if we are willing to incur deficits by providing for reductions in taxes, and if we propose such measures to bolster our economy, I think it is inconsistent to force a recession upon the farmer by the mere stroke of a pen, which will result in a reduction of 25 cents in prices received for milk. I shall prove that the dairy farmer has done the best job of all in trying to bring his production in line with consumption and his ability to sell his products abroad.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. The Senator has undoubtedly read many columns by so-called political authorities to the effect that a drop in price supports affects only a few people, only about 12 percent of the total population. However, would not the Senator agree that such a drop would affect more than just those living on the farms? Is it not true that every small town with a population of from 5 to 10 thousand and even many with a population of as much as 50 to 100 thousand depends for survival almost entirely on farm income and providing vital services to agriculture? Is it not a fact that the income of the farmers affects the Nation as a whole directly and indirectly?

Mr. THYE. The Senator knows very well that if a farmer places an order for a \$3,500 tractor—the price of many of them is in the \$5,000 range—the implement dealer who has an opportunity to make a sale in the community, whether it be La Moure, or Devils Lake, or Jamestown, is the first person to feel the benefit of such sale. The sale also benefits the manufacturer, whether the product is manufactured in Minneapolis, Moline, Chicago, or in Waterloo, Iowa. Everyone concerned gets the benefit of the sale of the tractor, including the manufacturer and the skilled worker who makes the crankshaft, or piston, or any part of the tractor. The benefit of the sale is reflected in the steel mill which first produced either the steel or the iron. The benefit is reflected in the iron-ore mine in Minnesota, where workers are engaged in bringing out of the earth minerals which are sent to blast furnaces across the Nation. When a sale has been made in any community in Minnesota or North Dakota, the benefit of the sale is felt in all the channels of business, from the producer of the raw material, to the manufacturer of the product, to the seller. When the pur-

chasing power of the countryside is increased, a parallel benefit is felt by employees in the factories.

In the 1930's, we tried to tell the people of the importance of maintaining the farmer's income. It was thought that the farmer was unimportant. People were told to forget about the farmer, that he does too much complaining. However, the day came when the purchasing power in the countryside fell to zero. Then there had to be action. Then the Commissioners Act was passed, and second mortgages were taken by the Federal land banks. Then the farmers regained possession of farms which were up for sale by the sheriff because of their inability to pay interest on their mortgages.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I have just obtained some official Government figures, which I should like to state for the RECORD. In the last 5 years 6,672,000 farm people have left the farms. That figure is more than the total number of unemployed persons today.

In my State of North Dakota about half the people live on the farms and about half live in small towns and cities. Despite the fact that we are now one of the major oil-producing States in the country, 90 percent of our total income still comes from the farms.

The Senator from Minnesota may not be successful in obtaining a suspension of the rule, but I commend him for focusing attention on a very important problem, not only to the farmers, but to the entire Nation. If there is a desire that we have economic stability, we shall not attain it if we bankrupt agriculture. The loss of the farmer's income will be reflected in the country as a whole.

Mr. THYE. I have heard many noted economists state that the condition of the national economy can be judged by observing the status of farm income. If farm income decreases, it is only a matter of months before the whole national economy will reflect the same reduction in income.

Mr. President, I stated before, and I now restate, that I shall support the freezing of the wheat price support at the present level. Much wheat last fall was sold directly from the combine to the cash market, because the market price was up near the loan value of the wheat. Therefore, much wheat went directly to the cash market rather than under a commodity loan.

I shall support a move to freeze the price support for wheat at its present level.

I shall support a move to establish the present supports on feed grains at the same level. I do not want to see our farm economy drop.

Any change we desire to make can be made in the future, because we have a greater time factor for taking such steps than we have now in the case of the dairy industry.

We need to take action at the present time on dairy price supports, or we will not accomplish the needed result. The situation is serious.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. THYE. I am happy to yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I note the Senator's comment as to supporting the proposal to freeze the price supports of all commodities at not less than the level of last year. The level of last year, so far as dairy products and wheat and most other commodities are concerned, is a level which was set by President Eisenhower himself when he vetoed the farm bill of 2 years ago. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. THYE. That is correct.

Mr. YOUNG. The farm operating costs have gone up greatly in the past 2 years. If the figure fixed 2 years ago was a fair level for farm price supports, at that time, it certainly ought to be a minimum now. Does the Senator agree with that statement?

Mr. THYE. There is no question about it. That is why I was unable to concur with the Secretary in his statement that he was going to reduce price supports on wheat and was going to reduce price supports on dairy products. That action was inconsistent with the facts. The President had set the price supports at a time when farmers' costs were not so great as they are today. For that reason I felt perfectly justified in endeavoring to secure a continuation of at least the present price-support level.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. THYE. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. YOUNG. Is there anything in the RECORD to indicate that the production of dairy commodities has been lowered as a result of price supports being lowered?

Mr. THYE. No. I shall now read some information from a chart I have, in order that there may be a positive figure in the RECORD.

I hope Senators will take note of the fact that in the calendar year 1952 the price supports on dairy products were at 90 percent of parity. This gave the farmer an average price of \$3.85 for manufacturing milk.

At that time fresh milk sold to the grocer at an average of 22.8 cents a quart. The fresh milk delivered to the consumer per quart was 24.2 cents.

In 1953, dairy price supports were at the same level, and at that time the price to the grocer had dropped from 22.8 cents to 22.3 cents, or a $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent drop. At that time the price of delivered fresh milk to the consumer was 23.4 cents.

In 1954, the Secretary lowered price supports on dairy products by 59 cents a hundredweight. Price supports were dropped to 75 percent of parity. That gave the farmer a price of \$3.15. I refer to the time before the President's action. I hope Senators will bear that fact in mind.

The price per quart for fresh milk to the grocer at that time dropped to 21.9 cents. The price of fresh milk delivered to the consumer was 23 cents a quart.

In 1955 the President had not yet acted, and at that time the support price for manufactured milk was still \$3.15. The price to the grocer for fresh milk was 21.9 cents per quart, and the price to the consumer of delivered fresh milk was 23.1 cents.

Then came the legislation of 1956, which the President vetoed. After that the President in his letter stated that the price support for dairy products should be maintained at \$3.25. The support was set at that level, which gave the farmers 83 percent of parity. That support level brought about an increase in the price of a quart of fresh milk to the grocer to 22.6 cents per quart, and to the consumer, in the form of a quart of delivered milk, to 24.2 cents.

However, the price did not long remain at that level, because it was being forced up, even though the farmer's price support remained at \$3.25. In the calendar year 1957 the dairy price support stayed at 83 percent of parity, or \$3.25 to the farmer. The cost of fresh milk per quart to the grocer was 24.3 cents. The fresh milk delivered to the housewife cost 25.8 cents a quart.

Even though the farmer's price support remained at \$3.25, we have noted that the cost to the consumer went up. In reality, Mr. President, when the farmer in 1954 lost 59 cents a hundredweight for his milk the housewife received four-tenths of 1 cent as a saving in the cost of a quart of milk delivered to her door.

In 1953, when the dairy price supports were at 90 percent of parity, the cost of a delivered quart of milk was 23.4 cents. When the dairy price supports were dropped to 75 percent of parity in 1954 the cost of a quart of milk delivered to the housewife was 23 cents a quart. That is only four-tenths of 1 cent as a saving to the consumer who was buying the quart of milk.

Do my colleagues here in the Senate think that the consumer is going to get a reduction in the price of a quart of milk in these circumstances, when the consumer only obtained a reduction of four-tenths of 1 cent when the price support dropped 59 cents a hundredweight? I think the question is answered by its simple statement, without any further attempt to explain it.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. YOUNG. It would be easy for all of us, I think, if we could believe in the viewpoint that the lowering of price supports would take care of all the surpluses and all other farm problems. The entire history of agricultural production—and the figures are available from the Department of Agriculture—indicates exactly the opposite. Lowering of price supports will do nothing toward solving farm surplus problems.

If the Senator will permit, I should like to say a word about wheat at this point. A statement has been widely publicized recently which indicates that the cost of the wheat price support program was about \$15 for every farmer in America, which is about as far from the truth as any statement I have ever read. It has also been claimed that when the consumer goes to the store to buy bread, it costs another additional \$20 per family to purchase the bread as a result of the wheat price support program.

It is unbelievable to me that some of the figures which are thrown about

would even be published by a responsible magazine or newspaper in America.

Let me state some figures as to wheat for the information of Senators. In 1948 the price support for wheat was \$2 per bushel. The average cost of bread was 13.9 cents per loaf. The farmer received for the wheat which went into that loaf of bread 2.6 cents. During the intervening years the price supports went from \$1.95 up to as high as \$2.24 a bushel, and price supports in 1957 were again \$2 a bushel.

In the meantime, the price support for wheat is exactly the same now per bushel as it was 10 years ago. Ten years ago the price support for wheat was exactly \$2 per bushel, on the average, throughout the United States. The same figure applies for 1957. The price of wheat was \$2 a bushel.

In 1948, the average cost of a loaf of bread was 13.9 cents. Today it is 18.8 cents a loaf. So, while the price of wheat remains the same, the cost of a loaf of bread to the consumer is up from 13.9 cents to 18.8 cents a loaf. These figures are from the Department of Agriculture.

If the farmer gave his wheat to the bakers of America, I doubt if it would affect the price of a loaf of bread more than 1 cent a loaf. The total cost of a loaf of bread today is 18.8 cents. Today the farmer receives only 2.6 cents for his part of that loaf of bread.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table of figures which I obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE III
[In cents]

Year	Cash price support level	Retail price of a 1-pound loaf of bread	Farm value of the wheat in a loaf of bread
1948	2.0	13.9	2.6
1949	1.95	14.0	2.4
1950	1.99	14.3	2.5
1951	2.18	15.7	2.6
1952	2.20	16.0	2.6
1953	2.21	16.4	2.5
1954	2.24	17.2	2.7
1955	2.08	17.7	2.7
1956	2.0	17.9	2.6
1957	2.0	18.8	2.6

NOTE.—Estimated number of families in the United States, 42,548,000.

Source: Murray Thompson, Office of Price.

Mr. THYE. What the distinguished Senator from North Dakota has stated is absolutely correct. The situation in the dairy industry is much the same. If we consider the 5 years which I have listed on a chart, from the calendar year 1952 down through 1957, we find that when butter was supported at 90 percent of parity the price per pound of butter to the consumer was 85½ cents. When the percent of parity to the farmer dropped to 75 percent, the price of butter to the consumer was 72.4 cents.

In 1955, when the support price to the farmer was at 80 percent of parity, the price for butter averaged 70.9 cents. In 1956 when butter was supported at 84 percent of parity, a pound of butter then sold for 72.1 cents. When the percent of parity dropped in 1957 to 83 percent

of parity to the farmer, the price to the consumer was 74.9 cents.

The same is true with respect to cheese. I could go through the index with respect to cheese or evaporated milk. In 1952, evaporated milk, under 90 percent parity, was 14.9 cents. In 1957, under 83 percent parity, it was estimated at 14.8 cents. These figures run through December. They are not

exactly 100 percent accurate, because figures for the entire year had not been completely tabulated.

Because of the information it contains, I ask unanimous consent that the table be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Year	Support prices for milk and dairy products (from Support Price Levels, Commodity Stabilization Service, Department of Agriculture)				United States average annual retail prices of dairy products (from Retail Food Prices by Cities, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor)					
	Milk 1		Butterfat 1		Fresh milk, grocery	Fresh milk, delivered	Ice cream	Butter	Cheese, American process	Milk, evaporated (14½-ounce can)
	Support level	Average support price	Support level	Average support price						
Percent	Dollars per hundred-weight	Percent	Cents per pound	Cents per quart	Cents per quart	Cents per pint	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per can	
1952	.90	3.85	.90	.692	22.8	24.2	31.4	85.5	60.7	14.9
1953	.90	3.74	.90	.673	22.3	23.4	30.1	79.0	59.8	14.6
1954	.75	3.15	.75	.562	21.9	23.0	29.6	72.4	57.6	13.9
1955	.80	3.15	.76	.562	21.9	23.1	29.0	70.9	57.7	13.7
1956	.84	3.25	.81	.586	22.6	24.2	28.9	72.1	57.2	14.0
1957	.83	3.25	.80	.586	24.3	25.8	29.6	74.9	57.8	11.8

¹ Support prices for marketing year beginning Apr. 1.

² Data for December 1957, only; 1957 annual average not yet published.

Mr. THYE. As I have previously stated, the farmer had tried his utmost to effect a reduction in his overall dairy operations so as to produce about what our domestic needs were, so that there would be no necessity for the Department of Agriculture to buy the surpluses.

The table which I have before me shows that total milk production has increased steadily since 1952 in spite of steady decrease in the number of milk cows on farms. It naturally follows that the reason for the increase in total milk production was the increase in milk production per cow. Milk production per cow increased 15 percent since 1952.

This was the result of better breeding, better management, and lower feed prices. The present occupant of the chair [Mr. PROXMIRE], from the great State of Wisconsin, knows very well that when corn is at 54 percent of parity, as it is now, and as it was during the late fall months, the dairy-feed ratio will be greatly increased, and therefore there will be greater production per animal.

Every time there is an abundance of cheap feed, there will be increased production per dairy cow, as well as an increase in poultry flocks, and also increases in other livestock, such as pork.

Let me say for the benefit of Senators who are listening, and who do not have the tables before them, that in the calendar year 1950 there were 21,944,000 head of milk cows on farms. In 1957, although there had been 7 years of annual increase in the national population, there was a decrease in the number of milk cows on farms, to as low a figure as 20,510,000 head. That is an indication that the farmer was trying to reduce his production by reducing the number of cows on farms.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire table be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks. It covers all the years from 1950 through 1957.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE I.—Number of cows, milk production per cow, and total milk production 1950–57

Year	Average number of milk cows on farms	Milk production per cow	Total milk production
1950	21,944	5,314	116,602
1951	21,505	5,333	114,681
1952	21,338	5,374	114,671
1953	21,691	5,542	120,221
1954	21,581	5,657	122,094
1955	21,193	5,810	123,228
1956	20,900	6,004	125,474
1957	20,510	6,162	126,381

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Feb. 19, 1958.

Mr. THYE. Table 2 shows total supply of feed concentrates and feed grains, as well as supply per animal unit for the period 1952–57. The total supply of feed concentrates and feed grains has shown a steady increase each year since 1952. The total supply of feed concentrates increased from 167.1 million tons in 1952 to 218.5 million tons in 1957, and the feed concentrates supply per animal unit increased from 1.05 tons in 1952 to 1.34 tons in 1957. The total supply of feed grains increased from 90.6 million tons in 1953 to 121.1 million tons in 1957, and the feed grain supply per animal unit increased from 1,141 pounds in 1953 to 1,490 pounds in 1957.

The fact that a more than ample supply of feed grains is available at relatively low prices is directly responsible for the increased milk production per cow.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire table be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 2.—Total supply of feed concentrates and feed grains¹ and supply per animal unit, 1952–57

Year	Total supply feed concentrate	Concentrate supply per animal unit	Total supply of feed grains	Feed grain supply per animal unit
	Million tons	Tons	Million tons	Pounds
1952	167.1	1.05	(2)	(2)
1953	172.5	1.10	90.6	1,141
1954	181.7	1.13	94.7	1,209
1955	196.4	1.19	107.6	1,333
1956	200.5	1.23	116.7	1,409
1957	218.5	1.34	121.1	1,490

¹ Corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains only.

² Not available.

Source: The Feed Situation, January 1958, AMS, USDA.

Mr. THYE. Table 3 shows the purchases of the United States Department of Agriculture by year since 1952. In 1952, when total milk production was at 114.7 billion pounds, the United States Department of Agriculture purchases amounted to only 300 million pounds. However, in 1953 the United States Department of Agriculture had to purchase 10 billion pounds—whole-milk equivalent—because of the substantial increase in production that occurred during that year. Although milk production has continued to increase, the United States Department of Agriculture purchases has been substantially below the 1953 level and in 1957 amounted to only 5.9 billion pounds. This was only 4.7 percent of the total milk production of this land.

Under Public Law 480, we have used surplus dairy products in payments for NATO base construction. We have used them for barter in foreign countries, and, above all, we have won friends who stand with the United States now in countries where there was a food deficit and where our dairy products have served a most worthy purpose.

I now send to the desk a table covering all these figures, in order that they may stand as evidence of what I am bringing out this afternoon when I say that the dairy farmer has endeavored to reduce production and spare the Treasury support payments. I ask that the table be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 3.—Total milk production in the United States and purchases by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Year	1952–57		
	Total milk production	U. S. Department of Agriculture purchases	U. S. Department of Agriculture purchases as a percent of total production
	Whole milk equivalents, billion pounds	Whole milk equivalents, billion pounds	Percent
1952	114.7	0.3	0.2
1953	120.2	10.0	8.3
1954	122.1	9.1	7.5
1955	123.1	4.7	3.8
1956	125.5	5.2	4.1
1957	126.4	5.9	4.7

Source: Dairy Situation, February 1958, AMS, USDA.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the dairy products which were purchased by the United States Department of Agriculture, as shown in table 4, became valuable assets both domestically and in our foreign relations. Domestically they provided our schoolchildren, our needy persons, and other less fortunate persons in this country with one of the best foods in America; and in foreign countries these foods were used to stave off famine and disaster. During the period 1953–57, total donations of dairy products, both foreign and domestic, amounted to \$1,133 million, which was 67 percent of total food donations both at home and abroad.

That is how the farmer has aided the Nation in its endeavors not only to win friends abroad, but also to take care of our schoolchildren under the school-lunch program. I ask unanimous consent that the chart be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Donations of dairy products and other foods domestic and foreign during the fiscal years 1953–57

Donations	Dairy products	Other foods	Total donations	Dairy products as a percent of the total
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
Domestic	459.0	404.0	863.0	53
Foreign	674.0	153.0	827.0	81
Total	1,133.0	557.0	1,690.0	67

Source: CCC, USDA.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, chart No. 5 is a table which shows that the total cost of the dairy price-support program from the period October 17, 1933, through December 31, 1957, has amounted to only \$2,103,400,000. This table shows not only donations, but also dollar sales, barter, and Public Law 480 sales.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table may be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Realized cost of the dairy price support program for the period October 17, 1933, through December 31, 1957, by program

Gain or loss on sales of CCC price support commodities:		Amount (millions)
Dollar sales:		
Export		\$110.1
Domestic	.3	106.6
Barter		1.4
Public Law 480, title I		12.4
Public Law 480, title II		6.4
Sec. 402, ICA		.7
Sec. 32		78.1
Other—Sales to other Government agencies		299.4
Subtotal		97.6
Cost of CCC price support commodities donated and payments made for the increased consumption of fluid milk, Public Law 439, 81st Cong., as amended:		
Sec. 202 (Armed services and veterans)		

Realized cost of the dairy price support program for the period October 17, 1933, through December 31, 1957, by program—Continued

	Amount (millions)
Cost of CCC price support, etc.—Con.	
Sec. 202 (Increased consumption of fluid milk)	\$147.1
Sec. 416 (Needy persons, institutions, etc.):	
Domestic	276.4
Foreign	742.8
Other	.9
Subtotal	1,264.8
Other program adjustments	1.4

Total CCC nonrecourse loan purchase and payment programs	1,563.8
Donations of commodities to other nations (Public Law 480, title II)—	71.2
Subtotal, Public Law 480, title II	
Commodities sold for foreign currencies under Public Law 480, title I:	
Subtotal	24.1
Less: Foreign currencies collected	16.1
Subtotal, Public Law 480	8.0
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities—Cost allocable to specific commodities, sec. 32	458.9
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas:	
Subtotal	.5
Total realized cost	2,102.4

* Denotes gain.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, table 6 shows the total number of persons who have benefited from donations and grants of agricultural commodities by the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1957, 11.9 million schoolchildren benefited from surplus commodities in the United States while 1.4 million people in institutions and 3.2 million needy persons also received help. Dairy products constituted 53 percent of total domestic donations and 81 percent of foreign donations. The Department of Agriculture estimates that a total of more than 75 million people at home and abroad have received donations of our surplus food.

Without the dairy surplus we would not have been able to assist the needy people, or have taken the other welfare actions which the surplus foods have permitted us to take.

I ask unanimous consent that this chart also be made a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Number of persons receiving surplus¹ commodities in the United States

Year	[In millions]			
	Children in school	Persons in institutions	Needy persons	Total
1953	9.4	1.3	0.1	10.8
1954	9.7	1.4	.8	11.9
1955	10.2	1.3	2.2	13.7
1956	10.9	1.4	2.7	15.0
1957	11.9	1.4	3.2	16.5

¹ Dairy products constitute 53 percent of domestic donations and 81 percent of foreign donations.

This does not include the school milk program, the Armed Forces dairy products program, or other programs not considered donations.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that a total of more than 75,000,000 people at home and abroad receive donations of our food.

Source: Sharing America Abundance, USDA.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, table No. 7 shows domestic disappearance of dairy products from commercial sources. In 1952, 1,102 million pounds of butter moved through domestic channels of trade. In 1957, this had increased to 1,273 million pounds. American cheese increased from 806 million pounds to 817 million pounds, and nonfat dried milk increased from 690 million pounds to 781 million pounds. Fluid milk and cream increased from 53,224 million pounds in 1952 to 57,993 million pounds in 1957.

The total disappearance of all dairy products in milk equivalent from commercial sources increased from 106,510 million pounds in 1952 to 112,835 million pounds in 1957.

I have a table which lists every one of these figures specifically, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Domestic disappearance of dairy products from commercial sources

Year	[Million pounds]				
	1952-57				
Butter	American cheese	Nonfat dry milk	Fluid milk and cream	Total disappearance in milk equivalents from commercial sources	
1952	1,102	806	690	53,224	106,510
1953	1,079	770	630	53,380	105,795
1954	1,141	816	767	54,358	108,035
1955	1,187	777	815	55,678	110,170
1956	1,175	806	742	56,883	111,683
1957	1,273	817	781	57,993	112,835

Source: Dairy Situation, February 1958, AMS, USDA.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I have other charts which are just as important as the ones I have placed in the RECORD. They should convince the Senate that at this time the supports on dairy products should not be reduced, because it will immediately effect a reduction in the farmer's purchasing power, and it will also drive some of the young farmers off the farms, especially those who do not have the financial means with which to withstand such a loss in income. The consequence will be that such a young farmer will have to sell his farm, and will be added to the rolls of those who seek employment in community centers and in the large cities.

That is the main reason for my pleading here today. My main concern is not for the established farmer, who can suffer a year or two of a slight recession, but for the young farm families, particularly the young persons who came back from World War II or the Korean war and bought farms and commenced farming under the inflationary prices which then prevailed. They are today attempting to pay their obligations, with an increased interest rate and reduced income.

The only commodities which have been firm in the past few years have been pork and beef. The only reason that beef has been firm is that the drought years reduced the brood herds, and therefore the beef cattle population of

the country has been low. The replenishing of the brood herds in the grazing areas has kept cattle from the feed lots. Therefore we have had a relatively few number of cattle going to the feed lots, and the prices remain firm. It is not the farm program that has kept them firm. It was the drought, which reduced the potential production and the productive ability of the vast grazing areas, because the brood herds were liquidated.

Pork has been relatively firm, although many a farmer was financially hurt when pork prices were low a few years ago. However if we let the feed prices continue at the present level—corn is 54 percent of parity—we will see what will happen to pork production and to turkeys and poultry.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that table No. 8 be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Average daily sales in 1957 as a percent of sales in 1956 in specified Federal order market areas

Market area	Whole milk	Skin milk	Milk and cream mixtures ¹
Boston, Mass.	101	104	(2)
Philadelphia, Pa.	101	105	169
Cleveland, Ohio	105	111	110
Chicago, Ill.	101	110	100
Detroit, Mich.	101	100	114
Milwaukee, Wis.	104	114	116
Minneapolis-St. Paul	103	104	102
St. Louis, Mo.	103	109	111
Louisville, Ky.	102	111	120
Knoxville, Tenn.	100	103	126
Corpus Christi, Tex.	104	99	101
Pudget Sound, Wash.	102	102	104
Fort Smith, Ark.	114	97	108
Average for 34 markets	102	106	104

¹ Includes mixtures of milk and cream with milkfat content higher than whole milk and lower than the minimum for fluid cream.

² Not available.

Source: Fluid Milk and Cream Report, February 1958, AMS, USDA.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have table No. 9 printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Comparison of rates of change of United States population and total milk production

Year	Yearly		Yearly	
	United States population	Rate of change	Milk production	Rate of change
1952	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1953	156.4		114.7	
1954	159.0	1.7	120.2	4.8
1955	161.8	1.8	122.1	1.6
1956	164.6	1.7	123.1	.8
1957	167.5	1.8	125.5	1.9
	170.5	1.8	126.4	.7

Mr. THYE. Table No. 10 shows the average hourly earnings of dairy-farm operators in Wisconsin compared to dairy price supports.

The studies of the United States Department of Agriculture show that dairy farmers in Wisconsin have extremely low hourly income earnings. Wisconsin is one of the finest dairy States in the United States. It has some of the finest dairy herds to be found anywhere outside my own State of Minnesota.

In 1953, western Wisconsin dairy farmers earned an average of 53 cents an hour, and in 1957, 48 cents an hour; while eastern Wisconsin farmers earned only 50 cents an hour in 1953, and only 37 cents an hour in 1957.

Some of the eastern Wisconsin farmers belong to the Chicago milkshed, and therefore they have the benefit of the firm price that exists in the city.

When farmers in eastern Wisconsin receive only 50 cents an hour, as they did in 1953, and only 37 cents an hour in 1957, we know what has happened to the dairy farmers' prices. The prices have been dropping. The drop in price, of course, is reflected in a farmer's income.

In 1953 price supports were at 90 percent of parity. In 1954 the Secretary of Agriculture dropped price supports to 75 percent of parity, and farmers in western Wisconsin earned only 33 cents an hour, and 38 cents an hour in eastern Wisconsin.

In 1956, price supports were at 81 percent of parity for butterfat and 84 percent for manufacturing milk. In this year the average hourly earnings increased to 52 cents an hour in western Wisconsin, and to 43 cents an hour in eastern Wisconsin.

In 1957, price supports were at 80 percent for butterfat and 83 percent for manufacturing milk, and farmer income dropped to 48 cents an hour in western Wisconsin, and to 37 cents in eastern Wisconsin.

So the farmer's wage per hour reflects the price of milk. If the price drops 25 cents a hundredweight the 1st of April, that will cause a decrease in the farmer's income and will be indicated in his next milk check.

The Department of Agriculture has not collected information about hourly earnings in Minnesota. If price supports are allowed to drop to 75 percent of parity, that can only mean that the average hourly wages of all farmers, including Wisconsin farmers, will be lowered substantially. They will be lowered in every area where there is a substantial amount of dairying being carried on.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table entitled "Average Hourly Earnings of Dairy Farm Operations in Wisconsin Compared to Dairy Price Supports, 1953-57," be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Average hourly earnings of dairy farm operations in Wisconsin compared with dairy price supports, 1953-57

Year	Hourly earnings		Level of price supports	
	East- ern Wis- consin	West- ern Wis- consin	Percent of parity	
			But- terfat	Manu- facturing milk
1953	0.50	0.53	90	90
1954	.38	.33	75	75
1955	.29	.35	80	80
1956	.43	.52	81	84
1957	.37	.48	80	83

Source: Farm Costs and Returns, ARS, USDA.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to mention for the record a few of the large cities which are under Federal milk marketing orders but which are not, in any sense affected by the 25-cent-a-hundredweight reduction. Neither do they reflect, in the reference to national quotas, what is parity, because in the national quotas what a farmer gets for milk which is sold to a condensery, cheese factory or butter plant is entirely different with respect to the return to the farmer than the return from a gallon or a hundredweight of milk which goes into a fluid milk market, such as Washington, Boston, New York, or other large cities which are under Federal milk marketing orders.

For instance, in the New England area, every one of the 6 major cities which are under milk marketing orders has prices which range from \$6.36 to \$6.97 a hundredweight.

In some of the southern and southwestern cities the situation is similar. In San Antonio, Tex., the milk marketing order provides for \$5.79 a hundredweight; in Corpus Christi, it is \$5.37 a hundredweight; in the Texas Panhandle area, it is \$5.40 a hundredweight.

Mr. President, a farmer who produces milk for a creamery, a cheese factory, or a condensery will have 25 cents a hundredweight taken off the price he receives for his milk beginning April 1, unless we, this afternoon, suspend the rule and then amend the appropriation bill. That is the only avenue which is open to us to have such a provision enacted before April 1.

I would have preferred to follow the course of legislation through the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of which I am a member and of which my colleague, the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], is a member, and to have had the Senate act on the 2 resolutions which are on the calendar, 1 to freeze all farm commodities at their present level, the other to freeze dairy prices at \$3.25 a hundredweight. But if such a legislative avenue were taken, I am afraid that April 1 would have arrived and we would not have effected a freeze in the price supports for dairy products.

That is why I am asking this afternoon to have the rule suspended, even though ordinarily I am opposed to such a procedure. I am anxious to have this legislative amendment added to the appropriation bill, because it is the only way by which we can be positive that such a provision will become law before April 1.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota. I think he has done outstanding work in calling the attention of the Senate to the plight of the farmer and the dairyman. I shall certainly vote with him to have the rule suspended.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I support the motion of the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota and his amendment to maintain the dairy-price

supports at the present level. I oppose the reduction of price supports as announced by Secretary of Agriculture Benson to become effective April 1.

I have received hundreds of letters from dairy farmers in every section of Kentucky, pointing out the losses they will suffer if dairy-price supports are lowered on April 1. Every dairy cooperative and every farm organization in my State, that I know of, supports the effort to reverse the proposed action.

I concur in the statements which have been made by my colleague from Minnesota, who has pointed out that such action is unnecessary and unjustifiable. I think it has been shown that the consumption of milk is now increasing faster than the production of milk. Government stocks of milk are down sharply. The dairy industry itself is doing outstanding work in advertising to promote the consumption of milk. This is being done through the contributions of dairy farmers all over the Nation.

I do not suppose it is widely known, but it is a fact that Kentucky ranks 13th in the Nation as a producer of dairy products. In the production of cheese, Kentucky is surpassed only by Wisconsin and Missouri.

Approximately 60,000 farm families in Kentucky depend on dairying as a source of cash income. The gross farm income from dairy products in Kentucky in 1956 amounted to \$99 million.

It has been calculated that if the proposed cut should become effective, it would mean an estimated loss to dairy farmers in Kentucky of approximately \$5,865,200 annually.

I agree with my colleague from Minnesota that this is not the time to reduce the income of dairy farmers. I do not intend to support any measure which will lower the income of the farmers at this time. I concur in the arguments which have been made by my able colleague from Minnesota and by other Senators. I intend to support the motion and the amendment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement showing the volume of milk production and of dairy products in Kentucky, and the effect which the lowering of price supports would have upon the dairy industry of Kentucky.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Dairy statistics for the State of Kentucky

In 1957:

Milk production on farms in Kentucky (pounds)-----	2,666,000,000
The average production per cow (pounds)-----	4,580
Average number of milk cows in Kentucky (excludes halfers not yet fresh)-----	582,000
Creamery butter produced (pounds)-----	16,270,000
American cheese produced (pounds)-----	50,140,000

Kentucky ranked third in 1957 in the production of American cheese—being surpassed only by Wisconsin and Missouri.

Source: Milk Production on Farms and Statistics of Dairy Plant Products, 1957, AMS, USDA, February 1958.

In 1956—last year for which statistics are available by States by commodities—the total cash receipts from farm marketings in Kentucky, \$555,249,000, the total cash receipts from marketings of dairy products, \$78,732,-000.

For Kentucky, the income from the sale of dairy products ranked third, exceeded only by the receipts from the sales of tobacco and cattle and calves.

Source: The Farm Income Situation, September 1957, AMS, USDA.

1954: There were 37,444 farms reporting sales of whole milk in Kentucky.

1954: The total pounds of whole milk sold was 1,189,141,860 at a value of \$41,731,888.

1954: There were 19,942 farms reporting cream sold.

1954: The total pounds of butterfat sold was 6,111,717 at a value of \$2,606,821.

Source: Agricultural Census of 1954, United States Department of Commerce.

If the support price for manufacturing milk were changed from the present \$3.25 per hundredweight level to 75 percent of parity or \$3.03 per hundredweight, the estimated loss to dairy farmers in the State of Kentucky would be \$5,865,200.

If the support price for manufacturing milk were changed from the present \$3.25 per hundredweight level to 60 percent of parity or \$2.37 per hundredweight, the estimated loss to dairy farmers in the State of Kentucky would be \$23,460,800.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I rise in support of the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]. Today he has made an excellent statement in support of the dairy farmer.

Wisconsin is the No. 1 dairy State of the Union, and we are very proud of that. It is my understanding that Wisconsin produces nearly twice as much milk as does any other State of the Union.

If the announced order of the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the price supports on dairy products is put into effect, it will be a devastating blow, not only to the Wisconsin dairy farmers, but to the Wisconsin economy generally.

I believe the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] has clearly shown that today the No. 1 victim of economic injustice in the country is the farmer; and of all the farmers, I believe the dairy farmer is right in the forefront as the chief victim.

The fact is that the farmer's income is less than half the income of those who do not work on the farms, even though the farmer works much longer hours than do those who do not work on the farms. As a matter of fact, in Wisconsin the average dairy farmer—as shown by very responsible statistics which have been prepared by the University of Wisconsin—works 12 hours a day, or nearly 1½ hours more each day than do farmers throughout the country as a whole.

I believe that the case which has been made by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] is unanswerable, because if price supports are reduced—as proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture—the problem from the standpoint of either the consumer or the taxpayer or the farmer will not be solved. The record shows that a reduction in the price supports for dairy products will not mean a reduction of production. On the contrary, Mr. President, the forecast is that during the coming year, milk produc-

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tion will increase substantially. That is shown by a publication which I hold in my hand; it was released 3 days ago by the Department of Agriculture itself, and is entitled "The Dairy Situation." Although the Secretary of Agriculture assumes he will be able to cut the price supports for milk, this publication estimates that during the coming year milk production will increase substantially. The Department of Agriculture itself knows that a reduction of the price supports will not reduce the production of milk.

Furthermore, Mr. President, tables which are included in the article which has come from the Department of Agriculture also prove that the proposed reduction in price supports will not increase the consumption of milk. In other words, the action proposed to be taken by the Department of Agriculture will not solve the problem either on the supply side or on the demand side.

In conclusion, I should like to say that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] has shown that Wisconsin farmers have an average hourly income which varies between 35 cents and 48 cents. Let me repeat those figures, Mr. President: Wisconsin farmers—who have a capital investment, on the average, of \$35,000, and who work 12 hours or more a day, and who have no vacations—have an average hourly income, so the Department of Agriculture itself admits, of between 35 cents and 45 or 48 cents.

What will happen if the proposed order of the Secretary of Agriculture goes into effect is this: In many cases, Wisconsin farmers will have no hourly income at all. On the average, their income will be reduced to 25 or 30 cents an hour.

Mr. President, it seems to me that this afternoon the Senate has an opportunity to do something about the recession which is occurring in the country. At this time the Senate has an opportunity to take a constructive step toward protecting the present income of the farmers. The Senate will do that if it agrees to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota to suspend the rules, and if thereafter it agrees to the amendment to which he has referred, and if eventually the amendment is enacted into law.

I feel very strongly that if such action is not taken, the order of the Secretary of Agriculture will result in a further recession and depression, not only in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, New York, and the other dairy States, but throughout the Nation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I request the indulgence of the Senate for only a few minutes.

As will be recalled, yesterday I had before the Senate a motion to suspend the rules, in order to offer a very simple cotton amendment. I believed then, and I believe now, that that motion to suspend the rules and that amendment were in a much better position to receive favorable action by the Senate than is the pending motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. President, today there is on the calendar a measure which I am sure

will be acted upon by the Senate this week. It will do the very thing the Senator from Minnesota seeks to have done. Not only that, but there is also on the calendar a measure—Calendar No. 1377—which will preclude any reduction in support prices or acreage allotments for all commodities until Congress can make appropriate changes in the price support and acreage allotment laws. That measure covers all commodities.

As I said on yesterday, the only reason I advocated the cotton amendment was the fact that the pending bill will provide more funds for the Soil Bank and will result in taking more acres out of the production of cotton. That was the only reason I made my effort to have the Senate vote to suspend the rules.

Mr. President, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry worked diligently this week to report the two joint resolutions to which I have just referred. They are Calendar No. 1376 and Calendar No. 1377, Senate Joint Resolution 163 and Senate Joint Resolution 162. The committee reported them because of its belief that this is not the time to lower price supports on farm commodities.

I have a chart which indicates that last year income to persons on farms of the Nation was less, percentagewise, as compared with national income, than at any other time since figures of this sort have been kept by the Department of Agriculture, and they have been kept since 1910. The net income of persons on farms, from farming, as a percentage of the national income, in 1910 was 14.1. At the present time it has decreased to 4.2 percent. As a matter of fact, the net income of persons on the farm, from farming, as a percentage of the national income, is even less today than it was during the depression days of 1933 and 1934.

So, Mr. President, I say that it would be disastrous to lower farm income at this time; and I believe that fact is what prompted the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to report, almost unanimously, to the Senate the two joint resolutions which would freeze farm support prices and acreage allotments at the 1957 levels.

Mr. President, the two resolutions will be considered this week. As I said yesterday, I have spoken to the leadership on the House side. I believe that by next week the bills, which I hope will pass the Senate this week, will be considered by the House, so that both resolutions will be on the desk of the President within 2 weeks, that is, before April 1, when dairy support levels will be reduced as the law now stands.

Mr. President, my good friend from Minnesota has made a good case, but I do not believe the amendment should be attached to the appropriation bill, since, as I have said, there are measures on the calendar designed to cure the evils of which he complains.

I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the RECORD at this point a table showing the net income to persons on farms from farming in comparison with the national income.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

	Percent
1910	14.1
1912	14.2
1914	12.8
1916	11.3
1918	16.4
1919	14.9
1920	11.9
1921	7.0
1922	8.3
1923	8.2
1924	8.0
1925	9.9
1926	8.4
1927	8.3
1928	8.4
1929	8.1
1930	6.7
1931	6.6
1932	5.8
1933	7.4
1934	6.9
1935	10.3
1936	7.7
1937	9.4
1938	7.8
1939	7.4
1940	6.8
1941	7.8
1942	8.9
1943	8.6
1944	8.0
1945	8.3
1946	9.9
1947	9.4
1948	9.4
1949	7.2
1950	7.0
1951	7.2
1952	6.4
1953	5.4
1954	5.2
1955	4.6
1956	4.3
1957	4.2

¹ Includes Government payments.

Source: AMS, USDA.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I am a typical example of what happens in the Senate after one sits here a long time and listens to extended debate. I had not expected to say a word on the pending question. Now I think I shall.

I am strongly in favor of the amendment offered by my distinguished colleague from Minnesota. My answer to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana is simply this. The joint resolutions reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and particularly the one which parallels the amendment now before the Senate, may be passed by the Senate this week. We do not know, but it is possible that one or both will be. It is possible that they will be passed by the House the following week. We do not know. We have no way of knowing.

The one pertaining to milk and milk products may reach the President before the end of the month. It may not be approved by the President, it may be vetoed. Then will come the question of trying to pass it over the veto. It will then be too late, because the whole problem will come to a head on April 1. If we are going to do anything, we shall have to complete our action before April 1. That is the reason why the distinguished Senator from Minnesota is offering the amendment. If we can incor-

porate it in the bill, it will be before the President before April 1. Undoubtedly he will have to approve the bill. That will take care of the situation. That is why I am for the amendment.

Generally speaking, I do not approve amendments of this type to appropriation bills. I do not approve of putting substantive matters in appropriation bills. However, there exists a real and dire emergency. I should like to say, for the information of Senators, that I come from the second largest milk-producing State, New York. This proposal means a great deal to the farmers in the State of New York. Therefore, I am in favor of the amendment, and I shall vote to suspend the rule in order that it may be considered.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN ARE HURTING—PRICE SUPPORTS MUST NOT BE SLASHED

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, during the extended debate on the farm parity amendments, I have not attempted to take the time of the Senate to comment in detail regarding the problem as faced by the dairymen of my State. I have felt that the time is at hand for action, and not for extended words.

I had pledged to the dairymen of my State an all-out effort to prevent the ruinous reduction of dairy income by an estimated \$43 million—a reduction which is now but 20 days away unless we act to freeze the present support level. In my judgment, it will be a sad day, indeed, if April 1 rolls around and if there is not on the statute books a law to prevent another harmful diminishing of the meager income now received by the Nation's dairymen.

It is a source of regret to me, as I am sure it is to all my colleagues, that it should be necessary to take emergency action to prevent an administrative decision by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is a source of regret to me that we should have to appeal most earnestly to our distinguished President not to veto our action in the event that we successfully write a bill on the floor of the Congress.

I, for one, would have wished that we might have been able, by now, to have written a long-range dairy bill, instead of finding it necessary to take this temporary and emergency action. But time is running out. The days of the month are slipping away. We have no alternative, therefore, but to earnestly ask the administration to accept our appeal to prevent another harmful reduction of the dairymen's income.

Do the dairymen want to maintain present dairy parity level? The answer is "yes." From all over my State I have received appeals pleading for constructive action by the Congress. The dairymen have appealed as a matter of simple justice for themselves. But, more important, they have appealed because they know it is in the interests of this Nation that dairying thrive and prosper.

More especially, it is in the interest of America that the family dairy thrive and prosper.

As proof of the deep feelings in the hearts of the Nation's dairymen, I send

to the desk now several clippings and three representative letters from businessmen. One clipping is from the February 28 issue of the Wisconsin Farmers' Union News. It consists of an open letter from the Barron County, Wis., Farm Union Local to the President, asking for help to the dairymen. Another is an article from last Sunday's Milwaukee Journal, wherein the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers earnestly appealed against the Secretary of Agriculture's order.

I ask unanimous consent that these clippings and letters be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DAIRY FARMERS TO FEEL DROP IN PRICE PROPS BEFORE APRIL 1

MADISON.—Wisconsin dairy farmers can expect 15 to 20 cents per hundredweight lower milk prices for February and March as a result of the scheduled April 1 drop in milk price supports, says Hugh Moore, University of Wisconsin agricultural economist.

Secretary Benson's announced cut in the support level for manufactured milk from 83 to 75 percent of parity price equivalent means a drop in the support price from \$3.25 to around \$2.95 for average test milk, he says.

Moore reports on a study that was made of milk prices before and after the April 1954, drop in milk support prices from 90 percent to 75 percent of parity equivalent. These figures show that Wisconsin manufactured milk prices fell about half of the 59-cent price decline in the 3 months prior to April 1.

Little, if any, of this price decline was a seasonal price change. A further look at milk prices for the same months of the year, in the years with no change in the support level indicates that. We can expect the 1958 milk prices to follow the same pattern as 1954.

The major reason for lower prices before the change in the support level is in the method used to support milk prices, says Moore. Milk prices are supported through direct purchases from plants of cheddar cheese, butter, and nonfat dry-milk powder by the Government. The prices paid for these products are set at a level that will permit the plants to pay the farmers the support level for their milk. Plants must sell their products prior to the April 1 price change to be able to pay their producers the current higher support price. Because of the timelag between the plants receiving the milk and when it is processed, assembled, and sold to the Government, a large quantity of products made from milk produced before April 1 will be sold at the lowered support price. He says, for most plants, this timelag should be less than a month.

[From the Milwaukee Journal of March 9, 1958]

DAIRY ORDER ALL WRONG—PRODUCERS RAP CUT

HARTLAND, WIS.—The Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers Saturday opposed Secretary of Agriculture Benson's order cutting dairy price supports April 1. The co-operative has 1,637 farmer members in the 10 counties supplying milk to the Milwaukee metropolitan area.

Benson's order would reduce support payments on manufactured milk products from 83 percent to 75 percent of parity and on butterfat from 80 percent to 75 percent.

Charles F. Dineen, Cedarburg, executive secretary of the cooperative, told its 41st annual meeting at Arrowhead High School here that Benson's order was all wrong.

Dineen said that prices paid to farmers supplying milk to the Milwaukee markets were too low. He said Benson's belief that lower prices would reduce surpluses was wrong.

SAYS PLAN DOES NOT WORK

"It does not work that way," he declared. "When the price is too low, the farmer produces more milk to get more money."

Dineen said that if the plan went into effect farmers would receive 23 cents a hundred pounds less than they now were getting. He said it would mean a half cent reduction per quart.

The cooperative approved negotiations now underway with Milwaukee dairies for payments of a premium over the price set for class 1 bottling milk by the Federal milk marketing administration.

Cooperative members have urged that Milwaukee dairies pay the same premium now being paid to Chicago area farmers. They got 25 cents per hundred pounds over the marketing administration price to offset higher production costs in the metropolitan areas.

The new premium would extend through 1958.

PROTEST TRANSPORT TAX

The cooperative also:

Protested continuation of the Federal transportation tax established after World War II on hauling of milk and livestock from farm to market.

Endorsed a checkoff of 1 cent per 100 pounds to help the Milwaukee Dairy Council promote dairy products, and asked Milwaukee dairies to equal the amount.

Reelected Henry Rosenow, Oconomowoc, and Edward Stuesser, Richfield, to the board of directors for 1 year. New directors are Arthur Rummel, Wind Lake, and Joseph Urein, Merton.

[From the Wisconsin Farmers' Union News of February 28, 1958]

BARRON COUNTY LOCAL WRITES IKE SEEKING HELP FOR DAIRY FARMERS

A letter, calling for support of measures to help dairy farmers, was sent to President Eisenhower this month by members of the Dallas Farmers Union local in Barron County.

The letter stated that dairy farmers have had their earnings lowered for the past 5 years while manufacturing corporations and companies have made billions of dollars in profit.

The President was asked to give the dairy farmers' problem serious consideration and to secure ways and means for the most immediate relief.

A full text of the letter follows:

DALLAS, WIS., February 15, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT,

The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: No doubt you have received many communications from family farmers of the State of Wisconsin requesting an increase in the dairy-price supports for dairy family farmers.

Wisconsin, as you know, is one of the leading dairy States of our Nation.

The dairy family farmers at present are confronted with a serious problem which includes many hours of the day of hard work, determination, energy, and courage in order to be successful and to insure themselves and their families an American standard of living.

For the past 5 years their earnings have been lowered, and from the following report you will note that while the dairy family farmer has lost heavily, the manufacturing corporations and companies have made billions of dollars in profits.

The following is the report of the United States Department of Commerce relative to profits secured:

Income from farms

1952	\$18,641,000,000
1956	15,205,000,000

3,436,000,000

Or a loss to family farmers of \$3 billion.

Income of manufacturing corporations

1952	\$89,318,000,000
1956	101,805,000,000

12,487,000,000

Or a gain for corporations of more than \$12 billion.

The loss for dairy family farmers, and the gain for corporations still continues.

Our Senator PROXMIRE and Congressman LESTER JOHNSON, both recently elected to Congress from Wisconsin, are working vigorously and both have presented bills to Congress to relieve this present dairy family farmers trouble on a very fair basis. Also our Hon. Senator WILEY supports these measures for dairy family farmers.

It is very discouraging to the farmers and their families to have their earnings constantly lowered while the cost of their living is constantly increasing.

Mr. President, will you please give this matter your most considerate attention and secure ways and means for the most immediate relief?

Wishing your good health to continue, we are,

Very sincerely yours,

BARRON COUNTY MEMBERS OF WISCONSIN EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 175, OF DALLAS, WIS.

WOODROW LENTZ, President.

R. D. PECORE, Publicity Director.

FOND DU LAC

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE,

Fond du Lac, Wis., February 7, 1958.

SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: Our agricultural committee held a meeting last night and discussed Secretary of Agriculture Benson's plan to lower the parity rates of dairy products and milk, on April 1.

This committee of 20 members covers a good cross section of business, most of whom, of course, are close to the farmer, and are affected by the price he obtains for milk. After considerable discussion, and I might add, a very good and constructive discussion, the committee came up with a resolution which was passed unanimously.

A copy of this resolution is made part of this letter and is sent to you in accord with the request of the committee.

Cordially,

R. W. MILLS,
Executive Secretary.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE FOND DU LAC ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE IN A MEETING HELD THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, IN FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Whereas the Congress has now before it several bills pertaining to farm legislation and in particular pertaining to milk and dairy products; and

Whereas most Members of Congress readily admit that some form of farm legislation must be enacted in 1958 and most of them admit that they are not sure what form that legislation should take; and

Whereas this combination of Congressional attitudes will obviously produce considerable debate and controversy over farm legislation; all of which will cause considerable delay beyond April 1, in the adoption of a program: Be it

Resolved, That the Agricultural Committee of the Fond du Lac Association of Com-

merce believes that the present prices of manufactured milk should be maintained at not less than 82½ percent of parity until such time as a self help milk price program is adopted by this session of the 85th Congress: Be it further

Resolved, That, copies of this resolution be forwarded to President D. D. Eisenhower, Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Benson, Senators Alexander Wiley, and William Proxmire and Congressman William K. Van Pelt.

PETER P. WEIDENBRUCH,
Director, President, and General
Manager, Damrow Bros. Co.

VALDERS, WIS., February 27, 1958.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: The Valders Lions Club strongly opposes the Secretary of Agriculture's plan of lowering the price support for milk. We feel that such talk is unwarranted when farmers have been receiving a smaller and smaller percentage of the dollar. We can see the repercussions in agricultural communities with further curtailment of the farmers' purchasing power.

We feel the benefits of price support far outweigh its cost. The surplus milk is but a small amount of the whole amount of milk produced. The cost of absorbing this small amount goes way ahead of what can be gained from keeping the price of milk at a respectable level to give the farmer a fair place in the American standard of living.

We feel it is your duty to help maintain the farmers' fair share in our economy. Do not let milk price supports slip to the point suggested by Mr. Benson.

Sincerely yours,

EARL MULLINS,
Lion President.

WILLIAM DAYTON,
Lion Secretary.

PULASKI, WIS., March 10, 1958.

SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

The Pulaski Chamber of Commerce, of Pulaski, Wis., is opposed to any cut in the dairy support prices until a new, satisfactory dairy program is formulated and put into force.

J. F. JOSWICK,
Secretary of Chamber of Commerce.

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YARBOROUGH in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Ellender	Long
Allott	Ervin	Magnuson
Anderson	Flanders	Mansfield
Barrett	Frear	Martin, Iowa
Beall	Fulbright	Martin, Pa.
Bennett	Goldwater	McClellan
Bible	Green	McNamara
Bricker	Hayden	Monroney
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Morse
Bush	Hill	Morton
Butler	Hoblitzell	Mundt
Byrd	Holland	Neuberger
Capehart	Hruska	O'Mahoney
Carlson	Humphrey	Pastore
Carroll	Ives	Payne
Case, N. J.	Jackson	Potter
Case, S. Dak.	Javits	Proxmire
Chavez	Jenner	Purtell
Church	Johnson, Tex.	Revercomb
Clark	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Cooper	Kefauver	Russell
Cotton	Kennedy	Saltonstall
Curtis	Kerr	Schoeppel
Dirkson	Knowland	Scott
Douglas	Kuchel	Smathers
Dworschak	Langer	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Lausche	Smith, N. J.

Sparkman	Thurmond	Williams
Stennis	Thye	Yarborough
Symington	Watkins	Young
Talmadge	Wiley	

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI.

MR. IVES. Mr. President, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI to enable him to offer a certain amendment.

MR. ANDERSON. Mr. President, with reference to the motion to suspend the rule, I hope there will be no misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the issue on which the Senate is about to vote.

This is purely a procedural motion to suspend the rule with respect to an appropriation bill which is before the Senate. Certainly a vote against suspending the rule is not in any way a vote against protecting the dairy farmers, nor a vote in support of Secretary Benson's proposed cut in dairy-support prices. Instead, in my opinion, such a vote would be in the best interests of our farmers by helping to clear the way for orderly procedure in the Senate toward acting on legislation now pending to protect farmers from further price cuts.

Actually, the delay being caused by this maneuver of offering a legislative provision to an appropriation bill may delay the procedure. I have been informed that if the rule is suspended a motion will be made to include all other commodities. I can only say that no one could object to that, because if we are to start selecting commodities one by one some of us might be very much interested in seeing that certain other commodities are taken care of. But I have believed for a long time, and I now believe, that proposals relating to agriculture should come from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. A motion to suspend the rule should be made only if everything else has failed. I do not believe that everything else has failed.

The able chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry [Mr. ELLENDER] is present, and many other members of that committee are in the Chamber. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has approved, by a vote of 12 to 2, a joint resolution preventing the proposed cut in dairy support prices, and taking similar action with respect to other commodities. It is a course of action agreed upon by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry as an effective way of protecting farmers pending further action by the Congress.

I wish to be perfectly fair. It may be that I shall not be very much in favor of what the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has reported, and my able friend from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] will not be too much shocked if that

happens. I am only trying to say that I think the procedure which the able Senator from Louisiana has followed has been correct. He has reported a measure by a vote of 12 to 2. If the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry had refused to consider the proposal, or if the majority leader and the minority leader had agreed that they would not bring it to the floor of the Senate, a motion to suspend the rule might be appropriate. On the contrary, we have had assurances by the leadership that the joint resolution which the able Senator from Louisiana has reported will be brought to the floor. Under those circumstances I think it is bad procedure to bring the issue to the floor in this fashion.

I have had a few things to say about the Soil Bank at various times. In the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, when I was a member of that committee, I offered the Soil Bank plank which the American Farm Bureau Federation had thrashed out after 2 years of hard work. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, in its wisdom, decided that another program was better. I do not question the majority vote by which it so decided. However, the experience of the past few years has not made me too enthusiastic about it. It might have been a good thing to have taken what the Farm Bureau Federation had worked out. At least on this subject we have a very clear statement of Farm Bureau Federation policy, reflected in the action which the American Farm Bureau Federation took. I read from a letter from Frank K. Woolley, legislative counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation:

We oppose legislation to reinstate price support for dairy products at 1957 levels.

That may not influence many of us, except those who have watched the American Farm Bureau Federation work over a period of years. However, it ought to warn Senators that the question on which they are about to cast their votes is not an open-and-shut question.

I believe that complete cooperation has been given by the leadership to assure speedy action on the joint resolution. The House Committee on Agriculture is ready to act on the joint resolution as soon as it is acted upon by the Senate.

If the Senate committee had failed to act, or if the leadership had failed to cooperate, I could perhaps understand a colleague trying, in desperation, to find some other recourse by moving to suspend the rule. I do not believe that is the case in this instance.

There was more justification for the cotton amendment than there is for a dairy amendment, because there is no legislation pending to take care of the problem which cotton producers face. There is legislation pending to take care of dairy producers and wheat producers, but we must complete action on the pending appropriation bill in order to get to it. Delaying the appropriation bill is delaying our efforts to enact the farm price freeze on all commodities.

As I tried to indicate last night, I did not agree with the proposal which had been made yesterday. I did not think it

was the best resolution that could be offered on behalf of cotton producers; but I say that there was far more reason for offering an amendment relating to cotton, with respect to which there is pending no legislative relief, than there was for offering an amendment with respect to dairy products. Legislation dealing with that phase of the economy has been acted upon by the committee, and shortly will be before the Senate for consideration.

I do not believe it would serve a useful purpose to cover the entire dairy situation. I remind Senators that under section 201 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended—and I had a fair amount to do with the Agricultural Act of 1949—the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to support the price of butterfat and manufactured milk at such a level, between 75 and 90 percent of parity, as the Secretary determines to be necessary in order to assure an adequate supply. I think anyone familiar with the dairy situation must know that an adequate supply has been obtained, and the price levels will continue to assure it.

Under those circumstances, I think the recourse is by agricultural legislation, and not by trying to set aside the administrative act of an officer.

Moreover, I believe that the action taken by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry—action which I wish to leave myself perfectly free to oppose on the floor, and action which was opposed by my able friend from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] with whom I frequently found myself in agreement when I was a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry—is what I regard as a proper way to bring this issue to the floor.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Does the Senator from New Mexico believe that there is time enough to enact the legislation to which he refers? This is the 11th day of March. The expiration of the existing support act, holding dairy supports at \$3.25 a hundredweight to the producer, is close at hand. Does the Senator from New Mexico have an idea that we could pass a joint resolution, have the House pass it, and send it to the President for his signature, and have it become law in time? If the President should see fit not to approve the measure, does the Senator from New Mexico believe that we could act upon it in time?

This is an emergency which we must recognize if we are sincere in our efforts to freeze the present support level on dairy products at \$3.25 a hundredweight. Is the Senator from New Mexico of the opinion that, having only 20 days left to enact the legislation, and to override a veto should that become necessary—and I am of the conviction that it might very well come back with a veto—we could effect a freeze on dairy prices in such a short period of time? Are we not faced with an emergency at this time?

Let me say to my good friend from New Mexico that dairy farmers have shown a greater inclination to bring their production into line than have pro-

ducers of almost any other kind of agricultural commodities. The dairy farmer has reduced the dairy cow population by 266,000 in the past 2 years.

If it were not for the abundance of cheap feed, we would not have the production we have today, because we have not the dairy cows to produce it. That is why we are faced with an emergency, and that is why I have pleaded with Senators to save the farmer, and not let the proposed reduction take effect on the first of April.

Mr. ANDERSON. That is a rather long question, and I shall attempt to answer it in this way.

First, we cannot start with the assumption that we will have disposed of such matter if we add a dairy amendment to the pending bill. Once we start to suspend the rule in order to adopt a dairy price freeze amendment on an appropriation bill, we will find that other Members of the Senate will offer other motions to suspend the rule. If that happens, we will be considering the appropriation bill for a long time to come. If we undertake a discussion of the various commodities item by item, it will turn out to be a very lengthy discussion and a very long drawn out process. On the floor of the Senate I have taken part in the debate on many agricultural bills. There is a difference of opinion on a great many questions connected with the subject of agriculture. We already have had long discussions on the pending bill, and I am quite sure that there will be further lengthy discussions, because some of us are not persuaded that what we have stood for is wrong.

Therefore, I say, we cannot expect merely to add the dairy price freeze amendment and then adjourn.

Furthermore, I cannot anticipate what the House of Representatives would do if we were to add such an amendment to the appropriation bill. I know some of the members of the Committee on Appropriations in the House. I served on that committee in the House, and I can assure Senators that they will not accept any such provision, or at least not accept it quickly, merely because the Senate has suspended the rule in order to add such an amendment to an appropriation bill. Of course, I do not believe the Senate will suspend the rule.

Then, finally, I do not know what the President will do. That will be up to him. I would hardly presume to know what he would do. I assume the Senator from Minnesota still has some confidence in the President's good judgment. If he has, I am sure he would expect the President to veto the bill. I do not believe it would be a tragedy to the country if the President should veto the bill. I say that because it is a great mistake to say that an administrative officer shall have authority to administer a law in order to get an abundant supply of a product and then, when he has an abundant supply, he should fix the price arbitrarily.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. ANDERSON. I shall yield in a moment. First, I should like to say to

the Senator that I shall not attempt to answer his question except in this way: First, I do not believe the Senate will suspend the rule; second, if the Senate does suspend the rule, I look for an outpouring of all sorts of proposals, and no one knows how long it will take the Senate to debate all of them; third, if all such attempts should succeed, the House of Representatives, a coordinate branch of Congress with the Senate, may decide not to follow the pattern we have set. In fact, I have found the House of Representatives to be more liberal on these matters than the Senate.

Lastly, I will not attempt to guess what the President may do. I will leave that to his good judgment, and I would say that in his exercise of good judgment he might veto the bill.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. The point is that there is time available with reference to the other commodities involved in the resolution to which the Senator has referred. The Committee on Agriculture has reported the two joint resolutions, one dealing with dairy products, and the other with the other commodities.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am not sure that we have all the time the Senator speaks of. The able Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] represents in part, a State where cotton is being planted and where wheat has been planted, and where grain sorghum has been planted. I am not sure that we can judge the whole country by the agricultural pattern in some of the States. It is not a simple matter. I hope the Senate will vote against the motion.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. First, Mr. President, let me say that I appreciate the kindly references which my distinguished friend has made to the senior Senator from Florida.

Second, I particularly appreciate the consideration for and recognition of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which has reported Senate Joint Resolution 162, now on the calendar. That joint resolution covers all the basic commodities except tobacco, milk, and milk products. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has also reported Senate Joint Resolution 163, which covers only dairy products.

I wish to ask the distinguished Senator from New Mexico if he knows that it was the plan of both the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, announced to the committee at the time those two joint resolutions were reported to the Senate, and the plan of the majority leader not only to propose the consideration of these measures very shortly but in a definite order, taking up first Senate Joint Resolution 162, since it covers all basic commodities except tobacco, and milk, and milk products; and that effect of the adoption of the pending motion would be to defeat the intention of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as announced at the time of the approval by the committee of

the two joint resolutions, and would put the two joint resolutions in reverse order, with a different approach strategically from that adopted by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes; I agree with that statement. I said a moment ago that I have the greatest faith in the fairness of the able Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. I have served with him on the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Although I have not always agreed with him upon every issue, if the Senator from Louisiana says, "I intend to bring up that bill," everyone had better get out of the road, because that is what he will do.

In this instance he has an agreement with the leadership.

Furthermore, I was impressed by something the Senator from Louisiana said during the discussion of the cotton amendment. He said that he would support the motion to suspend the rule with reference to the cotton amendment when it was brought up, because there was no proposed legislation on the subject pending before the Senate, but that he was opposed to any other such motion.

I was on the opposite side of the question, but I could not praise the conduct of a public official more than I can praise the conduct of the Senator from Louisiana, because he recognized that the cotton producers did not have any other recourse, and therefore they had a perfectly good reason to seek relief in this way.

However, there are joint resolutions pending on the calendar with reference to the other products. These measures should be handled in the regular course. I have served on the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and I have the greatest respect for that committee and the members who comprise it. I believe we should handle these measures as they come from the committee to the floor for action.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Very reluctantly I shall vote against the adoption of the motion and against adding the proposed amendment to the appropriation bill. As the Senator from New Mexico has indicated, he has served on the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and he knows something of the principles under which that committee acts. I served on it for 12 years of the 14 years I was a Member of the House. I know that if the bill goes to the House with the proposed amendment added to it, since it is an amendment to an appropriation bill, it will be necessary to have a separate vote on it in the House, because the conferees on the part of the House will not agree to it in conference.

I voted against the cotton amendment yesterday, because I did not believe it should be added to an appropriation bill. I shall also have to vote against the dairy products amendment and against other amendments of similar character. I am one of the cosponsors of the joint resolution which is similar in language to the proposed dairy amendment, and

I shall vote in favor of the joint resolution when it comes before the Senate.

However, Mr. President, I cannot in one instance take the stand of not adding to an appropriation bill legislation of one character and then make an exception in this special case, much as I should like to do so.

Mr. ANDERSON. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from South Dakota. He was a most able member of the Committee on Appropriations of the House.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I regret that I have not been on the floor all afternoon. Is it my understanding that a pledge has been given by the majority leader as to a definite time when Senate Joint Resolution 162 and Senate Joint Resolution 163 will be brought up for consideration by the Senate?

Mr. ANDERSON. I would not attempt to speak for the majority leader. I have merely stated that the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry expected it to be brought up. He may wish to speak for himself.

Mr. ELLENDER. It is my understanding that both joint resolutions will be considered this week, probably on Thursday or Friday. Am I correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I never made that statement, because I am unable to be that prophetic. I never know how long the Senate will talk. I have indicated for the RECORD several times on the floor that when we dispose of the pending appropriation bill we hope to proceed to the consideration of the housing bill. After the housing bill has been disposed of, I said, we would consider the bill reported by the Committee on Finance, known as the insurance bill. I understand some amendments will be offered to it. I also said we would then consider the farm bill.

We had hoped to be able to consider all those bills this week. How long it will be before we get to the housing bill I do not know. If we can pass the pending bill, we will have 2 or 3 hours of discussion on the housing bill this afternoon. Then we can meet tomorrow morning at 10:30. I am informed that we will probably be able to enter into an agreement for 4 hours of debate on the only controversial amendment in the housing bill; and if that is so, perhaps we can vote on it by noon tomorrow. Then I shall wish to confer with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Finance and the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and schedule one of the measures reported by that committee to follow the housing bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, have we the assurance of the majority leader that the joint resolution freezing dairy price supports will be taken up?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator has the assurance of the majority leader that the resolution freezing all price supports—I believe it is Calendar No. 1377, Senate Joint Resolution 162—will be taken up.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator will not give assurance, will he, that the dairy price freeze resolution can be considered by itself, so that we may have a clear-cut vote on it?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no present intention of doing so; it has not been cleared by the policy committee.

Mr. AIKEN. I think it must be clear to the majority leader that if we expected the President to sign a general freeze order, we would have to reflect that he would have to go back on all the principles for which he ever stood. Therefore, to include dairy products in the general freeze order would give no assistance to the dairy products at all.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no disposition to delay the other resolution; I have just agreed to the calling up of Calendar No. 1377, Senate Joint Resolution 162.

Mr. AIKEN. It would make a difference if we had assurance that Calendar No. 1376, Senate Joint Resolution 163, would be taken up. The majority leader has it within his power to do so.

Mr. ELLENDER. I suggest to the majority leader that Senate Joint Resolution 163, Calendar No. 1376, as the Senator from Vermont has said, affects dairy products only. Calendar No. 1377, Senate Joint Resolution 162, affects all price-supported commodities. So in the discussion of Senate Joint Resolution 162, we will be discussing dairy products also. The dairy products resolution could be taken up following the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 162.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If that is the desire of the chairman of the committee and it is agreeable to the minority leader, I have no disposition to delay it.

Mr. SPARKMAN and Mr. THYE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator from New Mexico referred to Senate Joint Resolution 162, Calendar No. 1377. Does that include dairy products as well as other commodities?

Mr. ANDERSON. It does, I am informed. I am not a member of the committee, but I am informed that it includes dairy products.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Does it include cotton?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Does it include other basic commodities?

Mr. ANDERSON. It includes all basic commodities except tobacco.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Tobacco is under a program of its own, separate and apart from the other basic commodities; is it not?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am completely in sympathy with the proposal of the Senator from Minnesota concerning dairy products; but if a resolution is on the calendar, and we have the assurance of the majority leader and the chairman of the committee that it will be considered soon, it seems to me that what should

be done is to proceed in an orderly manner to take it up on the calendar.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If agricultural policy is to be written into an appropriation bill so as to modify existing law, I have an amendment ready to repeal the escalator clause; I have one ready with respect to the corn allotment program; and there is no reason why they should not be offered under a suspension of the rule, if that be the will of the Senate. I shall be prepared to offer them, reluctant as I should be to do so.

Mr. ANDERSON. Not only should they be considered, but, so far as I myself am concerned, the repeal of the escalator clause is the first thing I should like to see accomplished.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Exactly.

Mr. ANDERSON. But I do not think this is the proper way to proceed. I want the proposals to come through the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in proper fashion, and I am willing to wait.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, we are confronted with an emergency. We have from now until midnight of March 31 in which to enact a freeze of price supports for dairy products. On the other commodities, we can legislate later, because they do not face a deadline of a certain date.

I have introduced a bill providing for a corn allotment acreage of 56 million acres in the commercial corn area. The Senate Agriculture Committee has recommended a bill providing for a commercial corn acreage allotment of 54 million acres. I hope the Senate can act on it in the next few days. I hope the Senate will also act on the resolution to freeze price supports on all commodities in the next few days. But other commodities do not have a deadline as dairy products do.

I have seen appropriation bills which, by unanimous consent agreements, have contained legislation. In this instance, because of the objection, we are confronted with the necessity of moving to suspend the rule. Yesterday I supported a motion to suspend the rule in the case of the cotton amendment, because I recognized the emergency nature of that situation.

In the case of dairy products, we are also faced with an emergency. On April 1, if the dairy farmer's income is not protected, Congress will be responsible for the failure to freeze the price of dairy products at the present level.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, ordinarily I would not approve legislation on an appropriation bill. However, we appear to be faced with rather unusual circumstances.

On December 18, 1957, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that as of April 1, 1958, the price support on manufacturing milk would be sharply cut. That means a great deal to probably 2 million dairy producers. The amendment offered by the senior Senator from Minnesota is an effort to make certain that while we are trying to help every-

one else by raising their income, we will not squeeze the dairymen between the millstones.

The Secretary of Agriculture made a grievous mistake in announcing this cut as of April 1. We ought to correct it in any way we can. A deadline confronts us.

It is true that last week two resolutions were reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, one providing for a general freeze of all price-supported commodities, the other providing for a freeze of the price of dairy products at the level which existed in 1957. I have tried to obtain assurance from the majority leader that both resolutions will come before the Senate for action. We have not had such assurance. In fact, if we can believe the reports we hear outside the Chamber, we will not have a chance to vote on maintaining the support level for dairy products by itself, but only in connection with other commodities, some of which do not even need to be included, and in such a manner that the President could not, in good conscience and in view of his record, sign the legislation.

I am not certain that the President would sign a bill freezing by itself the support level of dairy products at the 1957 level. I have not asked him. I have done the best I could to have the Department of Agriculture reverse its position and be fair to the dairy industry, but my efforts have been completely ineffectual. The Department has committed a grievous wrong, and I would like to have it corrected.

It appears that this is probably the only chance we shall have to cast an effective vote to maintain the price support for dairy products at the 1957 level.

During the past 3 years, the dairymen have conducted a most effective program to help themselves. They do not deserve the treatment they are getting now. The Government holdings of dairy products have been reduced from 10 billion pounds of milk to 1 1/4 billion pounds in only 3 years time. That has been done at a moderate cost. The cost has been nothing compared with what the Secretary's press release said it was, namely the Secretary's claim that it was \$379,500,000 for 1 year. We got a report on the dairy situation yesterday. If we take the report and figure out the dairy products which were bought in calendar year 1957, it will be found that the amount comes to considerably less than \$300 million, a great deal of which was recovered.

There seems to be a determination not to let the Senate vote on a simple measure to freeze the support price for dairy products at the 1957 levels. The only way that we can show the dairy interests of the Nation whether we are for them or against them is to vote either for or against the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] to suspend the rule.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, before the vote is taken—and I make this statement without making any reference to how any Senator will vote—let me suggest that the vote will be on a matter of procedure, not on a substantive mat-

ter. The Senate will vote on the substantive matter only if the existing procedure is set aside.

If the pending motion is rejected—as is liable to be the case—I can hear Mr. Benson say he has won a great victory.

Mr. President, it is regrettable that we are compelled to vote on a procedural matter of this nature, although there are on the calendar two joint resolutions dealing with this subject. I, too, come from a dairy State; and I, too, have to run for election. But I, too, recall that for 1 year the agricultural commodity groups of the country have been attempting to get together, so the so-called farm group would not be torn apart. Our farm legislation has been riddled because one commodity after another has been dealt with separately on the floor of the Senate. One day the Senate deals with cotton; another day it deals with wheat; another day it deals with dairy products; another day it deals with feed grains; another day it deals with tobacco; another day it deals with wool; another day it deals with sugar—commodity by commodity.

If this continues, the Members of the Senate who represent the predominantly agricultural States will—by attempting to take care of their States, at the expense of others—ruin all the producers of farm commodities.

Many Members of this body have asked me, "Why does the Senate vote for a sugar bill?" Mr. President, sugar is not one of the principal commodities produced in Minnesota, although some sugar beets are grown there.

I have heard some Members ask, "How can there be 100 percent of parity for wool at the same time that there is 75 percent of parity for dairy products?"

Mr. President, when the Congress deals with these commodities one by one, it will get in trouble.

It seems to me that Mr. Benson is one of the cleverest politicians ever to come to Washington. He has learned, and has taught, how to divide and conquer.

I have been told that the Senate will not have a chance to vote on a dairy products bill. Mr. President, Senators will have a chance to vote on such a bill, and they will also have a chance to vote to keep the price of wheat from dropping from \$2 to \$1 a bushel.

I say to the Members of the Senate who represent the States in which any wheat is grown that if they are willing to have the votes scattered from one end of this Chamber to the other, just so long as the Senate votes on a wheat bill, the votes of the Senators who represent the States in which wheat is produced will not be sufficient; neither will the votes of Senators who represent States in which cotton is produced; neither will the votes of Senators who represent States in which dairy products are produced; and so on, down the line.

I have said that it is time for us to discuss the facts of life. It is perfectly true that we have a gun pointed at our heads—not because one Senator or another Senator has spoken; but because the Secretary of Agriculture, at the order of the President of the United States, has said that the prices of dairy products will come down.

President Eisenhower was asked to dismiss Mr. Benson, the Secretary of Agriculture; but President Eisenhower asked some of the Members of Congress who came to him and asked him for Mr. Benson's dismissal whether they were among the very Members of the Senate who supported Mr. Benson's program. Mr. Eisenhower said that, as President of the United States, he was in favor of Mr. Benson; that Mr. Benson was carrying out the President's program; and that he, the President, was not going to dismiss Mr. Benson.

Today, I have heard Senators say that we cannot expect the President of the United States to sign a bill dealing with cotton, wheat, and all the other agricultural commodities, because for him to do so would be to violate all his principles on the subject of agriculture. Well, Mr. President, how about having the President sign a bill dealing with only one agricultural commodity? After all, I gather that one of the reasons why the President is insisting on breaking the backs of the dairy farmers is that he would do so on principle. I hope he would not do so for any other reason.

I say, candidly, that while we are speaking here, the President of the United States can raise the prices on dairy products; for that purpose he will not need an additional act of Congress, for he already has legal authority to raise those prices.

I believe that the time has come for the President of the United States to order Ezra Taft Benson, the Secretary of Agriculture, to start to take care of the interests of agriculture and to stop misleading the American people.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONRONEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am happy to yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. Would it be violating any principle on the part of the President of the United States if he were to sign a bill to fix the price supports on wheat at 82½ percent of parity, as they were in 1957? Two years ago the President vetoed a bill to raise supports to 90 percent of parity and immediately afterward raised supports for wheat from 76 to 82½ percent. Would it be a violation of principle by the President of the United States if he did the same today?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Not at all; it would only be to embrace the very principle the President of the United States established a year or a year and a half ago.

Mr. YOUNG. Did the President of the United States or the Republican Party at any time during the last campaign advocate price supports of from 60 to 90 percent, as Secretary Benson is now doing?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I do not recall any such advocacy. If the President had listened to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota and if the Republican Party had done so, there would not be this impasse this afternoon.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield further to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I may say that I would never have supported the reelection of President Eisenhower if he had advocated the kind of program Secretary Benson is advocating now, that of lowering support levels of basic farm commodities to 60 percent of parity.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from North Dakota for his extreme candor, courage, and forthrightness.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, when I came to the Senate in 1953, an address made by the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] impressed me very much. In the course of that address, he said the farm population of the United States had decreased to 13 percent of the total population, but that the income received by those on the farms had dropped to 6 percent of the entire income of the United States.

About 10 days ago I thought it might be interesting to see what had happened during the last 5 years; so I obtained the figures. Whereas 5 years ago 13 percent of the population of the United States was in farming, today only 12 percent are in that business. I also find that today the income of the farmers has dropped to but 3.2 percent of the income of the United States. Five years ago it was 6 percent. In other words, there has been a drop of nearly 50 percent in 5 years.

I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Minnesota whether he thinks those who in recent years have been working to cut against the farmer should be congratulated for the magnificent job they have done.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I will not congratulate them; but I will say they have done their job, even though the proportions, dimensions, and description of that job in my opinion are not what I call in the public interest.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In the same speech to which the Senator from Missouri has referred, I believe the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] said that, according to the figures of this administration, at that time 1,400,000 farm families were earning less than \$1,000 a year. Have I correctly stated the figure?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is my recollection. The number was considerably in excess of one million.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Therefore, although I would not agree that Mr. Benson should be "congratulated," I would say he is doing a very good job to make it extremely difficult for family-size farming. In effect, he is driving such farmers off the farms; and the Secretary of Agriculture is doing nothing to benefit the group of at least 1,400,000 farm families in the United States that are earning less than \$1,000 a year.

The Senator from Minnesota is correct; in other words, Mr. Benson's technique or tactic is to divide and conquer. He will give something to one group—as he did a few years ago to the cotton producers—and the next time he will give something else to another group. But in the long run, all of them will go down the drain, and Mr. Benson will get his zero parity, instead of the 75 percent of parity on dairy products on April 1, or a reduction from \$2 a bushel to \$1.78 a bushel on wheat.

I believe it is about time for the different farm groups with divergent interests to wake up and get together and take cognizance of the joint resolutions which on last Friday were reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Montana.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield further?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. When the Secretary of Agriculture came before the Senate Agriculture Committee, I asked him how he felt the farmers could get along, when the first thing the new Secretary of the Treasury tried to do was raise the price of money. I am not saying that was wrong. It helped the bankers.

Similarly, the first thing the new Secretary of Commerce tried to do was to increase the profits made by business.

The first thing the new Secretary of Labor tried to do was increase the minimum-wage law. He was successful in his effort. The President sent to Congress a recommendation that the minimum wage be increased.

I asked the Secretary of Agriculture how he thought the farmers in this country could live if at the same time when all the other members of the Cabinet, representing their respective segments of the economy, were working to increase the income for their segments, he, the Secretary of Agriculture, was attempting to reduce the prices and the price supports for the commodities produced by the very people he is supposed to be representing.

If anybody has any doubt about the mistiness of these policies, I suggest he read the RECORD of those hearings which will be printed soon.

The president of the largest farm organization in Missouri has been saying that depressions are farm bred and farm led. I am not saying we are in a depression. It is said a recession is when one's friends lose their jobs, a depression when one loses his own job. The logic, justification for that statement about farm-bred and farm-led depressions may be found in the fact that many of the small towns in my State are in trouble. That trouble is being reflected in unemployment in the larger towns. It looks like we are going through the same old cycle.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator. There are Members of the Senate who feel very strongly about the rules of procedure, and undoubtedly will follow a strict interpretation of the rules, regardless of how this vote may ultimately

turn out. If the vote is not to suspend the rule, I want the RECORD clear that it shall not be interpreted as any vindication of Mr. Benson's agricultural policies. I regret we have to have this kind of demonstration, because ultimately, we ought to be voting on the substantive question of the issue itself. Regardless of how the vote may turn out, we are going to have to accomplish our purpose, anyway. We are going to have to say whether we approve or do not approve of the agricultural policies of this administration. I believe the sound procedure for the long pull is to see to it that the great agricultural community is considered in a comprehensive program, in a total program. In so doing I think we shall hold together the power and the strength which exists in this Chamber to protect the interest of the real minority group in the country today. The farm group is a minority, and needs our help as it never needed it before.

I think we should have a procedure in this body whereby we can carry out the desired program. Obviously, some are going to disagree with us. We do not impugn their motives. Many persons do not agree with my position on farm supports. Many persons do not agree with my position on feed grains and how I think they ought to be treated. There is on the calendar a resolution which would treat every commodity on the same basis it was treated in 1957.

I ask the majority leader again if we can have his assurance that this resolution will be acted on as soon as the housing bill and the tax bill are disposed of. I regret he has decided to wait until the tax bill is disposed of, but I understand there is a deadline involved.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I do not think one gains anything by repeating assurances, but I do repeat, not that there will be action, but that the majority leader will move to consider the measures in the order suggested by the chairman, namely, that Order No. 1377, Senate Joint Resolution 162, will follow the tax bill, and that Order No. 1376, Senate Joint Resolution 163, will follow Senate Joint Resolution 162.

I do not give assurance that action will be taken. I will make the motion to proceed to the consideration of the bills. Action will be up to Members of the Senate. I hope we can act. If we can stop talking on the bill now before the Senate, we will be able to make progress. We shall stay late tonight. We are to meet early tomorrow morning. If we can have a unanimous consent agreement on the Monroney amendment, the only controversial amendment in the housing bill, we could perhaps vote on the farm measures late tomorrow evening.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator. I regret I have had to ask him for reassurance. Three or four of my colleagues were not in the Chamber at the time the Senator gave his assurance. I understand correctly that both resolutions will be acted on.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am always glad to be fully responsive to my friend.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. KERR. Will the Senator state briefly and precisely the question on which the Senate is about to vote?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The question on which the Senate is about to vote is the motion to suspend the rules, in order that, following that motion, if it is carried, price supports on milk and milk products can be sustained at 1957 levels. By the way, I am for sustaining the price supports. I want my position clear. There are differences of view on the question. I am for that.

Mr. KERR. I desire to say that the Senator from Oklahoma is equally as strong for it. He is happy to know the attitude of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota who is among those who are most effective and able in advocating that position.

Would the Senator from Minnesota give the Senator from Oklahoma his understanding of the percentage of votes required to adopt the motion to suspend the rules?

Mr. HUMPHREY. It would require a vote of two-thirds of those present and voting. It was on that basis that I stated I was afraid we might see some columnists and editorials interpreting the action as a vindication of Ezra Taft Benson's policies.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. KERR. I am aware of the Senator's distinguished and able ability as a parliamentarian. I ask him if it is not a fact that a motion to consider the resolution which generally deals with this question—that is, of maintaining throughout 1958 the level of price supports on all farm products which prevailed in 1957—could not be adopted by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It is my understanding that could be done, yes.

Mr. KERR. So if the Senator making the motion to suspend the rule, with reference to voting on this question as an amendment to the appropriation bill, which I understand is now before the Senate, was really concerned with the merits of his case rather than with a procedural operation, he could as easily get the agricultural resolution before the Senate for consideration as he could get the rule suspended, in order that it might be considered as an amendment to the bill which is now before the Senate. Is that correct?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I will say I am not positive of that. That may be the case, but there are able parliamentarians present.

Mr. KERR. Will the Senator join with me in propounding that parliamentary inquiry of the Chair?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. Will the Senator propound the parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KERR. I asked the Senator from Minnesota if he did not share my understanding that it would require two-thirds

of those present and voting to sustain the motion on which the Senate is about to vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state, in answer to the inquiry, that it takes a two-thirds vote to suspend the rule.

Mr. KERR. That is the question on which the Senate is about to vote, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair refers to a motion to suspend the rule. Following such action, an amendment to freeze present price supports would be subject merely to a majority vote.

Mr. KERR. Could not the Senator making the motion to suspend the rule, to permit an amendment to the bill before the Senate, by an equal vote bring up for consideration at this time proposed legislation on the calendar, the purpose of which is to hold the present price support level for farm products prevailing in 1957 through 1958?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair inquires if the question is whether the proposal to broaden the freeze on price supports would be offered as an amendment to an amendment?

Mr. KERR. No. The parliamentary inquiry I propounded was whether we could not with equal ease lay the pending question on the table and bring up the proposed legislation having to do with the very subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that a motion to bring up a matter for consideration of the Senate is in order, and that therefore a majority vote of the membership could accomplish that end.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. A further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

Mr. IVES. I should like to state a parliamentary inquiry. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota yielded to me for the purpose of propounding a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In answer to the Senator from New York, the Chair will advise that even though the yeas and nays have been ordered, the Senate would not be prevented from taking up for consideration a measure properly on the calendar of business of the Senate. After the completion of the consideration of such a bill on the calendar, if taken up now for consideration by a majority vote, the yeas and nays would still be pending on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota if the Senate returned to consideration of the question now before the Senate. The yeas and nays have been ordered on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota to suspend paragraph 4 of Rule XVI.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. KERR. In the light of the information which the Chair has just given

the Senator from Oklahoma, the Senator from Minnesota and the other Senators, to the effect that by a majority vote the proponents of this motion to suspend the rule could have a matter in which they are interested, voted on, in lieu of the pending matter, is it not amazing that they insist upon the peculiar procedural method they are now attempting to bring about?

Mr. HUMPHREY. It is, indeed. It seems to me it might be a very good suggestion that we simply proceed to consider that resolution, since we have taken up this much time with regard to agricultural matters, and since a very effective case has been made about the iniquitous action of the Department of Agriculture and the administration relating to dairy price supports.

I see no reason at all for the Senate not wanting to proceed to consider Senate Joint Resolution 162, which is Calendar No. 1377, by a simple majority vote, since it is not necessary to get a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present. We can then pass that resolution. The resolution has been reported by the committee. The resolution has all the support we could hope for, with the exception of, I believe, 2 or 3 who voted against it in the committee.

We could also move to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1376. I see no reason why we should exclude these other matters. I say to my friends from the cotton areas and wheat areas and other areas that I see no reason why their areas should be excluded.

Believe me, the head of the Department of Agriculture has been pretty clever in setting one of us against the other, in pitting one group against the other, and in putting one group out in front and the other in the second position.

I must say, before we proceed to try to get a two-thirds vote, it might be very proper to give thoughtful consideration to obtaining a majority vote, which I gather would be slightly easier to obtain.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. In view of the palpitating eagerness on the part of some Senators to protect a limited group of farmers by this extraordinary procedural effort, does the Senator from Minnesota not feel that they would gladly substitute the other procedure, under which a simple majority vote would give them the opportunity to gratify the burning desire in their hearts to tell Mr. Benson what he must do with reference to a limited group of farmers without remaining entirely silent as to the great mass of farmers equally entitled to this treatment?

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I will gladly yield to my colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, is the procedure which is now before us as to the dairy farmers not the same procedure that Senators endeavored to follow with regard to cotton farmers yesterday? I only followed the procedure intelligent

parliamentarians in the Senate endeavored to follow yesterday with respect to the cotton-acreage question.

Mr. KERR. I rise to a point of personal privilege, Mr. President.

Mr. THYE. My only schooling is what occurred yesterday.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I yield first to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Oklahoma desires to make a point of personal privilege.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. I hope that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] was not leveling his gun at me when he said "intelligent parliamentarians," but if he was looking at me, Mr. President, I want to say that the distinguished Senator, with his great ability and knowledge, could not have made the statement sincerely, and I ask him to retract it, since it evidently was made in sarcasm and derision.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield now to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, if I may address a statement to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], after hearing his last remarks, let me say that I was one of the cotton State Senators—and there were others—who voted against the so-called cotton amendment yesterday. One reason I did so was that a measure directly related to the problem is pending on the calendar. That measure came from the Committee on Agriculture in an orderly way. It looks toward not acreage increases but acreage allocation.

As I understand Senate Joint Resolution 162, all the basic commodities with the exception of tobacco are included in its provisions.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I learned about this only from newspaper reports, but a few months ago I noted in the newspapers that the Secretary of Agriculture had announced that for 1959 he would cut the cotton acreage by 25 percent. I know that the cotton farmers cannot stand a 25 percent cut in the cotton acreage.

It is my understanding that Senate Joint Resolution 162 would provide for allocation of the same acreage in 1959 that is allocated in 1958. May I ask the Senator if my understanding is correct?

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I desire to make it clear that I believe in a good program for every single farm commodity. I support a program for dairy products. Dairying has some importance in my State, but not the same importance it has in the State of the Senators from Minnesota and in the States

of some other Senators. However, I support a sound dairy program. I shall vote for the program which is proposed.

I do not wish to find myself in the position of voting for one segment of agriculture, voting for another segment of agriculture, and then finding that the cotton farmers have been left out in the cold. Therefore, I propose to support Senate Joint Resolution 162 when it comes up for consideration from the calendar, with the understanding that almost without exception all basic farm commodities are included.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. President, I desire to yield the floor, but first I will yield to the Senator from Missouri, who previously asked me to yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, on page 3375 of yesterday's RECORD there is a colloquy which, better than anything the Senator from Missouri has read in a long time, shows the true position in which the American farmer now finds himself.

Mr. President, in this colloquy, led by the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], there were also remarks by the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the distinguished junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and the distinguished junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG].

Mr. President, I hope all those who are interested in the future of the American farmer will read this colloquy on pages 3375 and 3376 of yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SYMINGTON. This colloquy gives the truth about the problem of our farmers.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, does he refer to the colloquy concerning the depletion allowance and other subjects?

Mr. SYMINGTON. The colloquy I referred to has to do with all types and character of subsidies other segments of the economy are receiving, at the same there is so much objection to supports for the farmer.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. I thank the Senator from Missouri. I am very glad to have the colloquy referred to in the RECORD the second time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have no questions. I desire about a minute on my own time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota has the floor.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, we have had discussion relative to the parliamentary inquiry. I thank the Senator from Oklahoma for his participation in bringing this subject to the attention of the Senate.

Someone might say, "If any Senator can move to proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 162 or Senate

Joint Resolution 163, why not do it, since that can be done by majority vote?" I wish to make my position crystal clear as to why I do not propose to do so. I believe in orderly procedure. I do not believe it is right to try to supersede the leadership, particularly when there is legislation on the calendar, and particularly when the leadership has said that such legislation will be brought up immediately. If the leadership were to say, "The legislation is on the calendar, but we do not know when we are going to bring it up, if ever," then I should say we would be at a point where we would need to move affirmatively.

The Senate cannot operate in an orderly fashion if each individual Member of the Senate jumps up and moves to consider various bills. That is a difficult matter to explain to one's constituents.

I want the record to be crystal clear that I am not about to embarrass the majority leader, the minority leader, or the policy committee when they outline their program, even though such a thing could be done. We might have a good hot argument, and become tied up in the discussion of a great many little things, and not get to the issue.

Therefore, I feel that we should vote on the pending question, which is a motion to suspend the rule. However, I think we ought to bear in mind that the very same question can be determined by a simple majority, by adopting an orderly procedure with respect to Senate Joint Resolution 162 or Senate Joint Resolution 163. Whether the President would sign such joint resolutions or not, I do not know. I do not see how he can apply one principle to wheat but not to dairy products, or one principle to dairy products which does not apply to cotton or wheat.

I think it is an outrage that the support prices have been reduced. I want my position to be crystal clear. I have protested this action from the day I heard it rumored. I have heard it rumored that the Secretary may increase the price levels. If he does, I shall be the first to thank him for doing so. In the meantime, I suggest that we have orderly procedures to follow for the benefit of American agriculture.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I appreciate the Senator's expression of confidence. I assure him that once we shall have acted on the appropriation bill and the tax bill, we shall proceed to the consideration of the two joint resolutions to which he has referred, and about which he has spoken to me. I refer to Calendar No. 1376, Senate Joint Resolution 163, and Calendar No. 1377, Senate Joint Resolution 162. I am hopeful that we may be able to reach them before the end of the week.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think it is imperative to do so.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I must take exception to the statement of the Senator from Minnesota that the Secretary of Agriculture cut the price support on dairy products at the direction of the President. I do not know to what extent the President was consulted. We hear, however, that the White House was con-

siderably concerned over the situation, and the President was reported in one of the newspapers about a week ago as saying that merely because he declined to dismiss the Secretary of Agriculture, that was not to be taken as an indication that he favored the cut in dairy supports. I think the President probably knows more about his relations with the Secretary than does any Member of the Senate.

I am also quite concerned that any Member of the Senate should rise and serve notice on the dairymen that unless they cooperate and give their support and their vote to the producers of other commodities and other interests with which they may not be concerned, they will not receive consideration in the solution of their own problems.

I was sent here largely by the vote of the dairymen of my State, but they did not send me here to trade votes. They sent me here to do what is right.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I am a comparatively new Member, but I regret what I have witnessed in the past 2 days.

Yesterday I saw Senators from cotton-producing States delaying the vote on the appropriation bill for a day. That represented a delay which was lost to an orderly consideration of legislation which would affect cotton, dairy products, and all other agricultural products.

Today Senators from dairy-producing States are delaying the orderly procedure in bringing up agricultural legislation.

I come from a dairy State. My wife's family operates a dairy farm. Yesterday I voted against suspending the rule for the consideration of a cotton amendment. I admire the two Senators from Alabama, who, in my opinion, had the intellectual integrity to vote against disorderly and questionable procedure, the purpose of which was to enable a farm commodity grown in their State to receive special consideration.

Today I shall vote against a disorderly procedure proposed by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] in order that dairy products, which are major agricultural products in my State, might receive special consideration. I am doing so because I have faith in the pledge made on the floor of the Senate by the majority leader that, in an orderly process, and under an orderly procedure, Calendar No. 1376, Senate Joint Resolution 163, a joint resolution to stay any reduction in support prices for dairy products until Congress can make appropriate provision for such support prices, will be brought up in the regular business of the Senate.

I support that joint resolution. I believe that our dairy farmers are entitled to it. They need and merit it.

I have said so, many times in the past. But merely because I come from a dairy State, I do not propose to be frightened into suspending a rule of the Senate and undertaking what seems to my inexperienced eyes, ears, and mentality, to be a disorderly procedure, for the purpose of giving priority to one commodity over another, and opening the floodgates to people from every State which grows

wheat, corn, peanuts, or anything else, to do likewise.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Does not the Senator from Oregon recognize that we are confronted by the time factor? This is the 11th of March, and we have only until midnight of March 31.

Mr. NEUBERGER. As I stated previously, I believe that the 1 day consumed yesterday in an effort to suspend the rule for the benefit of cotton, and the 1 day taken today in an effort to suspend the rule, under the motion of the Senator from Minnesota, for the benefit of dairy producers, have cost us 48 hours during which cotton legislation and dairy legislation could have been brought up in an orderly procedure from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and passed.

I also recognize that the practice we are following, if indulged in by every Senator who feels a sense of loyalty and obligation to the products of his State, would result in indefinitely prolonged efforts to suspend the rule.

Mr. THYE. This is a very orderly procedure that we are following. The rules are set forth in the Senate Manual. Notices were properly filed. The Parliamentarian has advised me on every procedure I have followed. I am operating in accord with the rules. My conduct has been exactly what the rules prescribe.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Does the Senator from Minnesota—who, if I am not mistaken, is a distinguished member of the Committee on Appropriations—believe that any Senator who feels he has a particular interest in some farm commodity or some piece of social legislation should move, during the consideration of an appropriation bill, to suspend the rule in order that his legislative language may be added to such appropriation bill whenever it comes before the Senate?

Mr. THYE. If the Senator will further yield, I will answer his question.

There have been many times when, by unanimous consent, we approached the question of cotton in exactly the same manner we are now approaching the dairy products proposal by a motion to suspend the rule in connection with an appropriation bill.

I have seen legislative paragraphs placed in appropriation bills under unanimous-consent agreements. However, in this instance there was denial of unanimous consent. The Senate Manual prescribes how we shall proceed by positive action. I followed the course of positive action. I am proceeding in a very orderly manner, as prescribed by the Senate Manual.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I do not wish to presume further upon the time of the Senate.

It may be a very naive and unsophisticated conclusion, but I have always presumed that farm legislation should come from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Legislation dealing with dairy products has been reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It is on the

Senate Calendar. It bears a calendar number. We have had assurances from the majority leader—and if I am not mistaken the minority leader concurs in such assurance—that this joint resolution will be brought up very soon, in the orderly procedure of the Senate. I support that procedure. I intend to vote for the joint resolution when it is called up by the majority leader and his associates; and I trust that it will pass in very short order.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further, for a brief comment on his remarks.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon and I are not of contrary opinions or views on this subject. I have proceeded in an orderly manner. I did not give notice of my intent to suspend the rule until such time as the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, by a very firm vote had approved the freeze on dairy projects and had approved the freeze on the other commodities. That approval was reflected by the committee reporting to the Senate the joint resolutions to which reference has been made.

I acted only because of the time factor. We must act promptly if our action is to be effective in freezing dairy products, before the expiration time. That is why I have proceeded to ask for the suspension of the rule.

If we can suspend the rule, we can then debate the question, and then we can have an effective freeze just as if we had acted on the joint resolutions which are on the calendar, and which have been overwhelmingly approved by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. NEUBERGER. If we were to proceed in the manner suggested by the Senator from Minnesota, we might as well abolish the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I believe my colleague is absolutely right in the position he is taking with regard to the joint resolutions. The situation has changed remarkably since the debate started. The Senator from Minnesota performed a service by offering the motion in the first place, because as a result of the debate on the procedure we now have the situation pretty well cleared up so far as future action on the joint resolutions is concerned. We have the assurance now, which we did not have at the beginning of the debate, that the Senate will take up those resolutions, and that they will be taken up a long time in advance of the 31st of this month.

I believe my colleague has performed a service in pointing out that if we defeat the Thye motion we will proceed, after we conclude consideration of the housing bill and the tax bill, to the consideration of the agricultural joint resolutions. No two-thirds vote will be required for those resolutions. They can be passed on the basis of a majority vote, or defeated on the basis of a majority vote. That is the orderly way in which to treat all commodities. They should be treated alike.

When it became perfectly clear to me yesterday that there was a strong possibility that we were going to find ourselves in the position of one product being picked out and treated specially, I made up my mind that I would vote for the motion to suspend the rule in regard to each commodity, as I was satisfied the motions would be made in rotation. I started out with cotton. As my colleagues know, I said in committee, "I think this is bad procedure, but it is the only way we can get to the problem."

Now we have had the air cleared, so far as knowing that we will have a chance to vote on the two joint resolutions. In view of that fact, I want my colleague to know that I intend to join him in opposition to the motion to suspend the rule.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the suspension of the rule is not a disorderly procedure in the Senate. If the parliamentary situation in a given instance justifies a suspension of the rule, it is perfectly orderly procedure. Otherwise, we would have to take the position that we should repeal the suspension-of-the-rule provision. The suspension-of-the-rule provision is important, to be used in those rare instances when it is necessary to use it. This is not one of those circumstances. It would be if we did not have the assurance that the agricultural joint resolutions will be brought before the Senate before the week is out.

I am very glad my colleague has pointed out to the Senate in a very clear way the procedure we should follow.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the senior Senator from Oregon. It seems to me that dairy legislation should come to the Senate from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. We have the assurance of the chairman of that committee and the assurance of the majority leader that this proposed legislation will be before us.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I am not sure whether Members of Congress—and what I say refers to both branches of the Congress—seek to absolve themselves of their own blame and lay it upon the shoulders of the Secretary of Agriculture.

If I understand the Farm Act of 1949, as amended, it provides very distinctly and very expressly that the Secretary of Agriculture shall set the support price at such point between the brackets of 75 percent and 90 percent, as will secure an adequate supply of a particular commodity.

The Secretary of Agriculture calls in his economists and his advisory committee on those commodities, and his own stabilization experts. They have determined that the 75 percent level will assure an adequate supply. On the 18th of December, the Secretary announced that fact to all the world, and said that the new price support would become effective on the 1st day of April 1958. That is the law. That is what Congress wrote. Now, through the instrumentality of an amendment to an appropriation bill, it is proposed to modify that law. It is intended to freeze the price support and to tie the hands of the Sec-

retary of Agriculture. We will say to him, "Yes, that is what we did say."

He says, "That is the law I have followed. That was your mandate. That was your direction."

Now we propose to say to him, "We do not like what you have done."

It is therefore proposed to use the instrumentality of an appropriation bill in order to tie the Secretary's hands.

What an amazing procedure. Let us confess our own sins here today.

The act of 1949 and every amendment to it was written by Congress. Its enactment required the concurrence of the House and the Senate.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Not for the moment. Let us be men enough to stand up and take our medicine. If something is wrong, in the dairy area, let us propose amendments in the regular form.

The Secretary is right. Those who deliver their imprecations and tirades against him, as they have this afternoon, are wrong. That devoted and humble man from Utah does not need any defense from me. His character and his devotion and his dedication to the cause are sufficient defense. Surely he can be wrong. All of us can be wrong. However, I will be the last to take advantage of him, and I will be the last to sit in silence and see the finger of scorn pointed at him, and his character maligned, on the ground that he has perpetrated a disservice to agriculture. If we have ever had a more devoted Secretary of Agriculture in the history of the Republic than Ezra Taft Benson, I should like to know it. I will let no day pass without defending him. He may be wrong, but no one, without my protest, will ever put in issue his character and his devotion to the farmers of America.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the provisions of the law relating to dairy price supports are exactly the same, word for word, as they were 2 or 3 years ago, when the Secretary of Agriculture raised the support price for dairy products from 75 to 83 percent of parity.

At the time the Secretary raised the support price from 75 to 83 percent of parity, the Government owned the equivalent of more than 10 billion pounds of milk. Now the Government owns the equivalent of 1 1/4 billion pounds of milk.

If the law prevents the Secretary from holding the support price at the 1957 level today, there was a clear and definite violation of the law 2 years ago, because the law was the same, word for word, as it is now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] to suspend the rule. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. AIKEN, when his name was called, voted "yea."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair regrets to inform the Senator from Washington that the yea and nay vote

is in progress, and the first name has been called.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I was on my feet before the vote began.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair informs the Senator from Washington that the vote may be suspended only by unanimous consent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the voting be suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall take only a minute.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, as I understand, this procedure will not change the parliamentary position of the motion, because the yeas and nays have been ordered, and one vote has been recorded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and one vote has been recorded. Unanimous consent has been given to suspend the vote, so as to enable the Senator from Washington to make a brief statement.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I know there is great confusion today about the action concerning the dairy problem. I have just listened to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] chastise Congress as a whole about dairy price supports and the law.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I was confessing my own sins.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the Senator from Illinois was confessing his sins, this is probably one sin which some others of us do not need to confess.

On the other hand, many Senators who were opposed to that provision of the dairy price support law away back when it was started, and who have opposed it ever since and have voted against it, still think it is wrong. I still think that the authority granted to the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the price supports on dairy products is wrong. I have always favored higher price supports. I think the RECORD should show that all Members of Congress did not favor that law in 1949. All Members of Congress still are not for that provision of the law.

If it is necessary to take up this matter in piecemeal fashion, that is the way we shall have to take it up.

This has been my serious conviction for many years. Therefore, I shall have to vote with the senior Senator from Minnesota, because I have not prevailed for all these years. This is one chance I have to reiterate again that I do not believe the action on dairy price supports or the law that allows them was correct when it was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas-and-nay vote will continue. The clerk will resume the call of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from

Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] are absent on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] would vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 30, nays 59, as follows:

YEAS—30

Aiken	Javits	Payne
Allott	Jenner	Potter
Barrett	Kefauver	Proxmire
Church	Langer	Schoeppel
Cooper	Long	Smith, Maine
Dworschak	Magnuson	Stennis
Eastland	Mansfield	Symington
Flanders	McClellan	Thye
Ives	Morton	Wiley
Jackson	Mundt	Young

NAYS—59

Anderson	Ervin	Martin, Pa.
Beall	Frear	McNamara
Bennett	Fulbright	Monroney
Bible	Goldwater	Morse
Bricker	Green	Neuberger
Bridges	Hayden	Pastore
Bush	Hickenlooper	Purtell
Butler	Hill	Revercomb
Capehart	Hoblitzell	Russell
Carlson	Holland	Saltonstall
Carroll	Hruska	Scott
Case, N. J.	Humphrey	Smathers
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, N. J.
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Sparkman
Clark	Kennedy	Talmadge
Cotton	Kerr	Thurmond
Curtis	Knowland	Watkins
Dirksen	Kuchel	Williams
Douglas	Lausche	Yarborough
Ellender	Martin, Iowa	

NOT VOTING—7

Byrd	Malone	Robertson
Gore	Murray	
Hennings	O'Mahoney	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, not having voted in the affirmative, the motion to suspend the rule is rejected.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF EXCISE TAXES

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, earlier in the day I stated that I was waiting for telegrams from the automobile industry as to whether it would agree to pass on to the ultimate purchasers of automobiles any reductions in the excise tax on automobiles, if such reductions were made.

At this time, I should like to read three telegrams I have received. The first is from Henry Ford II, and is addressed to me. I believe similar telegrams have been sent to both the Senators from Michigan. The telegram reads as follows:

DEARBORN, MICH., March 11, 1958.
Hon. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

You may be assured that any reduction in the automobile excise tax that may be determined by the present session of the Congress will be excluded from our charges to our dealers and that we will make specific recommendations to them that they, in turn, exclude the amount of any such reduction from their charges to their customers.

HENRY FORD II.

The second telegram I have received comes from George Romney, president

of American Motors Corp. It reads as follows:

DETROIT, MICH., March 11, 1958.

The Honorable PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

American Motors would pass on to our dealer customers the benefit of excise tax reduction on appliances and cars and would encourage our dealers to pass benefits on to their customers. We support prompt elimination of these excise taxes. Prolonged consideration would add to public uncertainty and be harmful.

GEORGE ROMNEY,
President, American Motors Corp.

The third telegram comes from Frederick J. Bell, executive vice president of the National Automobile Dealers Association. This telegram reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Honorable PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
United States Senate:

The following telegram was sent this morning to the President and is passed to you for information and appeal for your support:

"THE PRESIDENT,

"The White House,
"Washington, D. C.:

"The 25,000 franchised automobile dealers who comprise the National Automobile Dealers Association urge most respectfully and emphatically that the manufacturers' excise tax on automobiles, parts, and accessories be removed. Our members have pledged themselves to pass along immediately to the consumer the cost benefits that would thus accrue when passed to the dealer by the manufacturer. In the opinion of these many thousands of small-business men, this action would be dramatic, heartening, and of immediate benefit in removing the logjam that seems to be bottling up consumer confidence in the current state of the economy.

FREDERICK J. BELL,

"Executive Vice President,
"National Automobile Dealers Association."

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. POTTER. I appreciate the fact that the Senator from Illinois has read the telegrams he has received from Henry Ford and from the president of American Motors Corp. I wish to assure the Senator from Illinois that I have been informed by the president of General Motors Corp. and by the president of the Chrysler Corp. that telegrams from them are en route to him, giving the same assurance that he has received from the others.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I appreciate very much that assurance. I hope when they are received, either the Senator from Michigan or the Senator from Illinois will put them into the RECORD.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Is there any reason why General Motors Corp. or the Ford Motor Co. cannot cut the present prices of their automobiles; or are all those companies in a loss condition?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I, myself, would like to see the prices cut. But apparently we have received from the automobile

manufacturers pledges that any reductions in the excise taxes on automobiles or parts will be passed on to the dealers, and that the manufacturers will try to have the dealers pass them on to the consumers and purchasers.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield further to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. In commenting on the question asked by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] about such a reduction, let me say that all of us would like to see the prices of automobiles reduced. I hope all the companies will be able to do the same thing. I would hate to see a price war which would result in driving the American Motors Corp. or the Chrysler Corp. out of business.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. I desire to call attention to one provision in the bill now before the Senate. In that connection, I refer to the following paragraph on page 9 of the committee report:

The committee recommends the addition of \$3,000, in order to compensate the Chairman of the Commission for the period between the expiration of his prior appointment and his confirmation for his present appointment.

Of course that refers to Mr. Kuykendall, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

The record shows that some Members of the Senate, including myself, considered him then, and still consider him, to be completely disqualified to hold the position he occupies.

It is my recollection that the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, when the hearing on the question of confirmation of his nomination was being considered, testified that his name was off the door; that he was off the payroll; that he was not functioning as Chairman of the Commission.

So I am a little at a loss to understand why a \$3,000 gratuity should be given the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission for the period of time when, according to my understanding, he was not performing any service for the taxpayers, and when he was subject to a very legitimate and sincere inquiry into his qualifications.

In my judgment the proposed gratuity would constitute an exceedingly bad practice. I should like to be informed whether any precedents in support of such action can be pointed to. If there are any such precedents, certainly they are bad ones; and certainly we should not establish another bad precedent.

It is most unfortunate if we have come to the point where, when a person is nominated to a particular position, and

when many Members of the Senate have sincere differences of opinion as to his qualifications, and when some Members of the Senate think that because of the course of action he has followed, he is completely disqualified to hold the job to which he has been nominated, he is thereafter to be given a gratuity in the amount of \$3,000 for a period of time when he did not perform any service for the taxpayers of the country. If such a gratuity is to be paid, certainly we have reached a rather bad state of affairs in connection with the handling of the money of the taxpayers.

First of all, I should like to know what allegations have been made in justification of the proposed payment. After I hear about that point, I shall raise a series of parliamentary inquiries in regard to this matter.

I should like to have the chairman of the committee tell me what the committee offers as justification for the proposed payment of a gratuity of \$3,000 to Mr. Kuykendall.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in the Appropriations Committee we were advised that the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had considered this matter and had recommended that this action be taken; that the long delay in confirming the nomination ought not prevent the nominee from receiving some compensation for that period of time. That is why the committee placed the provision in the bill.

Mr. MORSE. He was to be compensated for idly standing by while a duly constituted committee of the Senate investigated his qualifications and conducted hearings on an appointment as to which there was a decided split of opinion as to whether he should have been appointed in the first place, and confirmed, in the second place. I see no justification for paying a man to sit idly by while the confirmation issue was under question. In my opinion, it is a give-away of the taxpayers' money that is unwarranted.

Mr. President, I raise a parliamentary inquiry if under the circumstances of this case it does not amount to legislation on an appropriation bill. The language to which I have reference appears on page 7, lines 16 through 19.

Mr. HAYDEN. It was recommended that the Appropriations Committee take this action. It was no fault of the man. He had no interim appointment. He could not do anything else. He had to live, and was entitled to compensation.

Mr. MORSE. He was not doing anything. I think the record will show he was not working for the taxpayers of the country. He was not working for the Federal Power Commission. I do not think we have any right to give him a gratuity while the question as whether his appointment should be confirmed was under consideration. After all, he should have been doing something to entitle him to compensation.

Mr. President, may I have an answer to my parliamentary inquiry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is of the opinion that, under the law, payments can be made if the Senate authorizes them. Therefore the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall appeal from the ruling of the Chair after debate. I think we ought to have all the facts. I do not believe the facts of the case fall into the framework of the ruling the Presiding Officer has just made. I do not think the facts are as indicated in the ruling. I submit the facts will show, unless one can produce evidence to the contrary, that the appointee was doing nothing for the taxpayers during the period of time for which it is now proposed to give him \$3,000.

The Appropriations Committee could start adding to the appropriations bill \$3,000 for A, \$3,000 for B, \$3,000 for C, and \$3,000 for any number of other people the committee wanted to pay by way of gratuity, and such gratuities would fall under the ruling the Presiding Officer has just made.

If the Appropriations Committee decided to pass out \$3,000 payments to persons who had not rendered any service, it would be legislating on appropriation bills. Such action requires legislation.

The question of fact is whether the nominee's testimony can be believed when, before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, he indicated he was performing service for the Federal Power Commission. A gratuity is legislation on an appropriation bill, and the Chair's ruling is wrong.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Why does not the Senator make a point of order? It must be legislation on an appropriation bill if it is a gratuity.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. If the Senator from Oregon will read the bill, he will see that the principal amount was increased from \$133,000 to \$136,000, without any statement as to what was to be done with it, but then the language reads:

Of which \$3,000 shall be available for payment of compensation to the present incumbent of the position of Chairman of the Commission for the period June 23, 1957, to August 15, 1957, not heretofore paid.

That is legislation.

Mr. MORSE. Clearly, it is legislation.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. But the committee had a perfect right to put that language in the bill. If the law takes care of him, let the law do so.

Mr. MORSE. It cannot take care of him for the period of time he was not on the payroll.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want to make it very clear that I shall appeal from the ruling of the Chair if the ruling is that under the facts of the case this language is not legislation on an appropriation bill. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is prepared to rule.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I think probably I should have something to say about this matter. I am partially responsible for the insertion in the ap-

propriation bill of this provision. The appointment of the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission was sent to the Senate. There was a promise that there would be early hearings on the nomination by the committee of which I am chairman. Hearings were set, under our committee rule, 2 weeks from the time the name was sent to the committee. In the meantime, there developed a serious illness in the family of Mr. Kuykendall, which I need not go into at this time, since it has nothing to do with the case, but which involved his wife. He was forced to ask if I could postpone the hearings for at least a week, which I did.

Then I postponed the hearings for another week because of the extreme seriousness of the operation performed on his wife. Mr. Kuykendall was in no condition to come before the Senate with such a matter hanging over him. I may point out that the chairman of the committee was ready to oppose his confirmation as vigorously as was the Senator from Oregon. I thought a postponement of the hearing was fair. After that, he was willing to come before the committee.

I set hearings, not once, but three times, before the full Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Every time I set a hearing a Senator who was in opposition to the nomination wanted a postponement. I agreed to the postponement. I kept calling Mr. Kuykendall, until I was somewhat embarrassed, asking him to agree to a postponement. Almost a month went by with no hearings.

Then the Senator from Oregon testified, and I testified. I opposed the nomination vigorously. I think there were about 22 votes against confirmation. We had to wait until the hearings were printed. Some Senators wanted to have the printed hearings available. All that time went by. Technically, Mr. Kuykendall was not serving as Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

That is true. He was down there every day working, because there were many cases in which he was involved. He could not draw his salary because of the rules. All the independent agencies have different rules. In the case of some independent agencies, a man may serve and be paid until his successor is appointed. The agencies are governed by different rules.

As a matter of fact, I will say to the Senate that I am having a bill prepared this week to make the rules for these agencies uniform. I think the Senators will agree that a man should serve until his successor is appointed. Orderly procedures should be established for regulatory agencies. God knows that is needed in many cases.

Finally Mr. Kuykendall's nomination was confirmed. I suppose his name was put back on the door. There was so much going on that I know as a personal matter he was there every day working, except for the time he was with his wife, when she was seriously and dangerously ill.

I felt a little bit embarrassed about the matter. Perhaps I became a little sentimental about it. I apologize to the Senate for that.

I know Mr. Kuykendall. He is not a man of any means. He had the problem of the illness to which I referred, in addition to the loss of his regular salary. He did not have any outside income that I know of.

I think Mr. Kuykendall is a fine man, although, as the Senator from Oregon knows, I violently disagree with him on pretty nearly everything he has done.

I said, "Is there some way we can pay you for the time lost which was not your fault?" In one case it was the fault of the committee, practically, and in a good many instances it was due to Senators desiring to delay the matter.

I brought up the question informally in the committee. We could not figure out any way to compensate Mr. Kuykendall for the time he waited. He is serving now as Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

The suggestion was made that perhaps in the appropriation bill we would be able to work out some provision to give Mr. Kuykendall some pay for the 2½ months he was out of office.

I appeared before the Committee on Appropriations. The Senator from Illinois—I do not know whether he is present in the Chamber now—submitted the amendment. I told the members of the Committee on Appropriations that I hoped we could accomplish the desired result in some way. I did not know whether we were technically and legislatively correct in the procedure, but I told them that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had discussed the matter and was practically unanimous in feeling that something ought to be done about compensating Mr. Kuykendall for time lost when all this happened. That is the background with relation to why the provision was included in the bill.

I think I owe the Senators that explanation. I did not submit the amendment. It was submitted by the Senator from Illinois. I had not talked to the Senator from Illinois about it at all, but I appeared before the committee and I merely supplemented what the Senator had to say, by saying that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had very informally discussed this matter, and we hoped something could be done on behalf of the chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Mr. Kuykendall.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I will yield in a moment to my colleague from Rhode Island.

That is the explanation of the way this provision came to be put into the bill. I suspect that a point of order could lie against it. I have no precedents to quote for the Senator from Oregon. I did not look them up, because I did not present the amendment. I was merely present at the committee hearing to supplement what was stated.

As I have said, I am partially responsible for this amendment. The sum of \$3,000 was suggested because that would roughly correspond to the figure representing proper payment for the time we in the committee held the matter up.

That does not relate to the time Mr. Kuykendall was not working because of the serious illness of his wife.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] was present. He is interested in the matter.

I suppose a point of order would lie against the provision. Perhaps it represents a precedent we should not establish. I did feel I was duty bound to tell the Senate what brought the request about.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield first to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. I thank the Senator from Washington.

First, I should like to corroborate everything the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has said. I, also, voted against the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Kuykendall. I am not at this time addressing myself to the point of order which has been raised, but I address myself alone to the substance and justice of the claim.

There is no question in my mind that Mr. Kuykendall did perform services for the United States Government as a member of the Commission during the time the matter was being considered by our committee. There is no question about that in my mind. There is no question in my mind as to the fairness and as to the justice of the claim.

I repeat that I do not debate the question of the point of order. I suppose some argument could be made with reference to it. However, I think Mr. Kuykendall is entitled to the money. Whether the procedure is somewhat unorthodox I do not discuss at this time, but I think that the man should be paid, because during the period of time in question he was serving as a member of the Commission, and without any fault on his part the confirmation of his nomination was delayed because of requests made by various Senators who were interested in the confirmation of the nomination, and who desired to delay the matter and not hear it, when it could have been heard in an orderly procedure.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. MORSE. I do not have the floor, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. In my own right, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I wish to commend the Senator from Washington and also the Senator from the great State of Rhode Island.

The Senator from Kansas is a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. I am sure I sat through every one of the committee hearings wherein the confirmation of Mr. Kuykendall's nomination was under consideration.

I wish particularly to commend the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNU-

SON] because, as chairman of the committee, I am sure he honestly had certain misgivings about the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Kuykendall, and he made his position amply clear. Because of his great sense of fairness the Senator has indicated to the Senate today the very commendable position he takes. He is always fair in such matters, and I have always found him to be so.

The Senator from Washington has said to the Senate that a number of the delays were not due to any fault on the part of Mr. Kuykendall, but came about as a result of the members of the committee making certain requests, legitimately so in many instances. As the Senator said a while ago, Mr. Kuykendall is not a man of any great means, but he held himself open to the will of the committee. Week after week went by and he was not called.

I might point out that in the orderly procedure of the Senate, as well as in the orderly procedure of the committee, the committee voted favorably on the question of confirming Mr. Kuykendall's nomination. The nomination was submitted to the full committee, and the full committee reported it to the Senate, and Mr. Kuykendall's nomination was confirmed.

I am glad to hear the Senator from Rhode Island say what he has, because I checked into that very matter. The facts are that, except for the time he was with his sick wife, Mr. Kuykendall appeared at work, at the Commission. It was probably embarrassing to him, because the confirmation of his nomination was delayed, and the law required during that time that he could not serve as a member of the Commission.

Mr. President, I think the Senate, during the time I have been a Member, in a number of instances, certainly, has appropriated money and funds far beyond the amount the committee is asking the Senate to approve today.

I think approval of the amendment is only fair and just, and it has been proposed because of a sense of fairness and justice.

I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Oregon that I have no quarrel with him about objecting to this type of procedure. I do not address myself to that. I address myself only to the fairness of the approach which I think the committee took with reference to this matter.

I desire to say in defense of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that many members of the committee thought, in the interest of fairness and justice, he should appear before the proper appropriations subcommittee and present the matter. I commend the Senator from Washington for doing that.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. POTTER. Is it not true that upon the basis of the statute governing the actions of the Federal Power Commission, at the expiration of his term a commissioner is out of the job or is not on the payroll, which is unlike the rule governing some other commissions, where the member remains on the commission

until succeeded by someone else? In this case, when a commissioner's term expires, he goes off the payroll before another commissioner takes his place.

That is a subject which our committee should look into. When we ask a man to assume an important position with a commission, and because of actions on the part of Congress, or, in this case, perhaps, partly because of illness of his wife, there is a delay in his confirmation, a question as to procedure is raised.

He was not a free agent. He was not in a position to do anything else but wait around without pay. Some persons can afford to do that, and others cannot. Regardless of what we may think about the particular policies of any individual, we should not be unfair to any man whose nomination must be confirmed by the Senate. The question was raised before the Senate in ample time so that the committee could have acted and the Senate could have acted on his nomination. That did not take place, and he was penalized.

I do not know of any other way to correct this situation than by the method proposed here.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan is correct. As I understand the law, no member of the Commission can serve beyond the time for which he is appointed. That question arose in the case of the then chairman, Mr. Kuykendall. I agree wholeheartedly with the Senator from Michigan that the Congress should take a look at the applicable statute, because various situations have developed in certain agencies.

From a sense of fairness and justice, I believe that this man should be compensated.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like the attention of the Senate for a few minutes while I discuss the procedural issue involved in this case, quite separate and distinct from any personality involved in the \$3,000 item, and quite separate and distinct from any personality involved in the debate.

This is the way to make a very serious precedential mistake in the Senate, if we do not take the time to understand the procedural principle which is involved.

After listening to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce [Mr. MAGNUSON] I do not think there is any escaping the conclusion that he recognizes that this is legislation on an appropriation bill, and that the purpose of placing this amendment in the bill was to right what the members of the committee thought was a wrong, or at least do equity, as the Senator from Washington implied, or correct an injustice, or do what they thought was the fair thing—whatever adjectives may be used to describe the course of action.

All that is irrelevant to the issue before the Senate. It is very important, in my judgment, that we come to grips with the principle of procedure which is involved. If we start underwriting this kind of approach to an appropriation bill, the Appropriations Committee will become the superlegislative committee of the Sen-

ate. The Appropriations Committee is not a legislative committee. Under the rules of the Senate the Appropriations Committee has no power to recommend legislation to the Senate.

This is a delicate matter. I do not deny the fact that I am talking about the most powerful committee in the Senate. That is all the more reason, therefore, why we should hold it to the rules, and make it clear to the Appropriations Committee at all times that we expect it, too, to follow the rule, and not propose legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. I shall be glad to yield when I shall have concluded my argument.

I believe that the proper procedure to follow is by way of a claim bill or a private bill. If the Senator from Washington, the Senator from Rhode Island, the Senator from Kansas, or any other Senator believes that some injustice has been done to Mr. Kuykendall, let him introduce a bill. Let it be referred to the appropriate standing committee which considers legislative claim bills, and let us get the facts.

What the Appropriations Committee is saying, or what some of its members are saying on the floor of the Senate is, "Mr. Kuykendall performed some services. Therefore, because he performed some services and his wife was sick and had a serious operation, he should get \$3,000 of the taxpayers' money."

That is not the way to legislate. If we want to give Mr. Kuykendall \$3,000, it should be done through a bill which proposes to give him \$3,000. We should have a hearing on the bill. We should take evidence on the bill.

I do not happen to share the view stated on the floor of the Senate this afternoon, that Mr. Kuykendall performed very much work during the time in question. Some of his own statements before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce indicate that he did not consider himself to be a member of the Commission. He was not on the Commission. He testified that his name was taken off the door. It is true that he asked for speedy action, but the Senator from Washington knows that the Senator from Oregon was not responsible for his not getting speedy action. I was champing at the bit, so to speak, to testify at any time with regard to Mr. Kuykendall, because I considered him to be completely disqualified for the appointment.

But that has nothing to do with the issue which is now before the Senate. I think it is important that we forego any feeling we may have about Mr. Kuykendall, or WAYNE MORSE, or anyone else, and come to grips with the issue which is involved here, namely, whether or not we are to countenance the action of members of the Appropriations Committee in recommending to the Senate a payment of \$3,000 to someone whose nomination was the subject of confirmation hearings, to pay him for the time required by the Senate, in its due process, to hold such hearings. If that is not

legislation on an appropriation bill, I do not know what it is.

What I am respectfully saying to members of the Appropriations Committee is that I think this amendment should be withdrawn. I think they should say that they propose to introduce a bill to provide \$3,000 for Mr. Kuykendall. The senior Senator from Oregon would favor giving the green light for the earliest consideration of such a bill, after a committee report had been submitted which answered such questions as: "What did you do? How many days did you spend in the office? What did you handle? Where were you when you were not in the office during working hours?"

I think the taxpayers are entitled to such information before we give \$3,000 of their money to a man who, in my judgment, is not entitled to a red cent of it. Under the existing rules, if he is to be given \$3,000, it should be accomplished through proper legislation, and we should not turn the Appropriations Committee into a legislative committee.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. While it is true that the regular procedure would be to file a claim with the Judiciary Committee, the fact remains that a legislative committee did give thorough examination and study to this case. We considered it at length in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. We were quite familiar with the entire background of the situation.

We realized that the nomination came up at an inappropriate time, and that the delay was not caused by any fault on the part of Mr. Kuykendall. It was our own delay. For that reason we decided to recommend to the Appropriations Committee that Mr. Kuykendall be compensated.

I realize that the proper committee to handle a claim bill would be the Judiciary Committee, because the case would have to be handled in the nature of a claim. However, the fact is that the case was passed upon by a legislative committee, not in a formal fashion, but after discussing it thoroughly. We decided that justice dictated that this man should be paid, because he was serving his Government, although perhaps not in the legal manner discussed by the Senator from Oregon. He was on the job, and the only delay was caused by various Members of the Senate who desired to be heard on the nomination. The delay was not caused by Mr. Kuykendall.

I repeat that I was one of those who voted against his confirmation, but on this point I feel justice demands that the man be paid.

Mr. MORSE. I say most respectfully to my friend from Rhode Island that there were many of us in the Senate who did not know the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was considering the matter. Therefore, I respectfully submit that the committee was following a course of action that could be described by some of us as legislating by way of secrecy. After all, if we are to

consider the question of whether we will give \$3,000 of the taxpayers' money to someone who at best must be classified as a volunteer, because during that period of time he occupied no official position, then all of us should have notice of hearing and notice of the introduction of a bill, so that we may have an opportunity to appear before the committee, and if we do not share the point of view of the proponents of the bill, may have an opportunity to testify against it.

I respectfully submit that the procedure which my friend the Senator from Rhode Island has outlined as having been followed by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was not fair to other Senators because they did not have notice.

Mr. PASTORE. There was no attempt at secrecy involved in the matter. It came up in an orderly fashion. We had before us the case of a man who, through no fault of his own, had not been paid. It was decided by the committee. It was done openly and in an orderly fashion. The matter was then referred to the Committee on Appropriations. That was the decision of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Furthermore, the matter was heard by the Committee on Appropriations. The appropriation is now in the bill. The attention of the Senator from Oregon has already been called to the fact that the item has been included in the appropriation bill. He has an opportunity to vote on it just as if it had been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. The question is, "Is the Senator for it or against it?" Some Senators are for it and some are against it. The Senator's attention has been called to the matter, as is the case with all other Members of the Senate. I repeat that there is no secrecy involved. It is a simple matter of justice.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Rhode Island is making a remarkable argument. He knows that that is what we call a matter after the fact, not before the fact. He said it is no longer any secret, now that it is on the floor of the Senate at long last, after the committee has committed itself and after Senators have put themselves in the presumptive position, with every presumption going to be resolved in their favor, and after they are in a strong position and able to carry some votes along with them.

He knows very well that other Senators, who are not members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, did not have the slightest idea that the subject was being considered by the committee. We did not know anything about it. Yet now, in the course of the debate on the appropriation bill, we come across it, as we follow the procedure which most Senators follow when a bill comes before the Senate. In other words, we study the committee report and we study the bill, but now we run into this matter on the floor of the Senate.

I say we were entitled to have a bill introduced. We were entitled to have it

go to the calendar and then to the floor. We were entitled to have an opportunity given us to appear before the committee to ask some questions of Mr. Kuykendall, because it may be that we are not so satisfied with the examination of the facts made by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce as we would like to be. Therefore, I say that on the procedural record of this matter we were not put on notice. I do not think there is any escaping the fact that what is before us now is a proposal by the Committee on Appropriations to legislate on an appropriation bill, to give a volunteer \$3,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, rule XVI of the Senate rules reads:

No amendment shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provision of some existing law * * * or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate.

If the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had thought it necessary to move that Mr. Kuykendall receive this pay, it would have been perfectly in order to put that provision in the bill.

Mr. MORSE. What is one of the purposes of the rule? I ask that question of the Member of the Senate who knows more about the rules of the Senate than all the rest of us put together. The purpose of the rule is to give us some assurance of a chance of notice. The fact is we did not have any notice. The fact is that 25 of us on the floor of the Senate thought the man was completely disqualified for the job in the first place. Now the Committee on Appropriations comes along and says "We ought to give him \$3,000."

I think that is the wrong procedure for us to follow. I think the amendment ought to be withdrawn. A bill should be introduced and hearings held on it. We should be given an opportunity to testify on the bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to call to the attention of the Senator from Oregon, and also to the attention of the chairman of the committee, the testimony on the second supplemental bill, at page 49. At that page there is found the statement by the committee, and the procedures which were followed at the time the amendment was offered. It was done on the recommendation of a proper legislative committee.

Mr. MORSE. As a Member of the Senate I have the right to the presumption that the Committee on Appropriations is not bringing forth legislation. I do not believe I should be required to go through the committee report to determine that there is no legislation contained on an appropriation bill. I have a right to assume that it does not contain legislation. I think the proper action to follow in this case is to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. This is a very unfortunate situation. I do not believe the Senator from Oregon is quite fair in saying that we did this in secrecy. We discuss many matters before the committee. At every regular meeting of the committee all kinds of matters are discussed. It is all done openly, and it is all submitted to all the members of the committee. Many times we do not notify every Senator on every question that comes before the committee. I believe I have been as diligent and as fair as other chairmen of committees in notifying Senators when a matter in which a particular Senator was interested would come before the committee. There was nothing secret about it. It was almost a year when this was taken up. Mr. Kuykendall never suggested this himself.

Mr. ANDERSON. Has the Senator from Washington seen the hearings?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Kuykendall suggested it, even the figure.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Kuykendall never suggested it to our committee. In the hearings last year he suggested he would be without pay and therefore he wanted further hearings. Mr. Kuykendall has never consulted me about this matter at any time since Congress has met.

Mr. ANDERSON. These are the hearings.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Those are the last year's hearings.

Mr. ANDERSON. That is the copy of the hearings to which the minority leader has referred.

Mr. MAGNUSON. No; he referred to the hearings of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ANDERSON. Did not the Senator from California refer to page 49 of the hearings?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No. Page 251 of the hearings.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I referred to the hearings of the Committee on Appropriations on the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. ANDERSON. To which page did the Senator refer?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Page 251.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Page 49.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Kuykendall testified there.

Mr. KNOWLAND. On page 49? Yes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Does not that page show that Mr. Kuykendall testified?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes; it does.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. How does the Senator interpret section 5 of rule XVI which says:

No amendment the object of which is to provide for a private claim shall be received to any general appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators will suspend. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand that Mr. Kuykendall did appear at the behest of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] on the second supplemental appropriation bill. That is something the Senator from Washington knows nothing about. Mr. Kuykendall has never appeared before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The matter was brought about voluntarily by several Members. We never heard from Mr. Kuykendall, either by word or by letter.

When the Committee on Appropriations was marking up the bill the other day, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] offered the amendment. I said for the record, on page 251 of the hearings, on that occasion, about a month or 3 weeks ago:

I will say for the record that I brought the matter up before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in charge of the nomination, and they were in agreement to see if we could figure out ways and means to pay him for the time that he was kept in this position. It has full concurrence of the full committee.

That is what I said at that time. But Mr. Kuykendall was not before us.

I hope the Senator from Oregon will not say that there was any secrecy about it in any way whatsoever. I do not understand that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any other committee, has the obligation to notify Senators of everything that we discuss in an informal way. I do not know how we could do it, as a practical matter. Many matters are discussed in committee. This was one of them. There was no bill before the committee. This was an informal discussion, and we were trying to do what we thought was simple justice in the matter. I must say I knew nothing of the testimony before the Committee on Appropriations.

It was when the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] offered the amendment and made a short statement, which appears on page 251 of the hearings on the appropriation bill, that I responded.

I do not think it is fair to say that there was any attempt to put anything over on anyone. Our only purpose was to do what we thought was fair. It had never been suggested to me by anyone, since the hearings were held on the nomination before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce last June.

Mr. MORSE. I am certain the Senator from Washington does not mean to put words into my mouth. I know he would not think of doing so. I have not said anything about something being put over on anyone. There is nothing in my remarks which implied or intended such an implication.

When I used the word "secrecy" I was talking about a lack of notice to those of us who did not know this matter was before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce or before the Committee on Appropriations. When I do not have notice of something, then action taken is certainly secret, so far as I am concerned.

When the Senator from Washington says that we cannot expect to have notice given, I say that the Senate has a right, in my judgment, to have notice by way of the introduction of a bill, when it is proposed to grant a private claim.

The regular legislative procedure of the Senate is to have private claim bills introduced. I think we are entitled to have that notice. I do not think a standing committee should proceed to take action without notice to the rest of the Senate concerning a private claim. Then the committee should recommend to the Committee on Appropriations the granting of the private claim. What this amounts to is attaching a claim to an appropriation bill.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has handed me a copy of the hearings on the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1958, which is the business now before the Senate. On page 49, I find this colloquy:

Senator DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, before Mr. Kuykendall makes his statement, I was going to direct the committee's attention to the fact that when he was reappointed by the President, his confirmation was delayed in the hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and actually he was in the very unhappy position of having to stay here because other Senators wanted to have additional hearings, and there was no interim appointment.

At the same time Mr. Kuykendall could not go out and look for any employment of any kind during that period when he was out of office. He could not go to his office.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] said:

He could not go to his office.

I continue:

Then, above all else, he had to keep himself available for any special appearances before the committee.

You may recall that Senator MORSE testified at great length.

I digress to say, Mr. President, that I was not the only one who testified at length. I continue:

But there was a period from late June until August when he was completely immobilized and for which he received no pay.

It just seems to me that the fair thing to do is to make available the pay that he lost during that entire interim period because all this was through no fault of his own.

The amount involved is \$3,000. I think the easy way to handle it is to insert a little amendment in this bill making provision for the reimbursement of \$3,000.

I think it amounts to \$3,000.

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Just about that amount, Senator.

Senator DIRKSEN. Is that a fair statement of the case?

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Yes, I believe it is.

Senator DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, for consideration of the committee I would submit this language for inclusion in this bill.

Chairman HAYDEN. The committee will give consideration to that.

You may proceed.

I simply want to say that I think it is perfectly clear that the Committee on Appropriations, based on the colloquy I have read, was considering a legislative matter. I think the statement by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is pretty clear evidence that Mr. Kuykendall was out of a job. He had no offi-

cial appointment at the time. Now it is proposed to give him \$3,000.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think it should be made clear that Mr. Kuykendall was not appearing for the purpose of having this matter taken up in the Committee on Appropriations. He was there by virtue of his position on the Commission, and the item in the supplemental appropriation bill related to the Federal Power Commission. That will be found on page 11 of the report of the House Committee on Appropriations on the second supplemental appropriation bill, House Report No. 1373.

It was while Mr. Kuykendall was before the committee to testify on an item concerning the Federal Power Commission that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] raised this issue. Mr. Kuykendall was not there for the purpose of appearing on behalf of this item.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have made inquiry of the Chair. The Chair has not ruled on the point of order, but he proposes to submit it to the Senate. That will be the same as an appeal by the Senate, so we can vote on the question and dispose of it now without further debate.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wonder if we may have the yeas and nays on that question. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MORSE. I therefore summarize my argument as follows:

I think we should set aside all features of personalities involved in the matter. I think that as the Senate we should come to grips with the procedural problem involved. It is a very important procedural problem.

That leads me to my second point. The issue is whether or not we shall establish a precedent which I think would be a very bad precedent, namely, to authorize the Committee on Appropriations to report an appropriation bill with legislation written into it. If we start to do that, with the \$3,000 involved in this instance, the sky will be the limit; we shall have established a precedent.

I have been in the Senate for 13 years. The Senate has rather zealously guarded this protection of its Members. As I have respectfully said, I do not think it is wise to vest this kind of power in the Committee on Appropriations; I think it should be given to the legislative committees.

My third and last point is that there is a clear procedure which will enable the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and other Senators who are interested in getting \$3,000 for Mr. Kuykendall to do so rather quickly, and that is to conform to the rules of the Senate by introducing a bill authorizing that \$3,000 be paid to Mr. Kuykendall. Then let a committee report be submitted showing the justification for the bill, giving the

evidence which some of us need that Mr. Kuykendall did anything for the \$3,000 during the period in which he had no appointment. He was not an official of the Government; he was a private citizen, at best, and whatever he did was that of a volunteer.

It will be a bad precedent if we ever establish the principle that a gratuity for a volunteer can be written into an appropriation bill.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. The point I wish to make is that although it has been said that Mr. Kuykendall was appearing in connection with his work, we have the testimony of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] that he could not go to his own office. If he was not able to go to his office, I do not see how it can be contended that he was acting in the performance of official duties.

Furthermore, I am a little confused. I understood the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce [Mr. MAGNUSON] to say that this is legislation on an appropriation bill. I think that is a frank statement, and the RECORD will so show. Then we have a ruling that it is not legislation on an appropriation bill.

Here is the case of a man who was not at work, but who is to be paid a sum of money. If this does not constitute legislation on an appropriation bill, what, in the name of heaven, would be legislation on an appropriation bill?

I think it is unfortunate that we have this kind of situation confronting us. Mr. Kuykendall may be entitled to some money; I do not know. But he would not be the first person who had to wait while Congress took its time. It seems to me there have been many instances when Congress took its time.

I voted against the confirmation of Mr. Kuykendall's nomination, and would again, tomorrow, if I were afforded the opportunity, because I have no faith in what he does. I see no reason whatever, since some of us do not have faith in him, because of the situation in which he was involved with power companies, by apparently awarding a contract contrary to the welfare of the country, why we should pay him for that activity. I am glad the Senator from Oregon has brought up this matter.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon will state it.

Mr. MORSE. I have raised the point of order that this item is legislation on an appropriation bill. What is the present status of my point of order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has not yet ruled on the point of order; but at the present time the Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Chair has yet to rule on the point of order which has been raised by the Senator from Oregon,

upon what question were the yeas and nays ordered a few minutes ago?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). The Chair has not yet ruled on the point of order. However, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] stated how the Chair expected to rule on the point of order; and, following the statement of the Senator from Arizona, the Senator from Oregon requested that the yeas and nays be ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, first I request that a ruling be made on my point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I rise to a further parliamentary inquiry, because I am much confused by the present situation, and I believe that perhaps other Senators are confused.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware will state the point of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do I correctly understand that the yeas and nays were ordered on the question of whether the Senate agreed or disagreed to the statement made by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] as to how he thought the Chair would rule on the point of order which had been raised by the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico will state it.

Mr. ANDERSON. In view of the misunderstanding which has occurred, would not it be better for the Senate to give unanimous consent that the order for the yeas and nays be vacated until we permit the Chair the courtesy of allowing him to rule, first. I believe that is the thing to do, Mr. President. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that that be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I shall not object; but I wish to point out the ridiculousness of the entire situation, in that the Senate is about to withdraw the order for the yeas and nays on something, although Senators do not know upon what question they were ever ordered. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I believe it is about time for the Senate to resume work on the pending appropriation bill and that we should do so in a more orderly manner.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, if I may say a word, let me state that I believe so much confusion was existing in the Chamber a few minutes ago that there was difficulty on the part of many Senators in understanding whether the Chair had ruled on the point of order and whether, in such event, an appeal from the ruling of the Chair was in order.

Mr. President, such a misunderstanding would have been avoided if there had been order in the Chamber. I call for order, so that Senators can understand what action is being taken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

The Senator from New Mexico has requested unanimous consent that the order for the yeas and nays be vacated. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

At this time let the Chair state that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] has made the point of order that the item on page 7, in lines 16, 17, 18, and 19, of House bill 10881, is legislation attached to an appropriation bill, and therefore is subject to a point of order.

The Chair knows nothing of the circumstances, save the debate which has transpired on the floor of the United States Senate. In view of that fact, the Chair is of the opinion that the matter should be referred to the Senate itself, for decision, under rule XX.

The question is, therefore, Shall the point of order raised by the Senator from Oregon be sustained?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on this question, I request the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, personally I feel that the Senator from Oregon is correct in the position he takes, insofar as the rule is concerned.

However, in regard to the merits of the issue involved, I believe the Commissioner should be paid the \$3,000.

Mr. President, at this time I send forward a notice of a motion to suspend the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The notice will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE

Mr. LONG submitted the following notice in writing:

"In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 10881), the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1958, the following amendment, namely: On page 7, line 16 to 19, strike out '\$133,000 and insert: '\$136,000, of which \$3,000 shall be available for payment of compensation to the present incumbent of the position of Chairman of the Commission for the period June 23, 1957, to August 15, 1957, not heretofore paid: Provided."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the rule, the motion will lie over for 1 day.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I am a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I believe this matter is very unfortunate. Perhaps we can clear it up by means of the procedure I shall suggest, if the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] will agree. I believe that technically, under rule XVI, to which reference has been made, the Appropriations Committee could adequately take care of the wish of the standing committee in this particular case.

However, inasmuch as the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce did not actually send a for-

mal notice in writing to the Appropriations Committee—although I have no doubt that would be done—I believe, in order to avoid the confusion, it would be better if the Senator from Illinois would sponsor a motion, to which all of us could agree, to withdraw or strike out the \$3,000 item.

Tomorrow, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will meet. If the Appropriations Committee sees fit, such an item can be included in the next appropriation bill. I offer this merely as a suggestion.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Would that mean that the present proceedings would be vacated and the point of order would be withdrawn?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I would like to ask a question: What would hinder a Senator from submitting an amendment calling for payment of the \$3,000, and having that amendment go through the Appropriations Committee procedure. Then, of course, the law could be amended later.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I was making a suggestion, in order to expedite the handling of this matter. There is no doubt of the position of the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. We discussed the matter on many occasions. Perhaps by proceeding in the way I have suggested, we could quickly clear up the misunderstanding.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I concur only if the present proceedings on the point of order are vacated, so the Senate will be able to proceed to take action on the pending bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon agree to have the proceedings on the point of order vacated?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am not so sure I shall agree. I wish to discuss the matter a little further.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I believe I have the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. However, I am willing to hear from the Senator from Oregon. I yield to him.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the two things about which I am most concerned are as follows:

First, the procedural point. In the past there has been much discussion among us—off the floor of the Senate—about the importance of protecting the rules of the Senate in respect to legislation on an appropriation bill. I do not believe we pay any disrespect to the Appropriations Committee when we seek to have established very clearly the point that the Senate is going to stand behind the rule—as I think it should—that the legislation should not be added to an appropriation bill unless two-thirds of the Members of the Senate vote to have that done.

I do not wish to be placed in the position of agreeing to have the proceedings on the point of order vacated, unless the particular provision of the appropriation bill to which I have referred is stricken from the bill, in which case there will

not remain in the bill the provision to which the point of order would apply.

Of course, if the provision to which I have referred is withdrawn or is stricken from the bill, I shall withdraw my point of order, because in that event there would not be in the bill a provision against which I could make a point of order.

But if by any interpretation of the proceedings it can be said this language shall remain in the bill, then my point of order has to stand, because I am satisfied of one other thing: If the Senate will take overnight to think about the principle I have raised, it will have to say that it will sustain my point of view, for future reference.

The second point I am interested in is that if we follow the procedure suggested by the Senator from Washington, then we ought to have evidence presented to us, when the matter is put to a vote on the floor of the Senate, that Mr. Kuykendall performed adequate services for \$3,000. That is a question of fact. There has been a dispute on the floor of the Senate as to whether he did or did not. If the situation is that out of the largesse of our hearts it is proposed that we make a gift of \$3,000 to Mr. Kuykendall, then I think a proposal which may be made next month, or next year, or at any other time, should be defeated.

I have two interests in the matter. If this man in fact performed services for the Government worth \$3,000, and it can be shown that he did, I would be inclined, on the basis of the argument made by the Senator from Washington, to go along with the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Committee on Appropriations; but if the fact is that he did not, then I would not vote that he be paid \$3,000.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As I understand the situation—and I should like to have the Chair note my statement—an amendment has been put into the appropriation bill containing language which provides \$3,000 for the purpose of compensation to be paid to Mr. Kuykendall, who had been named Chairman of the Commission, who had served on the Commission, and whose appointment was held up for a period of time for confirmation. After action by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and on its recommendation, the Appropriations Committee put the amount in the bill.

A point of order was raised by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], under rule XX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, which states that:

A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate.

Subsection 2 of that rule reads:

The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate.

The Chair has submitted the issue to the Senate as to whether or not the point of order is well taken. Upon that matter the yeas and nays were requested by the Senator from Oregon, and were ordered by the Senate, so that on the question now pending before the Senate, on which issue the yeas and nays have been ordered, a vote of yea would sustain the point of order, and a vote of nay would overrule the point of order made by the Senator from Oregon. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and under the rules, the Senate will have an opportunity to pass on the matter. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I am a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I was present on occasions when delays were caused by the committee, making impossible the presentation by Mr. Kuykendall of his evidence. I subscribe to the statements made by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. I voted to confirm Mr. Kuykendall's appointment. I found nothing wrong in his conduct. However, on this question, if the decision must be made on the basis of whether the point of order is well taken—and I understand that to be the fact—the decision will not be on the question of whether Mr. Kuykendall is entitled to pay, but will be on the point of order. I shall have to vote in favor of the point of order, while I wholeheartedly subscribe to the judgment that Mr. Kuykendall should be paid.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	Monroney
Allott	Hayden	Morse
Anderson	Hickenlooper	Morton
Barrett	Hill	Mundt
Bennett	Hoblitzell	Neuberger
Bible	Holland	Pastore
Bricker	Hruska	Payne
Bush	Humphrey	Potter
Butler	Jackson	Proxmire
Capehart	Javits	Purtell
Carlson	Jenner	Revercomb
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Case, N. J.	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Case, S. Dak.	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Church	Kennedy	Scott
Clark	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Cooper	Kuchel	Sparkman
Cotton	Langer	Stennis
Curtis	Lausche	Symington
Dirksen	Long	Talmadge
Douglas	Magnuson	Thurmond
Dworshak	Mansfield	Thye
Eastland	Martin, Iowa	Watkins
Ellender	Martin, Pa.	Wiley
Frear	McClellan	Williams
Fulbright	McNamara	
Goldwater		

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is, Shall the point of order raised by the Senator from Oregon be sustained? The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I have to state my

position, which is in accord with the position of the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE]. I voted for the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Kuykendall. I think he is an excellent man.

I find myself in a very embarrassing position, to have to vote on the motion, which concerns only the rules of the Senate. I am forced to believe, and I do believe, this to be legislation on an appropriation bill. I shall have to vote that way. I do not mean that vote to be interpreted as a vote on the merits of the claim of Mr. Kuykendall. I do not feel that way about it. I am not one of those who opposed his nomination.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I do not believe that the point of order is well taken. This action does not create a new position, nor does it establish a new position in the Federal Government. This is merely an equity request for compensation for the Chairman of the Commission for a period of time when hearings were being held, between the time when his old term expired and the time when his new term began, by confirmation of the Senate, which was the final ratification.

It seems to me under those circumstances this is an entirely different situation from one where a new position might be created in the bill, or where a man was being appointed *de novo* and had not held the position.

This action was not initiated by the Committee on Appropriations. It began on the recommendation of the proper legislative committee, to do justice to a man for a period of time he was holding himself available to the Government in a position which he had previously held and which he now holds by confirmation of the Senate.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Is it possible under the rules of the Senate and the present procedural situation for the Senators to have the benefit of a ruling from the Parliamentarian of the Senate, or if not a ruling, the advice of the Parliamentarian?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is exercising the privilege, under rule XX, of referring the matter to the Senate itself for determination.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote! Vote!

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I did not understand. Is the answer to my inquiry that it is not possible for Senators to have the advice of the Parliamentarian before the vote is taken?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order was submitted to the Chair. The Chair has consulted with the Parliamentarian about the matter without any advance notice. Neither the Parliamentarian nor the Chair has had an opportunity to search the precedents of the Senate. For that reason, the question is being submitted to the Senate itself for determination.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have only one thing to add, to clear up

a matter so that the RECORD of the Senate will be straight.

The minutes of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will show that the chairman and the other members of the committee who were also members of the Committee on Appropriations—in particular the chairman—were directed by the majority of the committee to convey to the Committee on Appropriations the desire of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that this amount should be placed in the bill. That would cause it to come under rule XVI of the Senate.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote! Vote!

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized. Let the Senate be in order.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, rule XVI states an exception covering words which, though constituting legislation, can nevertheless be included in an appropriation bill, in these words "unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate."

The words used by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] when he appeared before the committee were these:

I will say for the record that I brought the matter up before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in charge of the nomination, and they were in agreement to see if we could figure out ways and means to pay him for the time that he was kept in this position. It has full concurrence of the full committee.

That statement, particularly when supplemented by the statement just made by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to the effect that the minutes of his committee show that he was directed by the committee to make this recommendation to the Committee on Appropriations, seem to me to substantially comply with both the spirit and the letter of the rule. I do not think that the point of order should be sustained.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I had not intended to say more. I was ready to vote, until the rebuttal testimony was put in, which is at variance with the earlier testimony this afternoon. The RECORD will speak for itself.

The Senator from Washington, the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, said in effect earlier this afternoon in the debate that formal action was not taken by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, but that they had an informal discussion of this matter. The Senator submitted in the debate that he did not file with the committee the motion which the rule clearly contemplates.

I think, Members of the Senate, this is a matter so important from the standpoint of precedent that the course of action I outlined earlier should be followed.

There are two ways of handling the matter. One I outlined earlier, which is to introduce a bill quickly and to go ahead and have hearings on it as a private claim. The other, which was sug-

gested in the debate in the last 30 minutes, is to sustain the point of order, which, in the interest of the future welfare of this body, I think ought to be done, and permit the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to meet tomorrow, when the committee can file a formal action with the Committee on Appropriations. That will give some of us who now have had notice an opportunity to go before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce tomorrow and ask for answers to certain questions I have asked this afternoon. What service in fact during this period of time did Mr. Kuykendall render? I think that is a perfectly fair question, and I think we are entitled to have his answer to it. That is orderly procedure.

I think, Mr. President, that all indications ought to be resolved in favor of protecting the Senate from a practice of reporting legislation on an appropriation bill.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote! Vote!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate sustain the point of order raised by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. AIKEN voted in the negative when his name was called.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I correctly understand that a "yea" vote is a vote to sustain the point of order made by the Senator from Oregon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Presiding Officer.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], are absent on official business.

I further announce that on this vote the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. If present and voting the Senator from Tennessee would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay."

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Missouri would vote "yea" and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

The Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea" and the Senator

from North Carolina would vote "nay."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is necessarily absent. If present and voting would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is detained on official business and, if present and voting would vote "nay."

Also, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—29

Anderson	Humphrey	McNamara
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Morse
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S. C.	Neuberger
Church	Kefauver	Proxmire
Clark	Kerr	Russell
Douglas	Langer	Scott
Eastland	Lausche	Sparkman
Ellender	Long	Stennis
Fulbright	Mansfield	Symington
Hill	McClellan	

NAYS—50

Alken	Goldwater	Morton
Allott	Green	Mundt
Barrett	Hayden	Pastore
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Payne
Bible	Hoblitzell	Potter
Bricker	Holland	Purtell
Bush	Hruska	Revercomb
Butler	Jackson	Saltonstall
Capehart	Javits	Schoeppel
Carlson	Jenner	Smith, Maine
Case, N. J.	Kennedy	Talmadge
Cooper	Knowland	Thurmond
Cotton	Kuchel	Thye
Curtis	Magnuson	Watkins
Dirksen	Martin, Iowa	Wiley
Dworshak	Martin, Pa.	Williams
Frear	Monroney	

NOT VOTING—17

Beall	Gore	Robertson
Bridges	Hennings	Smathers
Byrd	Ives	Smith, N. J.
Chavez	Malone	Yarborough
Ervin	Murray	Young
Flanders	O'Mahoney	

So Mr. MORSE's point of order was not sustained.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place it is proposed to insert the following:

That section 207 (b) (1) of the Small Business Act of 1953 is amended by inserting "(A)" immediately after "to be necessary or appropriate", and by inserting before the first colon a comma and the following: "and (B) to any small-business concern if the Administration determines that the small-business concern has suffered a substantial economic injury as a result of programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of the Soil Bank Act."

SEC. 2. Section 204 (b) of the Small Business Act of 1953 is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$455,000,000" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$505,000,000"; and

(2) by striking out "\$125,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$175,000,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the appropriation proposed by the amendment is not authorized by law.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, we have on file notice of a motion to suspend the rule. If the distinguished chairman of the committee will withhold his point of order for a moment, I shall greatly appreciate it.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am glad to withhold it for a while.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I have no thought of detaining the Senate for long. We have had a long, hard day. However, I wish to explain the purposes of the amendment to the Senate.

This is a situation in which relief is needed, and it has not been acted upon by any committee of the Senate, and there is nothing on the Senate Calendar designed to give such relief. In many instances in my own State—and I am sure this is true in every State in which there has been a great deal of land placed in the Soil Bank—the small businesses which have been serving the farmers, namely, the ginners, the fertilizer dealers, the implement dealers, and other small businesses of that kind, have been severely affected.

Let me give an example. A few days ago a man called me from my State and said that in 1955 he ginned 3,400 bales of cotton. In 1957, the first year of the full impact of the Soil Bank, he ginned 700 bales. He said, "I cannot operate my gin on that amount."

Another called me a few days ago and said, "About 3 or 4 years ago I invested \$100,000 in a gin. I am on the rocks. I am being ruined because the land has been taken out of production and put in the Soil Bank, and I simply cannot keep my head above the water."

I told him, "If you can stay afloat for 1 more year, I think I can assure you that we shall not have this Soil Bank operation, which pulls land out of production, and has the effect which you describe."

He said, "I cannot keep going."

All we are proposing to do by this amendment is to extend to the ginners and the small businesses which are adversely affected by this program the right to utilize the Small Business Administration's loan program, just as we extended such right to small businesses which were adversely affected by reason of drought or excessive rainfall.

We say they should have that privilege, if they are adversely affected by the operation of the Soil Bank program.

Mr. President, it is a good amendment. It is a good proposal. It is one that is badly needed, particularly by the small businesses—the ginners, the fertilizer dealers, the implement dealers, the small grocery stores, the small crossroads stores—who have been supplying the farmers in all the areas in which the Soil Bank has taken excessive acreage out of production.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Is it not correct to say that the ginners and others affected adversely by the program are as much ad-

versely affected as if the disaster had been brought about by drought?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. HILL. We seek to give them some relief for their sufferings, in the same way we would give them relief if their sufferings had come about because of drought or floods.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator is correct. Under a bill passed by Congress and signed into law only 2 weeks ago, that same principle was followed.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I was going to make the point that only 2 weeks ago the President signed a bill into law which authorized the Small Business Administration to make loans to small businesses which are in great difficulty because of excessive rainfall. It was an extension of the basic act which had already provided relief in the case of floods and other natural disasters.

I merely wish to confirm, from my own knowledge of conditions in Arkansas, what the Senator has described in his own State. Extreme hardships have been visited on small businesses, which have resulted from the operation of the Soil Bank in taking large acreages out of production, and has adversely affected the people who supply the fuel for the tractors, the tractors themselves, the insecticides, the fertilizers, and all the other supplies which are utilized by a farming community. They are inevitably injured by the operation of the Soil Bank.

The principle which the Senator from Alabama is seeking to apply is one which we have recently approved in the case of the bill which he has mentioned, and it is completely consistent with the disaster-loan program which the Small Business Administration administers. I hope the Senate will accept the amendment.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I point out also that the amendment would continue to assist persons who have been adversely affected, many of whom are in a desperate situation, and many of whom are on the verge of bankruptcy.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HILL. It might be said that they are in extremis. Is that correct?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HILL. Unless something is done, unless a hand is extended to them to save them, they are lost. Is that not true?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is true, and that is true at the very time that the greatest amount of land is going to be taken out of production.

I can speak particularly with reference to my State, although I know the statement applies to Arkansas and to practically every agricultural State of the Union. We have had the heaviest call on the Soil Bank of any year of its

operation. In Alabama it is true for this reason. We had excessive rains, which cut the cotton crop practically in two. The same thing is true of our peanut crop. Farmers in Alabama met disaster last year, and therefore they have accepted the invitation to go into the Soil Bank this year.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I wish to commend the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] and his senior colleague [Mr. HILL] for offering the amendment. Certainly in my State the conditions he has described prevail to a larger extent, because in West Tennessee, as is in the case in Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi, farmers, through no fault of their own, have suffered great losses.

Now that the land has been taken out of production, the flow of money in business has come almost to a standstill in some places. As I understand—and I ask the Senator if this is true—no money would be available for loans under the amendment unless the Small Business Administration itself found that the hardship had resulted from the operation of another arm of the Government, the Department of Agriculture, in the administration of the Soil Bank.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I believe the amendment is eminently fair. I do not believe the Government ought to harm one segment of our economy without at least in some way making up for it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I may add to the statement of the Senator from Tennessee that these are not grants, but loans which are repayable with interest.

Mr. KEFAUVER. In that connection, I was impressed by the statement of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], that farmers in 1948 or 1949 who obtained emergency loans paid them back to the extent of ninety-six-plus percent.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is exactly correct. The repayment record of those disaster loans has been very high.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I realize that the presentation of the amendment has been brief, but the essence of it has been stated.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I know of instances in my own State of small-business men having been faced with the situation to which reference has been made. When farmers went into the Soil Bank, businessmen lost business. However, a rule is a rule, and the proposed appropriation is not authorized by law.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, SENATOR OF LOUISIANA

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I should like to make a very brief comment on another subject, concerning the senior Senator from Louisiana. Will the Senator yield to me before he asks for a ruling on his point of order?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I wish to salute the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. On January 11, of

this year, a most regrettable article appeared in a highly reputable national publication, the Saturday Evening Post. It is authored by a former governor of Wyoming, Mr. Leslie Miller, and is entitled "It All Comes Out of Your Pocket." It is an unfortunate series of half-truths and innuendoes with respect to the work which the Congress of the United States has engaged in over the years in discharging its constitutional duty of assisting the States of the Union in the field of public works and in the field of rivers and harbors, being carried on by the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. Congress, like every other group of human beings, makes its share of errors. But in my view its prodigious labors in the legislative area have been sound and constructive. It has sifted facts surrounding public works and reclamation projects with great care. To charge its labors with allegations of "pork barrel" is simply not the fact.

ALLEN ELLENDER made a powerful and persuasive rebuttal to that unfortunate article. Here is a Republican Senator who is glad to salute him. I come from a State which is grateful for what the Government of the United States over the years has done for it and for its people in the field of reclamation and public works.

My senior colleague [Mr. KNOWLAND] and I several weeks ago fashioned a statement of principles with respect to the water problems of California and the manner in which the Federal Government might most effectively assist in helping to solve those problems. I ask unanimous consent that a portion of that statement of principles be included at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The record of California's progress shows that our State has benefited by federally constructed reclamation projects. The growth and prosperity of the southern portion of our State could not have been realized were it not for the foresight which 30 years ago inspired the late United States Senator Hiram Johnson and former Congressman Phil Swing to fight successfully for congressional approval of a great multiple-purpose dam on the Colorado River, known as Hoover Dam. We also look with pride upon the local governing units, the civic leaders and the people of Los Angeles County and other areas of southern California who had the foresight to help plan for this development and who have carried the burden of repaying the Federal investment. To the north, the Central Valley project initiated under the administration of Franklin Roosevelt, brought to northern California a vast Federal water project which has permitted that great area of our State to thrive. We salute the people of San Francisco whose leaders, years ago, began undertaking a vast water project (Hetch Hetchy) to serve their needs. Federal cooperation has played an important role in this development and we participated, a few years ago, in Federal legislation to bring a new reservoir at Cherry Valley into being.

The beneficial impact of certain Federal civil-works projects was dramatically illustrated just 2 years ago last Christmas when drastic floods inundated many rural and urban areas in California. According to official estimates of the Army Corps of Engineers, Folsom Dam paid for itself in the first year of its operation by holding back water

which otherwise would have done severe damage in the capital city of Sacramento. At the same time Shasta Dam saved much of upper northern California from flood damage. Friant Dam saved the San Joaquin Valley. Pine Flat Dam helped to protect the Fresno area from serious damage. From Imperial Valley to the far north of our State, great reclamation projects provide for needed water development to assist the people of the respective areas. All these facilities were constructed by the United States. In addition we point with pride to the fact that our State is dotted with irrigation and water districts where the people themselves have anticipated and met with their own water requirements.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, there is a concrete series of congressional actions, in the field of public works, of incalculable value to California.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I too had noted the strong statement made by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, [Mr. ELLENDER], and I commended him at the time. I wrote to the editors of the magazine and criticized them. I also stated most emphatically that the publication of the article in their magazine was a disservice to their readers. I again commend the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for his statement.

Mr. KUCHEL. I am glad to be associated with the senior Senator from Minnesota. As I conclude these remarks I say: "As far as I am concerned ALLEN ELLENDER, you have done a good thing in demonstrating the good which Congress has accomplished and you have done a good thing for the country in spreading the facts in the RECORD for all to see. So far as I am concerned, I intend to continue to work with you in a bipartisan fashion to bring needed, necessary, and feasible public works to the building of America and the American people."

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I insist on my point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona raises a point of order on the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. The Chair is prepared to rule. In the judgment of the Chair, the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill. The point of order is well taken, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in order to clarify the RECORD, I call the attention to the fact that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and I, who also am a member of that committee, supported the recommendations which had been made for the Glen Canyon Dam. I want the RECORD to be very clear that the action of the committee in supporting the appropriation for the Glen Canyon Dam did not take into account the hydrologic basis

contained in Senate Document No. 77. I ask the Senator from Arizona if his understanding is the same as mine.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have examined the statement. The report to which the Senator has made reference was not referred to the Committee on Appropriations and is in no way related to the funds for the construction of the Colorado River storage project in this or any other bill.

The report referred to deals with the operations of the projects on the Colorado River, which is a matter for negotiations between the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate agencies of the various States involved.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator from Arizona for his statement.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the proposal of the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada, concerning the basic principles to govern the operation of Glen Canyon Dam.

There being no objection, the proposal was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROPOSAL OF ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, AND NEVADA—BASIC PRINCIPLES TO GOVERN OPERATION OF GLEN CANYON DAM

The States of Arizona, California, and Nevada propose that the following basic principles shall govern the preparation, adoption, and execution of any plan for the operation of the Glen Canyon Dam:

I
The United States shall recognize the right of the lower basin to the consumptive use of water as superior to the Government's right to accumulate or retain water at Glen Canyon. To that end, the United States shall release at Glen Canyon Dam each year the quantity of water, corrected for downstream tributary inflow, required to meet all consumptive use requirements of the lower basin from the main stream, in addition to the full Mexican Treaty requirements, and all reservoir evaporation losses and channel losses between Glen Canyon and the Mexican boundary.

II
The United States shall not impair the performance of its Hoover Dam power contracts by the filling and operation of Glen Canyon Reservoir. To that end, water shall be released at Glen Canyon in such amounts as may be required to generate the contracted quantities of energy at Hoover Dam.

III
In any year in which the inflow to said Glen Canyon Reservoir shall exceed the aggregate of the quantities required in I above, releases therefrom during such year shall, unless the same would cause spill at Hoover Dam, be in quantity sufficient to provide a flow at Lee Ferry amounting to not less than the aggregate of the quantities required under I above plus half of such excess.

IV
Operation of the Glen Canyon Reservoir for flood control shall be appropriately coordinated with flood-control operation at Lake Mead in order to achieve the greatest practicable flood-control benefit for the river as a whole.

V
Releases from the Glen Canyon Reservoir shall, to the fullest practicable extent, be such as to permit the reasonably efficient utilization of the flows thus released for the production of hydroelectric power at existing and hereafter constructed plants downstream therefrom.

vi

The foregoing proposal is without prejudice to the claims of the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada, or any entities therein, regarding their respective rights in and to waters of the Colorado River and relates only to releases from the Glen Canyon Reservoir.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment which is at the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 8, line 24, it is proposed to strike out "\$37,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$75,000."

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, my amendment proposes to restore the figure \$75,000 to be available to the General Services Administration in appearing before public utilities commissions and especially before the Federal Communications Commission to participate in contests fixing rates which are charged for communications services of which the Federal Government is one of the primary purchasers.

In the 84th Congress there was imposed upon the General Services Administration the responsibility of representing the government, especially before the Federal Communications Commission. The amendment, in my opinion, is important because of the huge stake which the Federal Government has in the rates which are fixed.

I invite the attention of my colleagues to pages 72 and 73 of the hearings. On page 73 it is pointed out that the bill of the Federal Government for communications services rendered by the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Bell Telephone Co. amounts to \$100 million a year. In addition, the communication utilities have installed facilities at a cost of \$1 billion, based upon which, at the termination of the services, the Federal Government might become involved in the sum of \$222 million.

I assume the committee felt it was proper to take the money from the General Services Administration. I examined the questioning which was directed to the representatives of the General Services Administration. That questioning indicated that we should rely upon the Federal Communications Commission to do justice. With that type of reasoning I cannot agree. \$100 million a year is the bill we pay. We may have a contingent liability of \$222 million. In my judgment, the amount involved is so great that the Government should have an agency acting as a protagonist and an advocate of the interests of the Federal Government and the consumer as a whole.

For 10 years I was Governor of Ohio. Time and again I witnessed the inability of the local communities properly to present their cause to the Public Utilities Commission in rate contests.

Fifty thousand dollars was given to the General Services Administration from the Emergency Fund of the President. The General Services Administration says it needs \$100,000 more. The House gave the General Services Administration \$75,000; the Senate Committee on

Appropriations reduced that amount to \$37,500.

On page 73 of the hearings, it is pointed out that there are three important cases on the docket of the Federal Communications Commission, one involving the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the second involving the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the third involving the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and others.

In my judgment, it will be a mistake not to have the public interest represented by an advocate. It will be a mistake to rely on the Federal Communications Commission alone to do justice. If that theory is correct, then the utilities ought to say, "We will not have an advocate; we will rely upon the justice of the Federal Communications Commission."

I have three reasons for urging the amendment. First, the provision of the law passed by the 84th Congress was sound. It specifically provided that the General Services Administration should appear before the Federal Communications Commission and represent the people of the United States in any proceeding involving rates charged for communications services rendered to the armed services.

Second, it is indispensable that the Federal Government be an active participant in rate cases pending before the Federal Communications Commission and other utility commissions whenever the Federal Governments' interest is involved.

Third, the denial of the additional \$37,500, in my opinion, would be pennywise and pound foolish.

That, in substance, is the case as I see it.

Also, at this time I wish to raise a point of order against the provision contained on page 9 of the bill. I shall read the paragraph.

No moneys appropriated under this act shall be expended for any activity authorized by section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. 481), or by section 303 of the act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968).

The following is the language against which I make the point of order:

Except for the purpose of assuring that the executive agencies are not discriminated against in terms of quality, kind, or charges for service as compared to other customers of the utility.

Mr. President, that language would write such a law into the appropriation bill.

However, I have a greater and a deeper apprehension about that language: It would completely deprive the General Services Administration of the ability in any way to represent the public interest before the Federal Communications Commission, except when there had been discrimination against the Government.

I suggest that it would be difficult to find where there had been discrimination, because the rates charged to the Federal Government undoubtedly would be identical to the rates charged to the general public.

I wish to read a letter, and then I shall yield. The letter has come from Mr. Floete, of the General Services Administration, under date of March 7, 1958; and it reads as follows:

MARCH 7, 1958.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter points out the effect of an amendment adopted by the Appropriations Committee to H. R. 10881 relating to GSA's representation of the Government in rate proceedings. The amendment, if enacted, would preclude GSA's representation of the Government as a shipper or user of a public utility or communication service in rate proceedings before Federal and State regulatory bodies except for the purpose of assuring that the executive agencies are not discriminated against in terms of quality, kind, or charges for service as compared to other customers of the utility. GSA would be prohibited from representing the Government from the point of view of the overall reasonableness of the rate or rates to be charged the Government as a shipper or user.

This amendment (lines 3 through 10 on page 9), and the Committee Report No. 1344 applicable thereto, in our opinion, substantially narrows the authority granted in section 201 (a) (4) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so far as representation by GSA of the Government as a shipper or user of the service in rate proceedings before Federal and State regulatory bodies is concerned.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN FLOETE.

I submit that if this language remains in the bill and is enacted into law, the General Services Administration will be bereft of all power in such matters and will be unable to perform its duty.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I concede the validity of the point of order. I have consulted with the Parliamentarian, and the language referred to is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that an amendment is pending.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I am willing to have the Senate proceed in either way. Does the Senator from Ohio prefer to have the point of order disposed of at this time?

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair will now rule on the point of order.

Mr. LAUSCHE. First, Mr. President, I should like to ask what the reaction of the Senator from Arizona is to the amendment I have proposed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, my impression is that the committee did very well by the General Services Administration by increasing from \$50 a day to \$100 a day the amount which could be paid for the services of an expert. But we did not think the General Services Administration would need so many experts; therefore, we provided that the total amount should be reduced from \$75,000 to \$37,500.

Of course I can say to the Senator from Ohio that in view of the difference of opinion between the two Houses as to whether to provide \$75,000 or \$37,500, this amendment will be in con-

ference. If the conferees on the part of the House of Representatives insist that a larger amount be provided, the conference report can provide either for the \$75,000 or for some other figure larger than the \$37,500.

On the other hand, I believe the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee are interested in having the per diem amount increased from \$50 to \$100, so that proper services can be obtained. I believe the per diem allowance of \$100 can very well remain in the bill.

However, we have to concede that on page 9, the language to which the Senator from Ohio has referred is legislation on an appropriation bill; and it will go out of the bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIRE in the chair). Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. On the point of order, I agree with what the Senator from Arizona has said. As a member of the Appropriations Committee's subcommittee which considered this question, I agree that the point of order is well taken.

I also believe that by means of this discussion and by means of the consideration had in the committee, something will be accomplished.

The committee was trying to have the General Services Administration given this authority, because the members of the committee wished to protect the Government in the cases the Senator from Ohio has been discussing.

But in the opinion of the committee, representatives of the General Services Administration have been appearing in cases in which their appearance was not necessary, and in that way the General Services Administration has spent for these services much more money than was needed to be spent.

By means of the amendment, the committee was trying to accomplish a reduction in the number of appearances made by representatives of the General Services Administration.

I agree with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] that the language included at this point in the bill is subject to a point of order. Therefore, this language will go out of the bill. But certainly we should try to cover our point in the next appropriation bill, if that is necessary.

On the other hand, I hope the Senator from Ohio will not insist on his amendment, because as the Senator from Arizona has said, the question whether the amount should be \$75,000 or \$37,500 will be in conference. Perhaps the Senate Appropriations Committee voted to have the total amount cut too low, in view of the fact that the committee voted to increase the per diem allowance from \$50 to \$100.

If the Senator from Ohio will not insist on his amendment, I believe that in conference the conferees on the part of the Senate will be able to yield somewhat on the total amount, if necessary. On the other hand, we shall be able to

be all the more insistent on the \$100 per diem allowance.

But I believe the Senator from Ohio has accomplished his objective, namely, to have the Government protected.

If the point of order is sustained—and I am sure it will be—I hope the Senator from Ohio will not insist on his amendment, but will permit the conferees to deal with this subject. If so, we hope the conferees will agree upon a larger total amount.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I hold the Senator from Massachusetts in the highest esteem. However, I do not quite concur in his view regarding the significance of this matter.

As the bill now stands, \$37,500 would be allocated to fight for the public's interest, before the Federal Communications Commission, in rate proceedings which will involve \$100 million a year. I believe that for every dollar spent by the Federal Government in that connection, probably \$50 would be saved, as the result of the fight made.

If \$37,500 is appropriated, it will be insufficient; I believe the testimony showed that the representatives of the General Services Administration believe that in that event they would be unable to take the necessary action.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield to me?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Earlier today, I indicated to the Senator from Ohio that I was strongly in support of the amendment he has offered and also in support of the point of order he has made. In fact, I would have made it myself, had not the Senator from Ohio wished to do so and been prepared to do so, as he has done so ably.

I would only add that, as the Senator from Ohio has said, the rate cases involved are tremendous in their size and importance. In fact, the information I have is that originally it was estimated by the American Telephone and Telegraph Corp. that the cost of this communications network would amount to approximately \$240 million annually.

When the majority leader in the other body probed into this point, the figure was subsequently reduced to approximately \$160 million. It is now very obvious that the General Services Administration experts believe that amount can be reduced by one-fourth, thus reducing it by at least \$40 million.

Therefore, as the Senator from Ohio has said, it seems to me to be vital that the experts of the General Services Administration be allowed the necessary funds, in order to be able to represent properly the public's interest.

I realize that if the amount voted by the Senate differs from the amount voted by the House of Representatives, a conference will be held on the differing votes of the two Houses on this item. However, I know that the House of Representatives believed that the \$75,000 was needed; and, likewise, the Senate Appropriations Committee believed that the per diem amount should be increased from \$50 to \$100.

I believe that what really is needed is a sufficient amount of money with which to have the job done.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, because he is laboring under a misapprehension.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. \$50,000 has already been provided from the President's emergency fund for the remainder of the year. The Senate Committee has allowed \$37,500. There are 3 months left in the fiscal year. Next year the budget calls for \$175,000. So there is a difference as between \$50,000 from the President's emergency fund, plus \$37,000 and \$75,000, which the House provided. We can have a conference on the differences between the two Houses.

Mr. LAUSCHE. There is great strength in the argument made by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] when he points out that the Senate Committee proposes to allow \$100 per diem for individuals, instead of the House allowance of \$50, but allows only \$37,000 instead of the \$75,000 provided by the House. The General Services Administration will run out of rope before the proceedings get underway.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I may point out that this is an entirely new matter. The President provided \$50,000 from his emergency fund to help the General Services Administration until the end of the year. The agency said it needed it. The Senate Committee has recommended \$37,500. Then we consider the annual budget, which provides for \$175,000. The greatest favor we did was to raise the per diem fees from \$50 to \$100. The agency ought to be able to get good talent for that. I think if the provision is left alone, we can adjust it in conference.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think the Senator from Arizona is correct when he states the greatest favor we did the Agency was to adjust the per diem rates, so that the services of competent experts could be obtained. The Bureau of the Budget did obtain \$50,000 from the President's emergency fund, but some portion of it has been expended by the experts which the agency has hired. Those experts obtained preliminary information which indicated that excessive rates were being charged. I do not know how much of the \$50,000 was expended. There was testimony on the matter. My notes refer to pages 77 to 85 of the hearings on the second supplemental appropriation bill.

May I ask Senators who are members of the Appropriations Committee how much of the \$50,000 has been expended?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I cannot give the Senator an exact answer, but a substantial part of the \$50,000 has been expended, because proceedings were started last fall. The proceedings were really started on December 28, 1956, so a considerable period of time has elapsed in approaching this problem.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The assistant to the Appropriations Committee informs me that the \$50,000 was made available in the last part of September of last year, so presumably a considerable amount of that fund has been expended. The ques-

tion is, How much is needed for the remainder of the fiscal year, to July 1?

I hoped the Senate would be willing to let us take the matter to conference. The committee restored the per diem figure to \$100 from \$50. The House committee provided \$100, but it was reduced to \$50 on the floor of the House. The Senate restored the figure to \$100.

I hope the amendment will be rejected on the point of order. I hope the Senator will be willing to trust the conferees to work out the matter fairly as it applies to the remaining months of the fiscal year.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I now have a record of the hearings before me. As shown on page 78, Mr. Mills was testifying for the General Services Administration. He noted, in response to a question by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]:

In connection with SAGE, we got an emergency fund allocation from the President of \$50,000 to see us through the initial stages of this work and to provide for representation before the Federal and State regulatory bodies, particularly the Federal Communications Commission.

That fund is very nearly exhausted at the present time and hence we are requesting that you allow us \$75,000 supplemental appropriation to see us through fiscal year 1958.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] asked:

How much did you obtain from the President's fund?

Mr. MILLS. Fifty thousand dollars.

I read further from the hearings:

Senator ELLENDER. I was informed that for the next fiscal year you are going to request a little over \$200,000 for that purpose.

Mr. MILLS. \$200,000—\$170,000 for the operating end and \$30,000 in connection with the legal and administrative end.

So the record does indicate that a substantial portion of the emergency fund allocation has been expended. If the conference committee can arrive at an agreement respecting a major part of the \$75,000, it seems to me that a figure of about that amount should be included in the bill. I hope we may have some kind of understanding about it.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Was not \$100,000 recommended originally?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, \$100,000 was originally recommended. The House approved \$75,000. The Senate committee cut it down to \$37,500. If the Senate will permit us to do so, we shall try to adjust the matter fairly in conference.

Mr. LAUSCHE. \$100,000 was recommended. The House cut it to \$75,000. The Senate committee cut it to \$37,500. I really believe the agency will be dismembered, from the standpoint of doing any effective work.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The members of the committee realize the importance of seeing that the work in connection with SAGE is well done.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I appreciate the interest which has been demonstrated in this matter. I only hoped the figure of \$75,000, which represents a little more than one-third of the total amount which will be requested for fiscal 1959, would be agreed upon; \$50,000

plus \$75,000 would make \$125,000 for the fiscal year.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If I may interrupt, I do not think there will be another \$50,000 from the President's fund.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I mean from last year. If we add the \$75,000 to the \$50,000 for fiscal 1958, which will end on June 30 of this year, the amount is \$125,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That was for 9 months.

Mr. HUMPHREY. And \$200,000 is being requested now for the full year 1959. My hope is, and I think the hope is shared by the Senator from Ohio, that \$200,000 will be granted ultimately, and that at least a figure approximating the amount of \$75,000 for the remainder of this fiscal year will be made available.

While this matter is under discussion, I wish to make a few comments as to the committee amendment on page 9, lines 3 to 10.

Mr. President, the amendment "line 3 through 10 on page 9 of H. R. 10881" would force the General Services Administration to pull out of three very important telephone and communication rate cases pending before the FCC.

The amendment was put into the bill after White House efforts failed to get GSA Administrator Floete to pull out of the rate case.

The cases involve tolls charged the Government, mainly for the Defense Department, by A. T. & T., and subsidiaries for telephone lines and services.

GSA, which has been looking into these rates, has discovered that the rates are at least 25 percent too high. They are using authority given by Congress to intervene to seek reductions in rate requests asked by A. T. & T. before FCC. MILLIONS ARE AT STAKE ON THIS AMENDMENT

For example, the GSA has already asked a \$6 million reduction in one rate case involving \$25 million in line tolls being sought by A. T. & T. and its subsidiaries in application before the FCC. This is just part of the story.

The crux of the fight and the main reason for the amendment centers around the charges which A. T. & T. plans to make for the SAGE system tolls. This is the semiautomatic system that connects the Air Defense Command, Pentagon, and so forth, with all of our early warning radar system. Originally A. T. & T. estimated the cost would be \$240 million annually, but when House Majority leader JOHN McCORMACK started his own investigation of the rates, A. T. & T. immediately shaved down the amount to an estimated \$160 million.

Now GSA rate experts have discovered that A. T. & T. cost estimates are way off, and that at least 25 percent, or \$40 million, a year should be cut from the \$160 million figure.

GSA, using section 201 of Public Law 968—see hearings pages 77 through 85 of second supplemental appropriation bill—then proceeded to work out an agreement with Air Force, the contracting agency for SAGE, and the Bureau of the Budget to intervene before FCC to

present the case that the rates were too high.

The Budget Bureau thought so highly of GSA's plans that they obtained \$50,000 from the President's emergency fund to pay rate experts to work up a strong case to present to the FCC. Using these funds, GSA has proceeded to obtain some startling information, and is just now in position to begin presenting it to FCC.

Legislative experts report that the amendment is actually legislation on an appropriation bill and is subject to point of order.

Economic experts report that if GSA Administrator Floete should win his cases before FCC—and he has three very strong cases—the action could stem the tide of rising telephone rates throughout the entire United States. For example, right now A. T. & T. and its subsidiaries have requests for higher rates in 22 States.

According to Wall Street Journal, A. T. & T. and its subsidiaries profits reached an alltime high last year.

Supporters of the amendment argue that the FCC should make its own investigation and that GSA's intervention is just so much duplication. This is nonsense. FCC makes little or no investigation of whether the rates are correct. It makes its decision from the hearing record. The GSA is the agency which makes the case for the Government. Without it, the FCC will not have the facts to pass on the rates. The FCC, now under probe in the House, has been known to approve telephone rates without even so much as a hearing. This would have been the case except for intervention in this case by General Services Administration.

If the GSA should win its case, an estimated \$230 million could be saved over a period of 5 years. How much such a victory would indirectly save telephone consumers all over the United States is hard to estimate, but it would certainly be substantial.

Remember, the Government is the biggest telephone user in the country.

Mr. President, I read a letter from Mr. Floete, Administrator of GSA, as follows:

MARCH 7, 1958.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter points out the effect of an amendment adopted by the appropriations committee to H. R. 10831 to GSA's representation of the Government in rate proceedings. The amendment, if enacted, would preclude GSA's representation of the Government as a shipper or user of a public utility or communication service in rate proceedings before Federal and State regulatory bodies, "except for the purpose of assuring that the executive agencies are not discriminated against in terms of quality, kind or charges for service as compared to other customers of the utility." GSA would be prohibited from representing the Government from the point of view of the overall reasonableness of the rate or rates to be charged the Government as a shipper or user.

This amendment (line 3 through 10 on p. 9) and the committee Report No. 1344 applicable thereto, in our opinion substan-

tially narrows the authority granted in section 201 (a) (4) of the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act so far as representation by GSA of the Government as a shipper or user of the service in rate proceedings before Federal and State regulatory bodies is concerned.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN FLOETE,
Administrator.

Mr. LAUSCHE. It is my understanding that we will not vote on the amendment tonight. May I say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I should like to consider the proposal he has made, and I will give an answer tomorrow, if that is proper.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, when the majority leader left the Chamber, he stated it was his purpose to complete consideration of the bill tonight.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That is fine.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wonder if the Senator from Arizona, who is always reasonable—as is, indeed, his esteemed associate in this debate, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]—would be willing to settle for the Senate figure of \$50,000 so that the Senators will have a little closer bargaining range in the conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. I had Yankee ancestors, and the Senator from Massachusetts is a Yankee, and we will do that.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That will be very helpful. We thank the Senator for his kind consideration.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move to strike out "\$37,500" on page 8, line 24, and to insert in lieu thereof "\$50,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Chair rule upon the point of order, after action is taken on the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order raised by the Senator from Ohio against the committee amendment, appearing on lines 3 through 10 of page 9 of H. R. 10881. The Chair rules that the point of order is well taken, because the committee amendment does constitute legislation on an appropriation bill.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona explain the language on page 16, lines 8 through 14? I find there an authorization for 40 additional police privates and 23 additional letter carriers. I wonder why that provision is included.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That was suggested because of the need for the extra policemen on the night prowls, to give a greater protection at night.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection to safeguarding adequately the property in the New Senate Office Building, but I wonder if we need 40 policemen to do so.

How much mail are those 40 policemen going to get? There is a provision for 23 extra letter carriers.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am sorry; I thought the Senator was talking about the District of Columbia police.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Delaware yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes. I am speaking to the language on page 16, lines 8 through 14, which will provide 40 additional policemen and 23 additional letter carriers. I wonder what those employees are needed for.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, that part of the appropriation bill is based upon the requirements and the facts set forth in a letter from the Sergeant at Arms to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee dated February 12, 1958.

I might point out, before reading from the letter, that the understanding of the Appropriations Committee is that the present plans are to move the Legislative Counsel's office to the new Senate Office Building. It is also planned to move the service department from the present Senate Office Building, before the end of the fiscal year, and perhaps during the month of April. Perhaps other staff members will also move to the new building.

This item is for work which is to be done before the end of the fiscal year. Already the telephone operators who serve are located in the new building.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How many telephone operators are there? Does the Senator have an estimate as to how many telephone operators are in the building? I recognize that they would need some protection.

Mr. STENNIS. I do not know how many are there, but the protection is needed for the property and for the operators, and requires the employment of five men, who have already been on duty for some time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does the Senator from Mississippi believe that 40 additional policemen are needed?

Mr. STENNIS. I will come to that. The Senator asked a question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. STENNIS. If the Senator will permit me to develop the matter chronologically, I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Very well.

Mr. STENNIS. The present offices require attention and will require more attention.

The Appropriations Committee was also of the opinion that as soon as the new building could be occupied, for the

convenience of the Senate and the staff, the better it would be for all concerned.

The Sergeant at Arms stated in his letter:

Your attention is invited to the fact that the new Senate Office Building will soon be occupied, at least in part. The new Capitol telephone switchboard is already being operated in the new building.

Incidentally, five doors are served by these men. It is necessary to have someone on duty on some of these doors around the clock. For the time that 1 shift is on duty, it takes 5 men.

I continue to read from the letter:

Last spring when I submitted the annual request for appropriations for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms I stated that I would not then ask the committee to create any positions for the new building. Instead I considered it more feasible to wait until the first supplemental appropriation bill subsequent to January 1, 1958.

Attached is a request and justification for 40 new police privates and 23 new mail carriers which I recommend that the committee create to become effective as early as possible. This request is based on the lowest possible number of police and mail carriers for adequate protection and security and for expeditious postal service respectively. The request also includes funds to equip the additional police.

The committee included in the current legislative act sufficient funds to the Architect of the Capitol for him to employ elevator operators for the new building for the entire latter half of fiscal year 1958.

It is my intention not to fill the new positions hereby requested until the services of each are necessary and justifiable.

It is impossible to tell when these men will be necessary, or how many there will have to be in June, July, or August of this calendar year. However, the estimate of the number to be required to complete the operation is given. The idea was to provide the authorization now and to trust the Architect of the Capitol and the Sergeant at Arms, who are responsible to us, to hire only those employees who are needed and whose employment can be justified.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, at the time they were making that estimate we had all been notified, as Members of the Senate, that it was expected the new offices would be available for the Senators to move into and occupy in the early part of this year. We have since been notified that the offices will not be available until sometime toward the end of this calendar year. They will not be available, so far as the Senators are concerned, during the present fiscal year, which is the year the appropriation is to cover.

Some extra policemen may be needed, but I am not so sure that we could not transfer some of the policemen now employed for this duty. I understand police protection is provided.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on that point?

Mr. WILLIAMS. In a moment.

If there is a need for extra policemen, I would go along with that provision, but certainly there is no need for 23 letter carriers beginning March 1 to carry the mail, when nobody is occupying those offices and nobody is going to occupy

them, with the exception of a few committee staffs.

We already have post office service in the Senate Office Building. When a committee office is moved it is merely moved across the street, not more than 40 feet or so.

It will not take more time for the present mail carriers to carry mail to the new building until the building is occupied.

I do not desire to go along with the authorization of additional employees at the present time, because I do not think there is a proper justification for it. Unless I can hear a more persuasive argument than that which I have heard, with all due respect for the Senator from Mississippi, I shall be inclined to make a point of order against that provision of the bill.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator has made no suggestion about an excess of men being employed now. The Senator has not said that we have too many letter carriers or too many policemen, and therefore some of them can be used for the new building. The Senator has made no suggestion, as I understand, as to an estimate of how many may be necessary if he agrees some new personnel need to be employed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; I have no estimate. No one else has any estimate that I have read in the committee hearings. There has been no testimony to that effect. If I am in error, where is it in the hearings? I may be mistaken.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator from Mississippi has read the primary part of the justification.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Where can that be found in the committee hearings?

Mr. STENNIS. I think the letter is in the hearings.

Mr. WILLIAMS. May I ask the date of that letter?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I am advised that the letter was not placed in the hearings, although I thought it was. I was not present when this testimony was taken.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What is the date of the letter?

Mr. STENNIS. February 12, 1958.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Let me read the mail carrier justification.

The new building has 6 floors occupied by offices; 1 man will be required for each floor for each of the 3 shifts, making a total of 18; 2 of the shifts will need 2 utility men each, and the third shift 1 utility man.

In the old building, with only 4 floors of regular offices, there are presently being used 16 mail carriers. This provides 1 delivery man for each floor for each of the 3 shifts and 1 utility man for each shift.

The increase from 1 to 2 utility men for the new building will be necessary on account of the extension of the geographical area to be covered by the addition of the new building.

If more than 1 floor in 1 building is served by 1 mail carrier 50 percent of the offices assigned to each man for delivery service

will receive each mail delivery much later in time than they receive mail at present.

It is my understanding that these men are not to be put on the roll until they are actually needed.

Mr. STENNIS. That is the commitment in the letter presented by the Sergeant at Arms. We have a justification in detail, I will say to the Senator from Delaware, showing the number of outside doors. There are 5 outside doors, and 2 shifts of policemen are needed for those doors. They must remain guarded 24 hours a day. Three shifts would require 12 men.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I recognize that we must protect the property, but we already have police assigned to that duty. If the bill were to provide a reasonable number of police, with the proper justification, I would go along with it, but I do not, based upon the arguments already presented. It is sought to have more letter carriers assigned to the new building, which no one will be occupying for the remainder of the fiscal year, than are at present delivering mail in the Old Senate Office Building. Not a single Member of the Senate, even if he wished to do so, could move over into the new office building during the present fiscal year. Not a single Senate committee will move there.

If these men are not going to be put on duty, the legislation is unnecessary. If they are to be put on, they are certainly not needed. Therefore, I wish to make a point of order against the language beginning with line 8, and extending through line 14, that it constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill. I ask that it be stricken from the bill.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, let me refer to page 272 of the Senate Manual: TITLE 40—PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, AND WORKS

206. Capitol Police; appointment

There shall be a Capitol Police. The captains and lieutenants shall be selected jointly by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; and one-half of the privates shall be selected by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and one-half by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

That is an authorization—that there shall be a Capitol Police. The captain and lieutenants shall be selected jointly. It does not seem to limit the number.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have read the same paragraph. Will the Senator continue to read? Is there anything in that paragraph which refers to mail carriers?

Mr. STENNIS. I do not see any reference to mail carriers.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is there anything in that paragraph concerning the additional office for Assistant Superintendent of Press Photographers?

Mr. President, I renew my point of order on the basis that the language in this paragraph is legislation, and I ask that the entire paragraph be stricken.

Mr. STENNIS. There is reference to uniforms for the police, including the captain and lieutenants.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct. I concede that point. However, that reference deals only with the Capitol Police,

and does not refer to the other two phases.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. It does not refer to anything except the police.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In making the point of order, I make it against the paragraph as a whole.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair asks the chairman of the Appropriations Committee if in his judgment there is any basic authority for these appointments.

Mr. HAYDEN. The basic authority has just been read, so far as concerns the police. I do not happen to have at hand the basic authority for the mail carriers, if there is such. There may be such authority, but I do not know at the moment where it is provided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order made by the Senator from Delaware, because it is impossible for the Chair to differentiate in making his decision. The Chair suggests that the committee offer a modified amendment complying with the basic authority, to the extent that compliance can be shown.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, may we modify the language so as to cover the police? The police item is urgent. Will the Senator from Delaware permit us time to modify the language in that way?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would go along with a portion of the request. I do not think 40 are needed. I believe the chairman might be willing to accept a modified number, in order to take care of the problem which has been pointed out, and which I am willing to have taken care of. In a future appropriation bill, after proper justification is shown, the number can be increased, if it is shown to be necessary. Having talked with the chairman, I suggest that we provide for 10 as the initial authority for the Capitol Police. I could go along with that number. I think that would take care of all that could be properly justified. If 10 additional police were assigned to the new building, would not that take care of the situation?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is necessary to afford protection for the telephone office. When the workshop, so to speak, is moved from the old building to the new Senate Office Building, we shall need still more police. Let us split the difference, and make the number 15.

Mr. STENNIS. We are already using five from the old force.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will go along with that suggestion.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerks be permitted to adjust the figures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment, as modified, is agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the amendment will now provide for 15 additional Capitol Police.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL subsequently said: Mr. President, after consultation with the Senator from Delaware and with the chairman of the committee, the

Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], it is agreeable to provide for 20 policemen instead of 15 policemen. I therefore suggest that the amendment provide for 20 policemen.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be modified accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THYRE. I am happy that such an agreement has been reached, because there is no question that the new building must be properly policed. Each time a room is opened there must be adequate protection; otherwise there is the danger of vandalism.

The modified amendment, as agreed to, is as follows:

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$21,480, to include, from April 1, 1958, 20 additional privates, police force at \$2,160 basic per annum each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, before the Senate votes on the bill, I wish to commend the Committee on Appropriations for the excellent work it has accomplished in providing acreage-reserve funds which are sorely needed; and also for the explicit language of the bill which relates to the Brussels Fair.

I note that the Senate committee did not detract from or limit the funds that had been appropriated last year for the Moscow Agricultural Fair.

I also note that the Senate did not agree with the allocation of the set amount of money for the United States Public Health Service, even though I hope our exhibit at Brussels will make proper recognition of the importance of the developments in the field of medical care, hospitalization, research, and the extensive activities of the public-health program.

I note also that the amount of \$2,054,-000, which is provided in the bill, is the amount which the State Department has requested and has said is necessary to place before the people who visit the Brussels Fair a reasonably good exhibit by the United States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD an article which appeared in yesterday's edition of the Washington Star entitled "Russia Is About to Outclass Us in Belgium's Big Show."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE BRUSSELS BATTLEFIELD—RUSSIA IS ABOUT TO OUTCLASS US IN BELGIUM'S BIG SHOW
(By Robert J. Lewis)

A major engagement in the cold war soon will be fought out on 500 fantastic acres outside Brussels, Belgium.

There the big \$300 million Universal and International Exposition—"Expo '58," the

Belgians call it—will swing open its gates just 39 days from now. Forty-eight nations have built over 200 halls and pavilions to make this first World's Fair in 19 years a spectacular showcase of national ways of life and civilization's progress.

Inevitably, the character of United States participation will be compared with that of the Russians during the 6 months of the fair by an expected 35 million presumably impressionable visitors. How will the competing leaders of the Eastern and Western Worlds stack up in the arts, in science, in technology?

As things stand today, the experts say we'll probably be greatly outshone by the Russians. In spite of a brilliant beginning and many truly exceptional accomplishments, the United States effort is being dimmed severely by an inadequate budget.

Available funds are so limited that Howard S. Cullman, United States Commissioner General, has said we will be able to keep the United States pavilion open only 8 hours a day, closing it at 6 p. m. In contrast, the Russians—across the street—will operate their facilities 13 hours a day, closing at 11 p. m.

SHORT SEASON

Likewise, with appropriations now at hand, our program of events can last only 15 of the 26 weeks of the fair, even if a 4-week movie presentation of *South Pacific* is included.

These are only a few of the restrictions reportedly imposed on our program by shortness of funds. The list is disappointingly long and serious—almost, if not entirely, the apparent result of conflicting opinions in Congress over how much we should spend.

The embarrassing disadvantage the United States will suffer at Brussels has become all the more plain as details of the well-heeled Soviet program have been disclosed. In a report 6 weeks ago, the United States Information Agency's Office of Research and Intelligence said:

"Judged from the specific preparation for the Brussels fair, as well as from past performance, the Soviet effort this year will be the largest ever undertaken by a Communist state at a competitive international exposition." *

"The Brussels Fair emphasizes the general fields of scientific, economic and cultural progress. The Soviet exhibits appear designed to convince visitors that the U. S. S. R. is now the fountainhead of human progress in those fields and, furthermore, that the Soviet contributions are the direct result of its socio-political-economic system."

For the United States, too, the Brussels Fair will mark our most extensive participation in an international exposition. But we will operate on probably less than a quarter of the Soviet budget.

Best estimates are that the Soviet Union will spend about \$50 million for its participation, plus another \$10 million for advertising and promotion. Belgian printing firms, alone, have reported the Russians have awarded more than \$1 million in contracts for giveaways to be handed out at their exhibitions.

The Soviet pavilion, covering 6 acres, will have a movie house and concert hall to seat 1,500 persons. The cost of this building is estimated by the Belgians at \$5 million, not including its contents or the items of decoration.

Asked by newsmen on his arrival at Brussels how much the Soviet Union would spend, Soviet Commissioner Gen. Dimitri A. Ryzhkov answered briefly: "What it will cost."

Apparently the U. S. S. R. intends to shower Brussels with delegations of scientists, industrial ambassadors and "cultural" representatives.

The Leningrad Hermitage Museum will send a collection of old masters that will be displayed in Brussels as a group for the first

time outside the Soviet Union. The Bolshoi Theater Ballet will give a 3-week program in a Brussels theater. Children in the theater's ballet school will present a 2-week program later.

WIDE CULTURAL VARIETY

Also on the Soviet program are appearances by the Moiseyev Ensemble, accompanied by a Soviet orchestra; three Chekov plays to be presented by the Stanislavsky Art Theater; song and dance ensembles from the Ukraine; and appearances by the Soviet Republic Ensemble, a troupe of singers and dancers from 15 Soviet republics.

The Symphony Orchestra of the Soviet Union will hold concerts during the 6-month-long show, and such international artists as pianist Emil Gilels and violinist David Oistrakh will appear. The Moscow circus, said to be roughly comparable to Ringling Bros., Barnum & Bailey's in its heyday, will spend 2 months in Brussels and a month in Liege and Antwerp.

To top off their program, the energetic Soviet representatives have set up a daily jet-airliner schedule between Moscow and Brussels for the duration of the fair.

The United States has aimed to keep its participation modest, yet representative.

Our biggest, and most magnificent accomplishment, by all accounts, is the design and construction of what many persons believe is the fair's outstandingly beautiful pavilion. It is the work of one of this country's most imaginative architects, Edward D. Stone, of New York. Although it is said to be the largest circular free-span building in the world it is nevertheless much smaller than the Soviet pavilion.

The American pavilion cost \$5,365,000, plus an additional \$2,157,000 for exhibits, or a total of \$7,522,000 for building and contents. It was authorized back in 1956 at a time when it was expected that Congress would provide \$15 million for United States participation in the fair.

Instead, Commissioner General Culiman was given an operating budget of \$11.8 million, which means that he has left, after the cost of the pavilion and exhibits are subtracted, a balance of \$4,278,000 for all other expenses.

United States officials want to match the Soviet with a 13-hour-a-day schedule. They want to fatten up the performing arts and scientific programs. They want to see that visitors to the pavilion receive printed information on America. Essential, too, they feel, is employment of young Americans as usher-guides so that the millions of fair visitors can have appropriate contacts with American youth. Under the present budget, it will be necessary to employ Belgians for guide service.

THE AMERICAN PROGRAM

On paper, the management seems to have an excellent program worked out. Examples: Color television (the Russians have black and white); Walt Disney's Circarama (movies using 11 projectors to bring the audience inside the action); a Broadway play and an American musical comedy; concerts by such artists as violinist Yehudi Menuhin; the noted Negro singers Leontyne Price and Harry Belafonte, Metropolitan Opera star Eleanor Steber and others; the world premiere of a new opera by Gian-Carlo Menotti.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, the Juilliard Orchestra and the American Ballet Theater have been scheduled for brief appearances. It is hoped that other orchestras, including Washington's National Symphony Orchestra, will be able to scrape up money themselves to finance appearances.

Up to now, repeated efforts to obtain the amount originally indicated by the House Foreign Affairs Committee as the probable cost have been unsuccessful. Last August, the Senate approved an additional \$2,889,000, but the House cut this to \$535,000.

Early this year, the administration again went to bat with a recommendation for \$2,054,000. Two weeks ago the House turned down this request though, in some confusion, it did make available \$1 million for an additional exhibit to be administered by the Health, Education, and Welfare Department. It is understood, however, that HEW feels that this appropriation came too late for a health exhibit to be prepared.

Ten days ago, Mr. Culman told the Senate Appropriations Committee considering the administration's request:

The need for this supplemental appropriation is critical.

It is obvious that the United States cannot afford to come in with too little too late. This supplemental request, if granted, will mean that we do not come in with too little, and speedy action on this request will mean that we do not come in too late.

His appeal fell on sympathetic ears. The committee recommended the full \$2,054,000. The Senate is expected to vote on the matter tomorrow.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 10881) was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KNOWLAND conferees on the part of the Senate.

STIMULATION OF RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1370, S. 3418.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3418) to stimulate residential construction.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

REDUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE INCOME TAXES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have received a letter and an editorial from the business manager of the Winona Daily News, of Winona, Minn. The editorial is worthy of the attention and careful study by the Congress, as it pursues and seeks a program to check the economic decline. I ask unanimous consent that the letter and editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WINONA DAILY NEWS,
Winona, Minn., March 8, 1958.

The Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: Congress has the power to reverse the present business down-

trend and to turn it into a substantial up-swing by reducing individual and corporate income taxes. We feel that Congress should not wait for a greater slump to make substantial changes in the tax structure.

We have a proposal, as outlined in the enclosed editorial which we think would do more to stimulate business activity and reduce unemployment than any other single remedy. It is a plan to give all corporations a token tax reduction and substantial tax relief to small corporations. We hope you will give this plan your consideration.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. WHITE.

[From the Winona (Minn.) Daily News]
CORPORATE TAX CUT WOULD HELP ECONOMY
(By William F. White)

If the current business decline continues, both Republicans and Democrats in Congress are considering the possibility of a cut in Federal income taxes to put a shot in the arm of the United States economy.

Most of the tax-reduction proposals we have heard about are aimed at cutting the amount individuals will have to pay in income tax, the idea being to put more spendable dollars in the hands of the consumer. Greater consumption of goods and services would aid the retailer immediately, and the benefits of the retail upswing gradually would be passed on to manufacturers of consumer products.

We think there is much merit to this proposal, but it is only a one-pronged attack on a problem that needs a double approach.

If Congress really wants to help business, which is its stated purpose for any income-tax reduction, it also should make some changes in the corporate-tax law.

High income taxes not only have a stifling effect on consumer purchasing power—they also have a serious deterrent effect on business expansion—the very thing that provides more and more jobs for our rapidly growing population.

The choking effect that the high corporate income tax has on business expansion hits small corporations much harder than large ones, even in generally good times. Small corporations find it difficult to obtain money for expansion purposes—big ones can get what they ask for in the money market. Since it is difficult for small corporations to borrow money for capital, they must finance expanded business activities out of profits, and the Federal Government does not leave them enough to do the job.

According to present corporate tax law, the Government takes 30 percent of the net earnings of any corporation earning less than \$25,000. This rate is rapidly increased for incomes above \$25,000 so that the corporation with earnings of only \$100,000 is paying nearly half of its profits in Federal income taxes. The rate then gradually rises so that the largest corporations pay just a hair under 52 percent.

While the rate probably is not far out of line for the largest corporations, it starts out too high and increases too rapidly for the small, under \$100,000 corporations.

One of the best things Congress could do to reduce unemployment would be to grant substantial tax relief to small corporations to provide them with more investment capital at a stage in their development when it is needed most.

We propose that in addition to an income tax cut for individuals, that the corporate tax law be changed as follows:

Set the tax rate for the first \$25,000 of any corporation's earnings at 12 percent. For each subsequent \$25,000 of earnings add another 10 percent up to \$125,000, after which all earnings would be taxed at 52 percent. The effect of this would be as shown below:

For the corporation with net earnings of—	The present tax is—	Under this proposal the tax would be—	Tax savings under new plan
\$25,000.....	\$7,500	\$2,500	\$4,500
\$50,000.....	20,500	8,500	12,500
\$75,000.....	33,500	16,500	17,000
\$100,000.....	46,500	27,000	19,500
\$125,000.....	59,500	40,000	19,500
\$1,000,000.....	514,500	495,000	19,500

Under this plan, corporations with net incomes under \$100,000 would be granted a substantially higher percentage of tax relief than those with larger incomes. We think that the maximum tax rate on all corporations should eventually be reduced, but this is probably not the time to give the largest corporations substantial relief.

This proposal would provide only token relief for the largest corporations, and those with net incomes of a billion dollars or more would measure their tax reduction under this plan by the thousandths of a percent. In fact, \$19,500 would be the largest tax saving granted to any corporation.

While \$19,500 may be a drop in the bucket to the big corporations, it can mean everything to the expanding small corporation.

Our Congressmen are well aware that any form of tax reduction will have an initial effect of reducing the Federal Government's income, and if any tax cut is granted, they will be prepared to take that consequence.

Any tax reduction program, however, that actually results in greatly stimulated business activity, will in the long run bring more dollars into the treasury than the amount obtained under the present tax law. Many more people would be employed and pay income taxes on their wages. More corporations and businesses would show more profits, and the Federal Government's total take inevitably would rise as the economy gained in health, even though the individual personal and corporate taxpayer would pay at lower rates.

There can be no doubt that some sort of recession is with us. There is no question that Congress has the power to reverse the tide by reducing both personal and corporate income taxes. In the long haul, the Treasury will benefit if taxes are reduced.

Why wait for things to get worse? The time for action is now.

THE RECESSION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, last week in my speech describing in detail how the administration led us into the present recession, I called attention to the statement of Dr. Arthur Burns, former economic adviser to the President, that

Efforts to check a recession have to be coordinated, so that the steps taken by different agencies of our farflung Government may reinforce one another.

Unfortunately, it would appear that the administration has chosen to ignore Dr. Burns' advice for there has been no coordinated effort on the part of the administration to meet this serious recession. An example of this sad state of affairs is the Treasury's current effort to lengthen the public debt which is in direct contradiction to the administration's avowed desire to ease credit and lower interest rates.

The Journal of Commerce of March 10 in an editorial urges the administration to come forward with some unified fiscal program to replace the present confusion.

Speaking of steps the administration can take immediately to halt the recession the Journal of Commerce states:

The Treasury, for example, could start right now where it counts, in the field of fiscal policy. Specifically, it could end its current efforts to lengthen maturities on the public debt.

With the power they wield over swings in the economy through control of the availability and cost of money, monetary and fiscal authorities should make doubly sure at this juncture that their activities do not clash head-on with the overall needs of credit policy.

Yet the Treasury's current efforts to lengthen the debt by issuing intermediate and long-term issues while calling in short-term securities is doing just that.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that this article from the Journal of Commerce be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

START WHERE IT COUNTS

The President was right on Saturday in expressing his concern over the spate of pump-priming schemes sprouting like weeds on the Democratic side of Congress, just as he was right Wednesday in declaring that whatever the Federal Government can do to stem the business slide is minor by comparison with what consumers can do simply by spending more money.

But to be right in terms of generalities is not necessarily to be astute in dealing with specific issues. At his Wednesday press conference, for example, Mr. Eisenhower appeared to leave the impression that his administration doubts the efficacy of the weapons in its antirecession arsenal and is reluctant to use them.

This impression was doubtless created inadvertently. In his weekend letters to Senator KNOWLAND and House Minority Leader MARTIN, he offset it in some degree. But whether his opposition to the current public works drive will prevail hinges largely on one thing—the speed and determination with which the administration gets down to business in providing sound alternatives.

Following so close on the heels of another cut in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate, the President's listing of antirecession steps now being taken, made cheering weekend reading.

These steps are outlined elsewhere in this issue. We shall have more to say concerning certain of them at a future date. Suffice it to say for the present that the fact the administration has decided on them is probably more important than the volume of funds they will add to the economy this year.

A cautioning note must be added, however. Some of the steps proposed by Mr. Eisenhower (we regret to see tax cuts were not among them) require the approval of Congress in which the Democrats are busily maneuvering to seize and keep the initiative. If it is going to maintain this initiative itself, the administration must act decisively in spheres where it is now free to act without any sanction from Congress. The Treasury, for example, could start right now where it counts, in the field of fiscal policy. Specifically, it could end its current efforts to lengthen maturities on the public debt.

With the power they wield over swings in the economy through control of the availability and cost of money, monetary and fiscal authorities should make doubly sure at this juncture that their activities do not clash head-on with the overall needs of credit policy.

Yet the Treasury's current efforts to lengthen the debt by issuing intermediate and long-term issues while calling in short-term securities is doing just that.

Does not the current state of the economy require that every dollar available for long-term investment go into corporate and municipal securities to bolster capital spending in these fields? We would think so. Then why is the Treasury insistent on competing for these funds? The answer is far from clear, but the facts are pretty plain.

The Treasury's long-term financing of the past few months is a major reason why interest rates on new municipal and corporate securities have been climbing recently, and nobody has been able to fight a recession yet with high interest rates. The intimation that the Treasury will require more long-term financing every few months has also prompted some investors to hold back funds in the hope of even higher interest rates later. And that is just what, through easier credit conditions, the administration is elsewhere trying to avoid.

Of course, it is usually in the best interests of the Treasury to convert the national debt to longer maturity issues to the end that it is not constantly pressed by refunding problems. Consequently, it is also good for the Nation as a whole. This was certainly the case when Mr. Eisenhower and his colleagues promised to extend the debt before the present administration took office in 1953.

Ironically, however, little was done to achieve this goal in the earlier years of the administration. It was only recently that long-term issues were floated at all. And then they were launched on a sea of high interest rates as the Treasury sought to absorb some of the investment funds available during the last phases of the 1955-57 boom, thus reducing private capital spending by that amount.

Conditions now are quite different. We grant it is still inconvenient to refinance the public debt at frequent intervals. But inconvenience is not the only germane factor.

Interest rates on short-term issues now are again considerably below those on long-term issues. The Treasury could benefit from this. But far more important is the consideration that a return to short-term financing would gear the Treasury's fiscal policy a little more realistically to the need to create an atmosphere favorable to capital investment and business spending generally.

We don't say this would be a cure-all. We do say that by moving decisively in a sphere such as this, the administration can do a good deal to restore confidence both in its will and in its ability to deal with the recession.

HARD MONEY—HIGH INTEREST

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I was recently struck by an article appearing in an advertisement in the Times-Picayune of New Orleans, La., on March 3, 1958.

This article was entitled "I Don't Want To Say 'I Told You So,'" and it was written by Mr. John Schwegmann, Jr., of New Orleans.

This article reflects the thinking of very thoughtful people all over the country, independently arriving at the same conclusions. It particularly emphasizes the role of which the high interest, tight money policies of the Government in recent years have played in bringing on the current recession.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I DON'T WANT TO SAY "I TOLD YOU SO"

The following article appeared in our Schwegmann Bros. advertisements in the New Orleans newspapers the week of April 22, 1956. It predicted fairly accurately the economic situation in which we presently find ourselves.

"DOES THE GOVERNMENT THINK 'WE HAVE IT TOO GOOD'?

"Since last April, the Federal Reserve System has increased its bank lending rate five times. Last week it ordered into effect on its member banks the highest discount rate since 1933. This makes it more expensive for commercial banks to obtain money to satisfy their clients' demand for credit. Banks have to pay higher interest, therefore they must charge higher interest. Loans are harder to obtain, more collateral is asked, and general progress is impeded.

"In order to have full employment, at good wages it is necessary that sound business enterprises be able to secure credit at all times, and at low interest rates. This country operates on credit—which must be available and reasonably easy to secure. Under the increasingly high discount rates of the past year, the money market has tightened up considerably, which effectively ties the hands of all business planning expansion programs. It is especially hard on the small independent businessman, because he must depend on his bank, while the large corporations can float a bond issue, or sell stocks. It is also hard on would-be homeowners, who have to pay higher interest on home loans. Every kind of a loan will be a little more difficult to get, and will cost more in interest—even installment loans on washing machines, televisions, or automobiles.

"You may say, how could the Federal Reserve discount rate affect me? If you wish to own your own home, or if you buy anything on the installment plan, it affects you. To illustrate how much even a slight increase of one-half of 1 percent can affect the home buyer, when you buy a home costing \$10,000 and pay for it over a 30-year period, 4 percent interest will amount to \$7,210. When the interest rate is advanced by one-half of 1 percent, this increases the interest charges by \$1,050. If you pay 6-percent interest, you might pay a total of \$21,580 by the time you are through paying principal and interest on a \$10,000 home.

"Under the present tax structure, it is almost impossible for anyone to save money for the future, because there is so little left after taxes. Because so little can be accumulated from profits, no matter how successful a business is, money to expand and go forward must be borrowed. Sometimes the long-term plans for expansion take months to perfect, and by the time the loan is approved the hard-money policy is in effect, and the cost of borrowing is too high. When the cost of borrowing is too high, expansion is delayed or given up altogether, production falters, sales dry up, and people are thrown out of work.

Is it logical for the Government to tighten up money, discourage borrowing, and thus slow down construction at a time when we are still 15 to 20 years behind in home, hospital, school, and road construction? We have not solved our housing problems, our slum problems, our school problems, or our road problems. Unless we are satisfied with the standard of living in this country, we must continually go forward in manufacturing, in sales, and in consumption. Unnecessary high-interest charges hamstring business, prevent expansion, and stagnate the economy of our country. In my opinion, it is far better for the Government to keep interest rates low so that people may borrow,



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 21, 1958
For actions of March 20, 1958
85th-2d, No. 45

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed measure to freeze price supports and acreage allotments. Senate passed bill to extend Public Law 480. Sen. Cooper commended Secretary for expanding farm housing loan program. Senate made bill to transfer certain functions under Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC unfinished business.

HOUSE

1. **PRICE SUPPORTS; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS.** Passed, as reported, by a vote of 210 to 172, S. J. Res. 162, to prohibit reductions in price supports or acreage allotments below 1957 levels (pp. 4355-4400). Adopted the Committee amendment to make the measure effective as to price supports only for the 1958 marketing year and as to acreage allotments only through the 1959 crops (pp. 4383-7). Rejected, 41-99, Rep. Hagen's amendment to strike out of the national acreage allotment the present special allotment of 100,000 acres for the 4-acres-or-less upland cotton and rice growers (pp. 4387-91). Rejected, 94-132, Rep. Tewes amendment to strike from the measure all commodities except dairy (pp. 4391-4). Rejected, 173-210, Rep. Harvey's motion to recommit the measure with instructions to report back with amendments to freeze dairy price supports only (p. 4399).
2. **ANNUAL LEAVE.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7710, to provide for the lump-sum payment of all accumulated and accrued annual leave of deceased Government employees (H. Rept. 1539). p. 4413

3. FORESTRY. The Public Lands Subcommittee ordered reported to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee H. R. 6198, to transfer 6,000 acres from the Sequoia National Park to the Sequoia National Forest. p. D239
4. MEATPACKERS. The Rules Committee deferred action on the granting of a rule on H. R. 11234, to grant the FTC certain jurisdiction over meatpackers. p. D239
5. APPROPRIATIONS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 10881, the second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 4402
The Appropriations Committee was given until midnight, Fri., Mar. 21, to file a report on the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959. Rep. Vursell reserved all points of order on the bill. p. 4350
6. BUDGETING. Rep. Zelenko criticized the withholding of funds appropriated by Congress, in reserves or for use for other purposes as being contrary to the Constitution and the intent of Congress, and urged enactment of legislation to prevent such withholding. p. 4350
7. AREA DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Lane urged adoption of an area development program to aid communities with large numbers of unemployed workers. p. 4406
8. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Henderson discussed and inserted a public opinion poll of his district, in which 65% favored ending agricultural controls and price supports . pp. 4409-10
9. FEDERAL AID; ECONOMIC SITUATION. Rep. Alger insisted Federal aid was not needed and pointed to the personal income statistics for Feb. 1958 as proof that there was no recession today. p. 4349
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the independent offices appropriation bill would be considered Mar. 25-8, and the Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare Departments appropriation bill would be brought up on Mar. 27 (pp. 4389-90).
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 24. p. 4413

SENATE

12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Passed with amendments S. 3420, to extend Public Law 480. pp. 4306-15, 4317, 4318-35, 4338-39
Agreed to the following amendments:
By Sen. Aiken, as modified by an amendment by Sen. Humphrey, to strike out sections 5 and 6 of the bill. Section 5 would have provided for an expanded barter program of up to \$500 million for disposal of surplus commodities. Sen. Aiken explained that section 6, as modified by Sen. Humphrey's amendment, would have provided as follows: It "would require the payment of the regular rates of duty on nonstrategic materials obtained under barter deals. Also, it would not require other agencies of the Government to buy nonstrategic materials from the Commodity Credit Corporation; it would leave to the Commodity Credit Corporation to hold such goods as might be obtained." The vote on the modified amendment was 44 to 39. pp. 4306-15, 4317
By Sen. Martin, Iowa, to provide that no strategic or critical material shall be acquired by CCC by barter or exchanges except for the national stockpile, for the supplemental stockpile, for foreign economic or military aid or assistance programs, or for offshore construction programs. p. 4323

sible tax and revenue advantages offered by this fiscal measure. Now is the time to wipe out hypocrisy and seriously consider the merits of this legislation.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I have been seriously concerned with the problem of the unemployed who are exhausting their eligibility for State unemployment benefits. I do not feel that this Nation is confronted with a serious threat of depression. I believe that the recession in which we now find ourselves is very largely the result of a buyers' strike, plus a lack of confidence in our own national security. People are tired of constantly increasing prices. The Russian breakthrough in the field of satellites early last fall and recent Russian diplomatic progress shook American confidence in our own Government. The combination has resulted in a very cautious buying mood. It is significant that savings are increasing steadily. The Nation is not in economic danger. The percentage of unemployed is less than one-third that which we experienced at the depth of the depression in the 1930's. There are ample cushions against depression and only through sheerest folly could we talk recession into something approximating a depression.

This generally optimistic outlook, however, does not contradict the fact that those who are unemployed are having a difficult time. Ordinarily, a recession brings one compensating factor in that prices come down. In this instance they are continuing to increase. No greater service could be done to this Nation today than for management and labor jointly to find a means to bring prices down. This is the most important single step that could be taken to end recession and to stop completely any trend toward a depression which exists. But, for the moment, Congress has a responsibility and it should move quickly toward the development of a formula that would permit extensions of benefits at State levels and thereby to encourage State action to make permanent improvements in the amount and duration of these benefits.

Florida is fortunate in that the number of unemployed is among the lowest percentagewise in the Nation. In February there were 26,040 unemployed. This number is 3.3 percent of the total number of workers. A year ago there were 14,158 unemployed which was 2.17 percent of the workers. It is an interesting commentary that although the percentage in unemployed has increased, the number who holds jobs in Florida is now greater than was true a year ago. The number of persons employed in Florida is estimated at 1,602,000 at this time; whereas, it was 1,567,000 a year ago. This situation is brought about by the fact that Florida is growing rapidly and that many new people have moved into the State in the past 12 months. Offsetting this favorable picture, however, is the fact that Florida's protection for its unemployed is the shortest in the

Nation. Our maximum duration of unemployment pay for a worker is only 16 weeks. I believe there are no States with shorter periods. Our average weekly unemployment pay is \$23.87 per week. Although this is not the lowest, it is among the lowest averages in the Nation. One State, Pennsylvania, has a 30 weeks' maximum duration of unemployment pay. Nevada shows an average weekly unemployment pay of \$38.71. For comparison purposes, the lowest average weekly unemployment pay is North Carolina with \$19.70. Thus, Florida's unemployed, although low in number, will be very adversely affected unless there is an extension of the duration of unemployment compensation benefits. Florida's unemployment compensation laws, like those of most States, were enacted when prices were much lower and they do not adequately deal with today's problems.

The President has recognized that this is a problem which affects the Nation and I am pleased that his leadership has been exerted toward an extension of benefits. Since unemployment is increasing in severity, there must be immediate action on the part of the Congress. Possibly this will have to be done on a temporary basis. Certainly we cannot wait for State action to bring a long-range permanent solution, since most of the State legislatures do not meet until next year. While unemployment benefits certainly are not thought of as a measure to end a recession, it is nevertheless true that increases in unemployment benefits will help to bolster the economy. These benefits will immediately be paid out by the recipients for items essential to livelihood. The principal matter to consider, however, is the fact that from a humanitarian standpoint, we cannot ignore the plight of those who soon will have nothing to which to turn for the necessities of life.

AID OLDER CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONERS

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, effective October 1, 1956, Congress rewrote the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide an increase averaging 25 percent in the retirement benefits of all eligible Federal employees who were pensioned off after that date.

In doing so, the Government fulfilled part of its moral obligation toward civil-service annuitants. But what about those who retired in the years before October 1, 1956? H. R. 607, makes up for the oversight, by extending increased benefits to them.

Many of these older retirees paid in dollars that were worth 100 cents, as their contributions to the retirement fund, and are being paid back in dollars that are only worth half as much in purchasing power. Long before social security was dreamed of, in fact as early as August 1920, they were contributing 2½ percent of their salaries, or more than workers covered by social security are contributing today.

When social security became law, Federal employees were already contributing the increased rate of 3½ percent. In view of their higher contributions, they should receive proportionately more in benefits. Yet I know of some letter carriers and postal clerks who retired before October 1, 1956, and their annuities barely enable them to scrape by.

A retirement annuity for a person who has given most of his working years to the service of the United States Government, should provide a modest income that will free him from the fear of want.

In the group which this bill is designed to help, present annuities are not sufficient to give them the minimum income necessary for their basic material requirements and some peace of mind. This bill provides an increase of 10 percent, but shall not apply where annuitants earn more than \$1,200 in gainful employment that includes wages, salary, or income from self-employment, in any one calendar year after their retirement from the Federal service.

The President and the Civil Service Commission suspended all age retirements scheduled for July, August, and September of 1956 so that the employees affected would receive the benefits of the new law. A section of the bill under consideration, will make the 1956 amendments retroactively effective for the benefit of those employees who were separated in the months prior to the date of enactment, if they had annual leave sufficient to have carried them to July 31, 1956.

This section permits an employee who qualifies, to choose between (a) his present old-law annuity, including any increase under the act of August 11, 1955, and under this bill; and (b) an annuity under the 1956 act without such increases.

Section 4 provides that the annuities and increases in annuities granted under the preceding sections will be paid from the civil-service retirement and disability fund through the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1960, and thereafter will be terminated for any fiscal year for which the Congress fails to make appropriation to compensate the fund for the cost of such annuities and increases in annuities. It seems to me that we should be guided by the fifth report of the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel which states:

The problem of adjusting the annuity benefits of retired employees and of the survivors of former employees is one which must be resolved from time to time as circumstances require, e. g., a substantial increase in the cost of living. The committee believes that it is incumbent on the Congress when adjusting the current pay of Government employees or when liberalizing the benefit formula for future annuitants to reexamine the benefits paid to annuitants already on the rolls with a view to adjusting their annuities as warranted.

Those who retired from Federal employment before October 1, 1956, have made a strong case for equal entitlement to the increases given to those who retired after that date. And with pay raises for Federal employees, to be enacted at this session, we can do no less for the older annuitants.

As soon as the Federal pay raise bills are passed, the bill to provide increases in certain annuities payable from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes, becomes mandatory. Private industry has set the precedent by maintaining annuities on a basis commensurate with current pay scales.

However, of the 246,362 annuitants on the civil-service retirement roll of June 30, 1956, 93,958, or 38 percent were receiving less than \$100 per month, or fractionally under \$25 per week.

The Federal Government must get up to date and increase the benefits for its former employees who retired before October 1, 1956.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 10881), the second supplemental appropriation bill, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, THOMAS of Texas, WHITTEN, ROONEY, TABER, H. CARL ANDERSEN, and CLEVENGER.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of Mr. SPENCE, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, appearing on page 4241, be inserted in the permanent RECORD preceding the remarks of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], appearing on page 4238.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on Senate Joint Resolution 162.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

TRANSFER OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO THE REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9145) to provide for the transfer of the Civil Service Commission Building in the District of Columbia to the

Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to house the National Collection of Fine Arts and a National Portrait Gallery.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from New Jersey explain this bill?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Yes. This bill simply takes the Patent Office Building which is now used as office space by the Civil Service Commission, and following the period of use by that Commission until it moves to a building which has been authorized, and transfers it to the Smithsonian Institution or the regents thereof for use as a depository for the national collection and for other purposes.

Mr. LECOMPTE. It was voted out unanimously?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. It was; and there is no money involved in this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it is the policy of the Congress and the purpose of this act to provide for the exhibition of the National Collection of Fine Arts, and a collection of the portraits of eminent American men and women, in accordance with the best practices of the world's leading art galleries and museums.

SEC. 2. (a) The Administrator of General Services shall transfer the Civil Service Commission Building (formerly known as the Patent Office Building), and the site thereof located between Seventh and Ninth Streets and F and G Streets Northwest, in the District of Columbia, to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution without reimbursement, for use as the permanent home of the National Collection of Fine Arts and a National Portrait Gallery for the display of the portraits of eminent American men and women. Such transfer shall be made at such time as the Administrator of General Services determines that the use of the building by the Civil Service Commission for office purposes is no longer essential, but in any event within 5 years after the date of the enactment of this act.

(b) The Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, is authorized to enter into such contracts and take such other action as may be necessary to furnish and equip the Civil Service Commission Building and render it suitable for use as the permanent home of the National Collection of Fine Arts and as a National Portrait Gallery.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That (a) the Administrator of General Services shall transfer the Civil Service Commission Building (formerly known as the Patent Office Building), and the site thereof located between Seventh and Ninth Streets and F and G Streets Northwest in the District of Columbia, to the Smithsonian Institution without reimbursement, for the use of certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution.

"(b) The transfer provided for by subsection (a) shall be made at such time as the Administrator of General Services deter-

mines that the use of the building by the Federal Government for office purposes is no longer essential.

"(c) The Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Smithsonian Institution, is authorized to enter into such contracts and take such other action as may be necessary to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution upon transfer of funds available to the Smithsonian Institution for such purposes."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for the transfer of the Civil Service Commission Building in the District of Columbia to the Smithsonian Institution to house certain art collections of the Smithsonian Institution."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1984) to provide for the transfer of the Civil Service Commission Building in the District of Columbia to the Smithsonian Institution to house certain art collections of the Smithsonian Institution.

The clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the Administrator of General Services shall transfer the Civil Service Commission Building (formerly known as the Patent Office Building), and the site thereof located between Seventh and Ninth Streets and F and G Streets Northwest in the District of Columbia, to the Smithsonian Institution without reimbursement, for the use of certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution.

(b) The transfer provided for by subsection (a) shall be made at such time as the Administrator of General Services determines that the use of the building by the Federal Government for office purposes is no longer essential.

(c) The Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Smithsonian Institution, is authorized to enter into such contracts and take such other action as may be necessary to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution upon transfer of funds available to the Smithsonian Institution for such purposes.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(A similar House bill, H. R. 9145, was laid on the table.)

THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS AND THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

(Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD).

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, of Minnesota, joined me in sponsoring legislation in 1956 to transfer the historic Patent Office Building in Wash-

C

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 25, 1958
For actions of March 24, 1958
85th-2nd, No. 47

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate referred back to committee bill to transfer certain functions under Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC. Senate passed bill to grant relief to certain farmers who overplanted wheat acreage allotments. (Continued on page 6.)

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 10881, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1958 (H. Rept. 1544) (pp. 4591-2). The attached table explains the actions of the conferees regarding USDA items. Note particularly footnote e/ regarding '3,000 limitation on acreage reserve payments.
2. FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received from the Export-Import Bank a report on its activities, July-Dec. 1957. pp. 4494, 4601
3. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from the International Cooperation Administration a report on its foreign excess property disposals during 1957. p. 4601
4. FLOOD INSURANCE. Received a Ky. Legislature memorial urging Congress to implement the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956. p. 4603
5. TEXTILES. Received Mass. Legislature memorial urging Congress to enact legislation "protecting textile, fishing, and other historic industries." p. 4603

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

MARCH 24, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 10881]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 12, 17, 41, 42, 44, 45, and 47.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 8, 13, 14, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, and 40, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$6,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$75; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter strieken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: , *none of which shall be for additional employees*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$56,950,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$5,920; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter strieken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Not to exceed \$1,100,000 of the funds previously appropriated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, may be used for the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, and the limitation thereon as contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, is increased from "\$7,045,000" to "\$8,145,000".

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

CHAPTER IX
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Out of District of Columbia funds)

OPERATING EXPENSES

Metropolitan Police

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$192,000, to be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 5, 6, 9, 18, 20, 22, 35, 38, and 48.

CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN TABER,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
WM. F. KNOWLAND,
By L. S.
MILTON R. YOUNG,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: Appropriate \$6,250 for research work on pear decline instead of \$12,500 as proposed by the Senate.

SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 3: Reimburses the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of \$567,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$489,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement. While the managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to reeade and concur in Senate amendment No. 5, it is agreed by the conferees that funds from either this authorization or that contained in the regular 1958 Appropriation Act shall not be used to make payments on any contract on lands which were found to have been divided for the purpose of evading the limitation in the act making such authorization.

CHAPTER II DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Amendment No. 7: Strikes out the Senate proposal to appropriate an additional amount of \$112,000 for "Expenses."

CHAPTER III

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$136,000 for "Salaries and expenses" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$133,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$2,350,000 for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service," instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Allows payment of not to exceed \$75 per diem instead of \$50 as proposed by the House and \$100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$75,000 for "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Services," as proposed by the House instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers on the part of the House do not agree to the statement of policy in the Senate report regarding the role of this service.

Former Chairman Hyde of the Federal Communications Commission described the role the General Services Administration has in matters before the Commission as follows:

Our duty is to protect all users—private users, corporate users, Government users, when they appear before us in that capacity, to see that there are no discriminations favoring one class as against another; and we do endeavor to protect all; we will call them consumers in a collective way. That does not mean that any person who feels he has a view to urge should not seek to make a presentation in this kind of case. I believe that they (GSA) have a duty to watch out for their interests from their viewpoint, and that is not a duplication of our work.

The House managers are of the opinion General Services Administration's responsibilities are clearly established by law in this matter.

The conferees expect the General Services Administration to act with good judgment and not enter into any harassing activities—to avoid trivialities and protect the interest of the Government.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendment No. 13: Strikes out the House provision relating to building permit requirements.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$3,720,000 for "Salaries and expenses," as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Restores House limitation relating to personal services to prohibit the use of the appropriation carried in amendment No. 14 for additional employees.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$6,200,000 for "Construction and equipment," instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,780,000 as proposed by the Senate. The \$200,000 increase above the House figure is to be used for equipment and not construction.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$8,750,000 for "Salaries and expenses," as proposed by the House instead of \$9,900,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount approved by the conferees includes \$3,156,000 for basic research, \$2,367,000 for the fellowship programs, and \$2,367,000 for the institutes for training of science teachers, the balance being minor items.

CHAPTER IV

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$56,950,000 for "Assistance for School Construction," instead of \$56,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$57,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VI

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

Amendment No. 21: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 23-29: Insert miscellaneous items for expenses of the Senate as proposed by the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$5,920 for general expenses instead of \$11,840 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32: Strike out excess language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Strikes out the House language which prohibits allocation of funds for use on contracts which were not in effect as of February 20, 1958. However, the conferees are in agreement that no new construction contracts under the upper Colorado River storage project shall be entered into for service facilities pending further review by the Committees on Appropriations.

Amendment No. 34: Includes clarifying language proposed by the Senate relating to funds for the Navajo unit.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 37: Make perfecting language changes as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39: Strikes out House language appropriating \$62,500 for general investigations. In lieu of the direct appropriation proposed by the House, planning on the following projects will be financed from available funds as follows: San Angelo, Tex., \$50,000; Canadian River, Tex., \$12,500; and Pecos River channelization and salinity control, New Mexico and Texas, \$35,000.

CHAPTER VIII

THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$275,000 for salaries of judges as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$59,000 for travel and miscellaneous expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$70,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Strikes out the Senate proposal to increase the amount available for payment of fees to attorneys.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

Amendment No. 43: Provides \$1,100,000 by transfer for the Universal and International Exhibition at Brussels and deletes the House proviso which would have required that \$1,000,000 be used on a Public Health Service exhibit. The House proposal would have derived \$1,000,000 by transfer as compared with the Senate's proposal to provide \$2,054,000 by direct appropriation.

Amendment No. 44: Provides not to exceed \$750,000 to be derived by transfer for use in connection with the international trade fair program as proposed by the House instead of the Senate proposal to provide the same amount by direct appropriation.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendment No. 45: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$3,500,000 for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games.

CHAPTER IX

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$192,000 for Metropolitan Police, as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER X

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 47: Retains chapter number as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN TABER,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
Managers on the Part of the House.



House of Representatives

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Russell Ford, D. D., American Evangelical Christian Churches, Baltimore, Md., offered the following prayer:

I John 1: 7: But if we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin.

Let us pray. Eternal God, we approach Thee in the name of Jesus Christ in behalf of this Congress of the United States, and especially the House of Representatives.

We beseech Thee, O Lord, that Thou wilt enlarge the capacity of this legislative body to receive a greater influx of divine revelations during these perilous times.

Lord Jesus, inspire the executive, legislative, and judicial bodies of our Government, that they may always be led by Thy infallible word, now and forevermore.

Grant that every branch of the Government shall be perpetually permeated by Thy precious Holy Spirit.

Christ, Thou Prince of Peace, save our Nation which Thy power has made great and deliver it from potential enemies within and without and lead us to ultimate security.

Guide our Congressmen as they faithfully promote the function of the Government until Jesus Christ returns and ushers in the kingdom of peace on earth as foretold in Thy holy word.

We thank Thee for the life and character of Thy servant who now dwells with Thee in eternal blessedness. Grant unto the members of the bereaved family the consolations of Thy grace.

This we ask in Christ's name.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 20, 1958, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 11085. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 72. An act to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes;

S. 3149. An act to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes; and

S. 3420. An act to extend and amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 162. Joint resolution to stay any reduction in support prices or acreage allotments until Congress can make appropriate changes in the price-support and acreage-allotment laws.

The message further announced that the Vice President had appointed the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOBART KELLY] as a member of the Joint Economic Committee in place of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], resigned.

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "none of which shall be for additional employees"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$6,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$56,950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$5,920"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Not to exceed \$1,100,000 of the funds previously appropriated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, may be used for the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, and the limitation thereon as contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, is increased from '\$7,045,000' to '\$8,145,000'"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"CHAPTER IX
"District of Columbia
(Out of District of Columbia funds)
"Operating expenses
"Metropolitan Police

"For an additional amount for 'Metropolitan Police,' \$192,000, to be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 5, 6, 9, 18, 20, 22, 35, 38, and 48.

CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN TABER,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
WM. F. KNOWLAND,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I*Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service*

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: Appropriate \$6,250 for research work on pear decline instead of \$12,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Soil Bank Programs

Amendment No. 3: Reimburses the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of \$567,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$489,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement. While the managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in Senate Amendment No. 5, it is agreed by the conferees that funds from either this authorization or that contained in the regular 1958 Appropriation Act shall not be used to make payments on any contract on lands which were found to have been divided for the purpose of evading the limitation in the act making such authorization.

CHAPTER II*Department of Commerce
Maritime Activities*

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

National Bureau of Standards

Amendment No. 7: Strikes out the Senate proposal to appropriate an additional amount of \$112,000 for "Expenses."

CHAPTER III*Independent offices
Federal Power Commission*

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$136,000 for "Salaries and expenses" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$133,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9: Reported in disagreement.

General Services Administration

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$2,350,000 for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service," instead of \$2 million as proposed by the House and \$2,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Allows payment of not to exceed \$75 per diem instead of \$50 as proposed by the House and \$100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$75,000 for "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Services," as proposed by the House instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers on the part of the House do not agree to the statement of policy in the Senate report regarding the role of this service.

Former Chairman Hyde of the Federal Communications Commission described the role the General Services Administration has in matters before the Commission as follows: "Our duty is to protect all users, private users, corporate users, Government users, when they appear before us in that capacity, to see that there are no discriminations favoring one class as against another; and we do endeavor to protect all; we will call them consumers in a collective way. That does not mean that any person who feels he has a

view to urge should not seek to make a presentation in this kind of case. I believe that they (GSA) have a duty to watch out for their interests from their viewpoint, and that is not a duplication of our work."

The House managers are of the opinion GSA's responsibilities are clearly established by law in this matter.

The conferees expect the General Services Administration to act with good judgment and not enter into any harassing activities, to avoid trivialities, and protect the interest of the Government.

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Amendment No. 13: Strikes out the House provision relating to building permit requirements.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$3,720,000 for "Salaries and expenses," as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Restores House limitation relating to personal services to prohibit the use of the appropriation carried in amendment No. 14 for additional employees.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$6,200,000 for "Construction and equipment," instead of \$6 million as proposed by the House and \$6,780,000 as proposed by the Senate. The \$200,000 increase above the House figure is to be used for equipment and not construction.

National Science Foundation

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$8,750,000 for "Salaries and expenses," as proposed by the House instead of \$9,900,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount approved by the conferees includes \$3,156,000 for basic research, \$2,367,000 for the fellowship programs, and \$2,367,000 for the institute for training of science teachers, the balance being minor items.

CHAPTER IV*National Capital Planning Commission*

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER V*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare**Office of Education*

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$56,950,000 for "Assistance for school construction," instead of \$56,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$57 million as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VI*Legislative branch**Senate*

Amendment No. 21: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 23-29: Insert disagreeable items for expenses of the Senate as proposed by the Senate.

Capitol Police

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$5,920 for general expenses instead of \$11,840 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VII*Public works**Bureau of Reclamation*

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32: Strike out excess language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Strikes out the House language which prohibits allocation of funds for use on contracts which were not in effect as of February 20, 1958. However, the conferees are in agreement that no new construction contracts under the upper Colorado River storage project shall be entered into for service facilities pending further review by the Committees on Appropriations.

Amendment No. 34: Includes clarifying language proposed by the Senate relating to funds for the Navaho unit.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 37: Make perfecting language changes as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39: Strikes out House language appropriating \$62,500 for general investigations. In lieu of the direct appropriation proposed by the House, planning on the following projects will be financed from available funds as follows: San Angelo, Tex., \$50,000; Canadian River, Tex., \$12,500; and Pecos River channelization and salinity control, New Mexico and Texas, \$35,000.

CHAPTER VIII*The judiciary*

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$275,000 for salaries of judges as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$59,000 for travel and miscellaneous expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$70,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Strikes out the Senate proposal to increase the amount available for payment of fees to attorneys.

President's special international program

Amendment No. 43: Provides \$1,100,000 by transfer for the Universal and International Exhibition at Brussels and deletes the House proviso which would have required that \$1 million be used on a public health service exhibit. The House proposal would have derived \$1 million by transfer as compared with the Senate's proposal to provide \$2,054,000 by direct appropriation.

Amendment No. 44: Provides not to exceed \$750,000 to be derived by transfer for use in connection with the international trade fair program as proposed by the House instead of the Senate proposal to provide the same amount by direct appropriation.

CHAPTER IX*Department of Defense*

Amendment No. 45: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$3,500,000 for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games.

CHAPTER IX*District of Columbia*

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$192,000 for "Metropolitan Police," as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER X

Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments

Amendment No. 47: Retains chapter number as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN TABER,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MARCH 25 1958

No. 48

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"In order to assure that the Congress will have ample opportunity to cooperate in the development of a long term road program when it reconsiders forest road matters in 1960, the committee will request the Department of Agriculture to submit a detailed program as soon as possible. This program should include estimates of road requirements for timber harvesting, recreational use, general use and protection, and the cost thereof, for each national forest and summarized by States. Forecasts of the type of roads that should be constructed with appropriated funds and those that should be built as a part of timber sale contracts should also be provided, with sufficient information on national forest resources and use potential to establish the economic justification for an adequate road program. Information should be furnished on the benefits to various forest activities that will be realized by implementation of a long-range program as well as losses to the economy that will occur if a long-range program is not promulgated.

"In connection with the above data, the Department of Agriculture should set forth any legislation that may be needed to promote the most effective operation of a forest road program utilizing both appropriated funds and timber purchaser road construction. ...

"The committee is also impressed by the need in certain areas to step up road and trail construction to eliminate terrifying fire hazards in vital watersheds. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee hearings on forest-fire control in southern California spotlight a most aggravated problem facing the Nation. Properly constructed and controlled roads will enable Forest Service fire fighters to attack these fires which denude the brush-covered hills and permit subsequent rains to flood heavily populated areas with debris and water.

"The committee believes it to be in the interests of the Federal Government to protect its natural resource represented by the national forests, and to develop that resource for the benefits that will be realized, not only in cash returns, but also in making available large areas for recreation and enjoyment of our citizens. It therefore recommends increasing the authorization of funds for forest development roads and trails from the present \$27 million to \$34 million for each of the fiscal years 1960 and 1961."

4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Minn. Electric Cooperative resolution commanding REA Administrator Hamil "for the effective and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties." p. 4608

Sen. Proxmire inserted a Land O'Lakes Cooperative resolution requesting that interest rates on REA loans not be raised, and that "the REA Administrator be given full authority to approve loans, which authority was granted to him in the original REA Act of 1936." pp. 4616-17

5. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Proxmire spoke in opposition to the announced cut in dairy price supports, and inserted a letter from a Wisc. County Agent to the Secretary opposing the announced cut. p. 4617

6. FORESTRY. Sen. Murray commended, and inserted a newspaper article commending, Sen. Neuberger for his efforts to work out a solution for the disposition of Klamath Indian lands, including timber lands. pp. 4624-25

7. FARM PRICES. Sen. Humphrey inserted a local Farmers Union resolution urging Congress "to restore farm prices to full parity level." p. 4608

8. ELECTRIFICATION; SCHOOL LUNCH. Sen. Thye inserted a Minn. Elevator Assoc. resolution opposing any increase in interest rates on REA loans, and urging all schools to participate in the school lunch program. p. 4606

9. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. Both Houses received from the President a message recommending enactment of legislation for the temporary continuation of unemployment benefits to individuals who have exhausted their benefits under State and Federal laws (H. Doc. 358). pp. 4653, 4725-26

Both Houses received from the Secretary of Labor a proposed bill to provide for temporary additional unemployment compensation; to S. Finance and H. Ways and Means Committees. pp. 4606, 4745

10. FOREIGN AID. Sens. Kennedy and Cooper urged additional aid for India, including that under Public Law 480. pp. 4674-82

HOUSE

11. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 10881 (pp. 4687-93). Concurred in the Senate amendments to the USDA items which had been reported in disagreement (pp. 4693-4). Rep. Reuss urged opposition to the Senate amendment continuing the acreage reserve limitation of \$3,000 per farm and proposed instead that it be \$3,000 per producer (pp. 4690-3).

The Senate also agreed to the conference report and acted upon amendments that had been reported in disagreement (pp. 4658-59). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Sen. Hayden inserted a table showing the budget estimates, the House and Senate versions of the bill, and the amounts agreed to in conference. pp. 4659-62

12. CORN. Received the conference report on H. R. 10843, to permit soil bank payments to certain corn producers in the commercial area who exceed their corn acreage allotments (see Digest 47 for explanation). The Senate has agreed to the conference report. pp. 4701, 4746

13. FARM PROGRAM. Several Reps. discussed the administration's farm program and the price support and acreage allotment freeze resolution, S. J. Res. 162. Rep. Rhodes urged the President to veto the resolution (p. 4725). Reps. Hiestand, Frelinghuysen, Derounian, Teague (Calif.), and Sheehan stated that the measure would raise consumer food costs (pp. 4735-6). Rep. Curtis (Mo.) defended the economic soundness of the administration's farm program (pp. 4736-7). Rep. Alger stated there were too many farmers due to the high price supports (pp. 4736-8). Rep. Rhodes urged that farmers be treated like businessmen, and encouraged to produce more (p. 4738). Rep. Thomson (Wyo.) urged a return to the free market and no production limitations (p. 4738). Rep. Bass (N.H.) contended that present farm programs result in a double cost to the consumer (pp. 4738-9), and Rep. Neal agreed (p. 4739). Rep. Derounian stated that the cost to store food was excessive and led to higher food costs (p. 4739). Rep. McCarthy referred to the interdependence of farmer and consumer, the cost investment in farming, and contended that the farmer has been underpaid in recent years despite increased food costs and greater USDA expenditures (pp. 4742-3). Rep. Reuss criticized the Secretary for allegedly concealing the first edition of Farm Population Estimates of 1957, and stated that the Secretary erred in "disregarding the \$3,000 acreage reserve limitation per producer, in buying cheese from processors in 1954, in increasing the size of USDA, in dealing with a Mr. Jonkel to sell rice to Indonesia, and in draining wetlands (pp. 4743-4).

suggested, and they are many, are in reality small-scale endeavors to restore confidence by passing laws. A restoration of more general prosperity is much more certain if the President will take the lead in bringing about the necessary action on the part of management and labor to induce price reductions. He has the prestige to insure proper cooperation between management and labor and he has the power, if need be, to knock heads together to guarantee cooperation.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged resolutions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PICTORIAL EXHIBIT OF SOVIET EMPIRE, 1917-58

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday I had the pleasure of seeing the pictorial exhibit of Soviet Empire, 1917-58 now on display in Washington's Union Station. This display has been sponsored by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. A real public service has been performed by organized labor in the United States through its sponsorship of this timely and highly informative pictorial exhibit.

This year the Russian leaders are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory of communism in Russia. As usual, their worldwide propaganda network is making outlandish and unfounded claims of the triumphs in the name of socialism during these past 40 years. The unsuspecting people of the world are asked to believe, through the propaganda, that the Russian Communists have created a utopia on earth and that they want no more than to share this so-called utopia with all the people of the world. In the fairyland of life under communism presented by Moscow propagandists no mention is made of the frightening trail of inhumanities which so mark the 40 years which have elapsed since the Communists took over control of the Russian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic.

Organized labor in the United States, being keenly aware of the facts that surround the past 40 years of life behind the Iron Curtain, have determined that the truth be presented to the American people. That is the motive that lies behind the pictorial exhibit now on display in the Union Station. There the viewer finds a graphic picture of the realities of life under communism. There are appropriate quotes from the lips of Lenin, Stalin, and other Russian leaders which show the real intention of communism toward all the people of the world. These, of course, are quite the opposite to what Khrushchev and his crowd are

now claiming as their intentions toward humanity as they press for an early and ill-prepared meeting at the summit, where they seek to compel the leaders of the West to agree to a Russian-dictated era of peaceful coexistence.

I feel the American people are indebted to organized labor in the United States for sponsoring the graphic presentation of the earmarks of communism and Russian imperialism. I urge all Members of the House who have not already seen this exhibit to do so at their earliest convenience.

THE LATE HONORABLE GEORGE S. LONG

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, George Long was born in a log cabin.

At the time of his death, last Saturday, he was a Member of the Congress of the United States.

Only a few days before, he stopped to talk with me after the House had concluded its business for the day. I had no idea that the final adjournment was so near for him. From his manner, I do not believe he had any intimation that the end of his life was approaching so rapidly.

He was his usual cheerful self, interested as always in the welfare of others.

When I first came to Congress from Massachusetts, I did not know much about his native State except that the Long family was the most popular in Louisiana. George was a brother of Gov. Earl Long and the late Huey P. Long. He was also an uncle of Senator RUSSELL LONG.

But from my friendship with George, I learned how close he and his family were to the everyday problems of the people they represented. George worked night and day to make a success of his life; became a teacher, a dentist and a lawyer in turn, but he never lost that homespun, down-to-earth quality that endeared him to the folks back in the parishes of the Pelican State.

George had a great, big heart for the underdog.

He fought hard but clean for every constructive bill that was designed to help the aged, and the veterans.

Through him we came to know the people of Louisiana and their spirit, because he was so true to them.

The unknown thousands of people that he helped during his journey through life, stopped for a moment in silent prayer when they heard that their benefactor had passed on to his eternal reward.

The Congress of the United States joins with them in mourning the loss of our friend, and in the comforting words that we send to his widow, Mrs. Jewell Tyson Long, of Pineville, La.

GAMBLING—HYPOCRISY AND THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

(Mr. FINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, last week's decision by the United States Supreme Court in a case regarding our gambling laws typifies the kind of hypocrisy we are engaged in.

While we are supposed to frown on gamblers and their unscrupulous activities, we find instead that we still continue to practice hypocrisy by all kinds of interpretations and circumventions of our laws.

Mr. Speaker, until this recent court ruling, only the Congress engaged in this game of deception. Since 1951, by law, we have recognized this gigantic gambling industry by imposing a stamp tax of \$50 a year on gamblers as well as a 10-percent tax on gross receipts. Beyond that, hypocrisy came into play, and we closed our eyes to this huge gambling enterprise.

Last week, the Supreme Court joined our ranks with a further exhibition of hypocrisy. The highest court in the land, by a 9 to 0 decision, ruled that the gambling taxes we imposed had the effect of making a gambling enterprise "a business for Federal tax purposes," and as such it should be treated just like any other legitimate business.

In this case, the Court decided unanimously that gamblers have a right to deduct operating expenses for tax purposes even though the enterprise is illegal under the laws of their States.

Mr. Speaker, while the American people cry out for sorely needed tax relief, hypocrisy continues to ride high. Instead of banishing hypocrisy by legalizing a national lottery which would produce \$10 billion a year in revenue to our Government and a tax cut to our hard-pressed taxpayers, we stubbornly refuse to recognize the obvious.

As a result of the Supreme Court's decision, hypocrisy not only denies our taxpayers relief from the unconscionable tax burden, but rewards our gamblers with a tax cut for carrying on their illicit businesses.

What price hypocrisy.

THE STORY OF FREE ENTERPRISE

(Mr. ALGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, lest we panic over this much-discussed recession, let us consider what we are receding from. A drop in the water to a few feet below flood stage does not constitute a drought.

By any normal standard our business and economic activities remain at a prosperous level, only a little below our all-time record highs. Consider the story of the hotel owner who was complaining worriedly about the turn his business had taken.

"Just how bad is it?" queried a friend. "Oh, we're still turning away 200 people a week," said the proprietor, "but last year it was over 300."

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R.

10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of March 24, 1958.)

MR. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, on this bill the budget estimates totaled \$2,874,-144,080. The bill as it passed the House totaled \$2,857,882,907. The Senate increased it by \$11,523,556 to a total of \$2,869,406,463. The conference agreement is for a total of \$2,861,008,793. That of course is a compromise but it is a compromise in favor of the House position. It is \$3,125,886 above the House bill, but it is \$8,397,670 below the Senate total.

There are four principal questions involved, Mr. Speaker. One is the acceptance of the Senate language on the \$3,000 limitation on the amount to be paid any one participant under the additional authorization for the 1958 acreage-reserve program. That is a matter with which the House is quite familiar. To assure fair and equitable treatment to all participants in the 1958 program, we have agreed to language making the limitation established for the original authorization also applicable to the supplemental authorization.

We denied the full appropriation on the Brussels Fair. We recommend \$1,100,000, which is only \$100,000 above the House bill but substantially below the \$2,054,000 in the Senate bill.

We added \$50,000 of the \$60,000 inserted by the Senate for a District of Columbia mass transportation survey. There has been survey after survey made, and probably no local question has been more carefully considered than the question of transportation here in the District of Columbia. Appropriations have already been made to the extent of \$400,000. With \$400,000 we should have secured an adequate survey, but because of the congestion on the streets we agreed to go along an additional \$50,000.

Finally, we have allowed an additional \$192,000 inserted by the Senate, for District of Columbia police. There are so many young hoodlums in this town who prey upon old women and old men that we thought we were justified in making this additional allowance for police protection.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

MR. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the Congress and the country are today confronted by many important questions, some of which affect directly the safety and perpetuity of the Republic. But a new question is being agitated, the

most important question of them all, as to whether or not we will rebuild the last wall of the Capitol.

The front of the Capitol was built of crumbling sandstone. Like London Bridge, it is falling down, and like London Bridge it must be rebuilt. London Bridge was one of the most venerable structures in the British Empire, and yet it is not recorded that, when the time came to rebuild it, anybody said it was a national monument and exempt from the depredations of profane hand of modern progress. But, there are those who contend that the rebuilding of the front of the Capitol is a matter of such world-shaking importance that it has crowded national defense, tax adjustment and Drew Pearson revelations off the front page. The destinies of the Republic turn on the determination of this momentous question.

It is contended that the Capitol is a monument, a national museum; that it is as sacred and unapproachable as the Ark of the Covenant.

Mr. Speaker, this town is full of monuments and museums. The Capitol of the United States is not a monument. It is not a museum. It is a workshop. The business of the Congress is more important and more voluminous than that of any capitol in the world. We must have room in which to meet and facilities with which to transact it, unhampered by lovable and innocent old ladies and sentimental, emotional, sensation seeking flubadubbies adding to the burden of these critical days instead of helping carry the load.

Mr. Speaker, I was disconcerted when I entered the Capitol this morning to note the brilliant lights on every side. When the Capitol was built they established candelabra and used tallow candles. Some sacreligious iconoclast has removed the candles and substituted electric lights.

We are informed that George Washington was accustomed to soak his aching feet in a wooden foot tub. I am told—I am not in a position to speak from first-hand knowledge as I have the constitutional aversion to bathtubs shared by other adversaries to the march of progress—that the Capitol is equipped with large porcelain bathtubs trimmed with glittering chrome fixtures.

And one of the most sacred traditions of Capitol Hill is that of Thomas Jefferson riding up to the east front, tying his horse to the hitch rack and going in to take the oath as President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, where is that historic hitch rack?

I want to know who moved those hitching posts away from in front of the Capitol. I demand that they be returned or that somebody be impeached.

When Abraham Lincoln came here as a Member of this Congress, in order to make him feel at home, they took him out and showed him a rail fence around one corner of the Capitol "yard." Some vandal has removed that rail fence.

Mr. Speaker, along with the rest of the sob sisters I demand the return of

the ancient landmarks, the candelabra and the candles; throw out the chrome bathtubs and return George Washington's foot tub, Jefferson's hitching post, and Abraham Lincoln's rail fence.

And let the fragments of the east wall fall where they may.

In China, it is the custom to bury important men where the soothsayers indicate, sometimes in the middle of a field. Then for hundreds of years after they plow around those tombs.

We are not as Chinese as that. We have work to do and, at best, we have little enough space and little enough time in which to do it. We refuse to plow around the impedimentia of the past. We revere our ancient grandeur—at the proper time and in the proper place. But this is a practical, workaday world. General Prescott, at Bunker Hill, when gun wadding was exhausted in repelling the second charge of the British, himself gathered up the Bibles and hymn books in the little village church and passed them out to the minutemen.

Mr. Speaker, the east front was intended to be the front door of the Capitol and the city of Washington was to be built east of the plaza. It is now a storage room and a junk pile. Walk over there and try to find the columns Jefferson gave the Nation. Look for the cornerstone laid by Washington with such elaborate ceremonials. You will have difficulty locating them.

We need not only room and durable stone at the east front. We need to restore the beauty and dignity of the east front.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] such time as he may require.

MR. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this bill, like the rest of them that have been coming along, is away above what it ought to be. There is an increase of \$78 million in amendments 3 and 4, which is supposed to come out of the acreage reserve program for the fiscal year 1958 which otherwise would not be used. It is a situation that I do not believe is right because the funds that are involved in this thing are so much bigger than they ought to be that it is not right.

On the ordinary items which are in there I do not have very much to say. We did pretty fair in our dealings with the Senate. For that reason, I shall not try to oppose the conference report.

MR. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

MR. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee, a question.

I preface my question by stating that I spent the weekend at my home in Richmond, and, frankly, I was disturbed by the situation which I found there. It appears that the veterans' hospital in Richmond is turning down all applicants for admission except service connected and emergency cases, and their definition of emergency is a person who cannot be moved to another hospital without endangering his life or his health.

I received numerous calls at my office and at my home from relatives and friends of veterans who had been refused admission. They informed me that they had been advised by the hospital that the reason for the refusal of admission was the failure of the Congress to provide sufficient funds.

I called the hospital, and the manager told me that was correct, that in the last few days they had been forced to change their policy and they were now admitting only service-connected and emergency cases. The reason for it was that they did not have sufficient funds to do otherwise.

May I ask the gentleman if there is anything in this bill to take care of that situation?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to my friend from Virginia that I am at a loss to understand any such situation. In this bill they asked for \$6,032,000 and we gave them \$6 million for inpatient care. I am advised the administration sent up this morning another supplemental for about \$3 million for inpatient care, which the committee has not yet received. We will get busy on it immediately. But assuming the situation you describe is true, I cannot imagine the VA turning down any patients when only a \$3-million supplemental to a \$700 million appropriation is now being requested.

Mr. GARY. I would say further to the gentleman that it was explained to me that heretofore the companies writing hospitalization insurance have been reimbursing the Veterans' Administration Hospitals for the patients that have insurance, but many of them have stopped that now, and a deficit has been created by reason of that fact.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is right. There is \$1,600,000 in the bill right now because of the decline in reimbursements.

Mr. GARY. Does the gentleman think that will take care of the situation?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, I cannot believe there would be a situation where there would be any large closing of beds.

Mr. GARY. It is a serious situation in my district. I talked to the manager of the hospital 4 or 5 times over the weekend.

Mr. THOMAS. I think this will cure it. If not, we will be glad to cooperate with the gentleman.

Mr. GARY. I thank the gentleman.

[Mr. LAIRD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Appropriations Committee is to be congratulated on its action in deferring the appropriation of funds for the construction of 4 new Federal buildings in Washington. The only improvement in this decision would be to permanently withhold funds for the construction of any additional buildings in Washington or this immediate area.

For many years there has been talk of the desirability for decentralization of many of the ever-expanding agencies in the Capital. Everyone seems to be in agreement that some steps should be taken to accomplish this, but as far as I can observe, nothing is ever done about it.

More building inevitably means workers to occupy those buildings, and the population is further concentrated in an area, where traffic is becoming almost impossible, and getting worse each day.

There is no reason why many Government agencies should not be operating in some other sections of the country, just as they did during World War II. There is no reason why even other agencies should not be shifted to other sections of the country.

Predictions are being made now that there will continue to be a rise in Federal employment, and frankly we do not need any more of it in this area. It is time to call a halt to this trend, and the quicker the better.

It might also be mentioned in this connection that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are adopting a new approach in their attempt to justify larger Federal contributions, and this time they are suggesting that the contribution be based on the Government payroll in the area. Talk about eating your cake and having it too, this is the limit.

The Commissioners are complaining that the Government-held land and other nontaxable property now totals 52.8 percent of the city's area. What better time to stop this from increasing than now?

Until such time as the District Commissioners show some inclination to collect taxes from property owners in the District of Columbia on a basis comparable to the taxes paid in other areas of the country, and more specifically the 10th Congressional District in Missouri, I expect to oppose any increased Federal contribution.

It is time for Congress to initiate a survey to determine the number of Federal Government activities that can be carried on just as well—even better—outside of the immediate environs of the congested area surrounding the District of Columbia. Representatives of the North, the South, the East, the Midwest, and the Far West should consider the activities which might be carried on best in the areas which they represent.

The Appropriations Committee has made a start on what could develop into a real decentralization of our Government which would distribute some of the benefits which the residents of the District of Columbia apparently think of as a burden. Let us relieve them of this burden now.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I did not realize that we came in at 11 o'clock today. I rise to ask the chairman if there is additional money for the attendants, doctors, and nurses in the veterans' hospitals. The hospital in Bedford in my district informs me that they are having a very difficult time

taking care of their patients, due to the shortage of funds.

Mr. THOMAS. There is \$6 million, the budget estimate, in this bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the Budget did not realize there would be a shortage. There was certain money they expected to come in that did not come in.

Mr. THOMAS. There is \$6 million in this bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They are asking for a deficiency appropriation because it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes. I understand it came in this morning. It is around \$4 million. We will get busy tomorrow and bring it in.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman realizes, and every Member of the House realizes, that it does not make sense to dismiss hospital personnel and to make jobs for people somewhere else and not have enough money to take care of the men and women in the hospitals.

Mr. THOMAS. We will get around to it tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MORANO].

AMERICAN ART—BRUSSELS FAIR

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, last week, on this floor, I called attention to the very unfortunate choice of American art which will be shown in the United States Pavilion at the Brussels Fair. Since then, I have received a large number of letters and calls from citizens who expressed shock, indignation, and dismay over these disclosures.

I was happy to read Sunday that a few steps have been taken in recent days to strengthen the character of our art display but the basic weakness in the project still remains: The periods represented are too arbitrary, unrepresentative and irrelevant in the context of the whole sweep of American art history.

Many of my correspondents agreed that the fair offers a magnificent opportunity to reflect America's art at its best, to project the entire dynamic evolution of its great culture. A well-planned panorama of truly representative art would be one of the most dramatic ways I know of impressing on people of other lands the vitality, imagination, breadth, sensitivity—and good humor, too—of the American people from settlement days to the present.

Through this cavalcade of art, we would have a chance to show the development of the Republic, the lusty pioneers of the great West, the folklore and color of the various regions, the romantics and the realists, the throbbing impact of the historic tides of immigration and the growth of our great metropolitan centers, the modern influences and now, even, the new pioneers in the fields of impressionism and abstraction. Surely, as some of the recent excellent books on American art have shown, it is possible to assemble a striking, stirring story of America on canvas.

Such great names as Peale, Copley, Frederic Remington, Whistler and Sargent, Innes, Homer, Eakins, the Ashcan School artists, Wyeth, Bellows, Hopper—yes, and Grandma Moses—are but a scattering of some of our truly representative painters who could be represented.

Incidentally, I have written a letter today recommending to the United States Commissioner General of the Brussels Fair, Mr. Howard Cullman, requesting that he take corrective steps before it is too late, before we again blunder and lose an opportunity to put forth a real portrait, and not a misshapen caricature of America's face.

The letter follows:

MARCH 25, 1958.

MR. HOWARD CULLMAN,
United States Commissioner General,
Brussels Fair, Brussels, Belgium.

DEAR MR. CULLMAN: Last week I took the floor of the House to voice my protest against the unrepresentative, inadequate art exhibit proposed to represent the United States in the Brussels Fair.

In the past week I have received hundreds of communications supporting my stand. In addition, the Nation's press and art critics have expressed alarm at the choice of paintings purported to display to the world America's best art.

It seems particularly important to me that the mounting protest comes not from art critics and connoisseurs alone, but from people in every walk of life, who, like myself, are at a loss to understand why the great names of American painting have been deliberately omitted from our display.

I see in the unfamiliar names listed for exhibit no Trumbull, no Peale, no Remington or Sargent, nor even Grandma Moses.

Perhaps these protests may be dismissed by your art consultants as the uninformed opinions of nonartists who just don't understand the finer qualities of the chosen works.

Well, it is my understanding that the fair will draw viewers from every walk of life from every part of the world. Art, like music and sunshine belongs to everyone. Its capacity for appreciation is not confined to the artist alone.

Furthermore, in this situation, the protest has been led by recognized artists and art critics.

I strongly urge you, Mr. Commissioner, to effect a review of the choice of paintings which is causing concern to the American public. I strongly urge that steps be taken at once to present a more typical and representative selection of American art to the world.

Sincerely,

ALBERT P. MORANO,
Member of Congress.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I oppose the adoption of this conference report for the reason that there is an item of \$3,000 included under amendments 8 and 9 agreed to by the House conferees. That item provides for the payment of a \$3,000 gratuity, and I use the word "gratuity" in its proper sense, a gift to Chairman Kuykendall, of the Federal Power Commission, allegedly for the period from the time of his appointment to the time of his confirmation. During that time he did no appreciable amount of work and his testimony, and the testimony of others at the hearing on

his confirmation, so indicated. As a result of action on the Senate floor the conferees agreed to include in the conference report an item of \$3,000 to be paid to Mr. Kuykendall. I suppose it is put in as salary, but actually it is a gratuity, since he did practically nothing during this time. In the Senate the question was raised that this was legislation on an appropriation bill, but it was adopted in the Senate; they agreed they would allow it, when that question was referred to the Senate by the Chair.

So, Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge this House that this conference report not be adopted in the House, for it is wrong for us to set a policy of giving a \$3,000 gratuity to anyone, especially in the case of a person such as the present Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. I hope our friend from the great city of Detroit, whom we all like and admire very much, will not become too incensed over this little matter.

I know the gentleman is a big man. He is not only big in size but big in every way. He does a very fine job for his district and we are all proud of him. But, after all, this chairman over there is not a wealthy man. He makes less salary than the gentleman does. He has a family here. He was here all the time. Of course, he was not confirmed on that day, but let us be just a little bit generous. He has a wife and 2 or 3 children. He never did move out of the building. He was over there all the time and, as a matter of fact, I suspect that all of us called him 2 or 3 times and he responded. Do not be too small about this matter. He was here on the job and, as far as I know, was doing just about as much as if he had been the regularly appointed chairman. He was ultimately appointed chairman.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I would like to express my own personal affection and great respect for the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman really does not want to hurt that man, does he?

Mr. DINGELL. I would like to say to my very dear friend from Texas that it is not a question of hurting the man or not hurting the man, it is a simple question of right or wrong. Are we to be so free with the taxpayers' money?

Mr. THOMAS. He is not a rich man. Does the gentleman want him to sit around here for 6 or 7 weeks? And now we hit him over the head, and we are not going to let him eat? He makes less salary than the gentleman does.

Mr. DINGELL. The gentleman makes only a good humanitarian case for giving away the taxpayers' money.

Mr. THOMAS. No, I am not addicted to that. I believe my reputation here on the floor will bear that statement out.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS].

(Mr. REUSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 5. After full debate on February 25, the House added a proviso to H. R. 10881, the second supplemental appropriations bill, declaring that no part of the \$250 million additional authorization for the Soil Bank acreage reserve "shall be used to authorize compensation to any one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000."

Member after Member expressed his conviction that we should not pay more than \$3,000 to any one farm producer or participant, no matter how many farms he operates. Huge payments to corporate farms, such as the payment of \$318,734.29 to Garvey Farms of Colby, Kans., a firm which owns many farms throughout Colorado and Kansas and operates the farms itself, were referred to. Accordingly, the House proviso was expressly designed to limit payments to each participant, irrespective of the number of farms. It was overwhelmingly adopted, 137-17.

Now the other body has acted upon H. R. 10881 by deleting the House proviso and instead inserting language furnished by the Department of Agriculture—see hearings, Senate Committee on Appropriations, on H. R. 10881, page 409. The language accepted by the Senate reads:

Provided, That the same \$3,000 limitation which was applicable to the original \$500 million authorization shall also apply to the additional \$250 million authorized herein.

This language completely undoes the House amendment, the sole purpose of which was to prevent Soil Bank payments of more than \$3,000 to participants with multiple farms.

It must be emphasized that the Secretary of Agriculture has consistently opposed any limitations whatever on payments under the Soil Bank acreage reserve:

First. On March 14, 1957, I introduced H. R. 6002, which would amend the basic Soil Bank legislation so as to limit to \$5,000 payments made to any one producer under the acreage reserve in any year. Secretary of Agriculture Benson, in a letter of June 5, 1957, to the Honorable HAROLD D. COOLEY, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, opposed H. R. 6002, on the ground that it would discourage farm producers "having large acreages" from placing as much of their land in acreage reserve as they would if no limit were placed on the amount of money which Secretary Benson could pay them.

Second. Moreover, when the Congress put its \$3,000-per-producer limitation into the Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1958, the Department proceeded to manage the limitation.

On August 9, 1957, immediately after passage of the act, the Department of Agriculture wrote the Comptroller General urging the Comptroller General to agree with the Department of Agriculture's interpretation that the \$3,000 limi-

tation did not mean what it said, but that it permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to pay huge sums, vastly in excess of \$3,000, to producers with multiple farms. The letter of August 9 gave the Department of Agriculture's position:

It is our view that the \$3,000 limitation should be applied to each producer's share of the compensation payable for all commodities with respect to a particular farming unit, i. e., farm—rather than to the compensation payable to him with respect to all farms in which he may have an interest.

Clearly the Department of Agriculture persuaded the Comptroller General to rubberstamp the Department's interpretation of the \$3,000 limitation. This was brought out at the hearings before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on H. R. 10881 when the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], confronted Assistant Secretary of Agriculture McLain with the paragraph just quoted from the August 9, 1957, letter. Secretary McLain admitted that the Department of Agriculture had tried to persuade the Comptroller General to go along with its interpretation—hearings, House Committee on Appropriations, on H. R. 10881, pages 217-218:

Mr. McLAIN. Now, I would just like to say a word as to the \$3,000 limitation, Mr. WHITTEN, because we, after the act was passed, and after reading, and our General Counsel reading it carefully, and our Operating Division reading it carefully, the language of the act, that is, and the wording that went out about it, were not sure what it did mean.

The fact is, I think, any fairminded person could read various passages of the statements made and could get two interpretations.

I did not want to proceed, and Mr. Fanning did not want to proceed, without knowing for sure what the Comptroller General meant, and so I think we did what you would expect us to do. Our General Counsel went to the Comptroller General for his clearance of what we thought was the proper interpretation of the language.

Mr. WHITTEN. Let us keep the record straight. I have asked that the findings on this point by our Appropriations Committee investigation last year and this year be incorporated in this record. The Department wanted to continue without limitation so that you could continue the program on an unlimited basis; is that not correct?

Mr. McLAIN. No, sir.

Mr. WHITTEN. You did not recommend any limitation or anything of that sort. The Congress has, in its wisdom, put a \$3,000 limit on it.

You immediately construed it, and asked the Comptroller General to go along with you, in such a way as to let you escape the \$3,000 limitation. In the face of the findings of our committee, of which you were advised, there was a request for the Comptroller General to go along with you, as I understand it.

Mr. McLAIN. Mr. WHITTEN, it was because of our desire to give an interpretation of what the act really meant that we went to the Comptroller General.

It was not for the purpose of trying to avoid and circumvent it or do anything else. I think it is not quite fair to say that we had any desire to do anything else than what the Congress wanted us to do.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not mean to infer any ulterior motive. However, at the outset the Department let these tremendous sums be paid to certain people who in turn let production be encouraged in other areas.

One exaggerated case was Arizona, I believe, where several hundred thousand dollars was paid out and used by the farmer to grow cotton.

Mr. McLAIN. All I can say to you Congressman WHITTEN, is that it was our desire to find out what the Congress meant and, as is customary, we went to the Comptroller General.

Mr. WHITTEN. I have a copy of a letter here dated August 9, 1957, from you to the Comptroller General, in which you state: "It is our view that the \$3,000 limitation should be applied to each producer's share of the compensation payable for all commodities with respect to a particular farming unit—i. e., farm—rather than to the compensation payable to him with respect to all farms in which he may have an interest."

You construed it, and asked for approval, it appears to me.

Mr. McLAIN. That is the construction of our general counsel, and I think you would say that before we went to the Comptroller General, we ought to put our own construction on it.

The Department of Agriculture's August 9, 1957, letter purported to recite the legislative history of the \$3,000 limitation. But that letter entirely omitted statements on the floor of the House and Senate by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABBOTT], the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], which clearly indicated that Congress wished to limit payments to \$3,000 per producer irrespective of the number of farms operated—see hearings, Senate Committee on Appropriations, on H. R. 10881, pages 407-408. The Comptroller General, also without referring to this relevant legislative history, on August 26, 1957, issued an opinion apparently agreeing with the Department of Agriculture. From that time on, the Department of Agriculture has been purporting to proceed under the Comptroller General's opinion.

The recent debate in both House and Senate on H. R. 10881, incidentally, clearly indicates that Congress intended the original \$3,000-per-producer limitation to apply irrespective of the number of farms owned by a producer, despite the opinions of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller General. To this effect are statements on the floor of the House on February 25, 1958, by Representatives WHITTEN, BOYLE, HARRISON, HOLIFIELD, and REUSS—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 25, 1958, pages 2383-2409. Similarly, in the Senate on March 10, 1958, Senators DOUGLAS—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 10, 1958, page 3371—CARROLL—page 3372—and HUMPHREY—page 3376—also made the point that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller General were flouting the plain congressional intent.

Third. Despite the great clarity of the House debate of February 25, 1958, to the effect that the House wanted the \$3,000 limitation applied to each participant, regardless of the number of farms he operated, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture McLain testified 2 days later, on February 27, 1958, that:

The intent of the House amendment establishing a \$3,000 payment limitation is not clear. Under any of the possible interpretations which may be made, serious administrative problems would be encountered.

erred. It is doubtful that the Department could successfully explain and administer a 1958 program at this time on a basis other than that which has been announced to the farmers. The spring planting season is almost here. Time would not permit, in our opinion, the promulgation of regulations or the dissemination of necessary information concerning a 1958 program on a different basis. We therefore urge that the limitation be amended or the sense of Congress be made clear that the \$3,000 limitation, as presently being interpreted and administered, is applicable to the expanded 1958 program (hearing, Senate Committee on Appropriations, on H. R. 10881, p. 268).

Apparently nothing that the House can do will deter the Department of Agriculture from its desire to enrich large multiple farms almost without limit. The Senate apparently accepted the Department of Agriculture's view, for it struck out the House proviso and instead inserted the language furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

I hope that the House will not recede from its position, and will insist on the proviso which it adopted on February 25. For it to do so will in no way create any hardship or administrative difficulty.

On March 11, 1958, I sent the following telegram to the Comptroller General:

MARCH 11, 1958.
The Honorable JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United
States, Washington, D. C.:

1. The House on February 25, 1958, by a vote of 137-17, amended the \$250 million Soil Bank acreage reserve authorization of the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1958, by adding the following language: "Provided, That no part of this amount shall be used to authorize compensation to any one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000."

2. The Senate has deleted this language. The bill will now go to conference.

3. In order that I may pass the information on to the House managers of the conference, I should appreciate your answering the following questions:

If the bill as ultimately passed includes the restored language of the House amendment of February 25, 1958, quoted above, cannot the Secretary of Agriculture by administrative discretion and with complete legality so administer the \$3,000 limitation on the \$500 million authorization of the Agriculture Appropriations Act, 1958, as to prohibit payments in excess of \$3,000 to any one producer or participant irrespective of the number of farms he operates, so that the administration is identical as to both the \$250 million and the \$500 million? Secondly, cannot the Secretary of Agriculture so apply the \$3,000 limitation that it may be enjoyed by any producer or participant, be he owner, tenant, or sharecropper (thus, if a corporation operates 100 farms, its overall limitation is \$3,000; if it lets out the farms to tenants or sharecroppers, each of the 100 tenants or sharecroppers is entitled to his \$3,000 limitation)? Thirdly, cannot the Secretary of Agriculture, by administrative discretion, pay out of the \$500 million fund sums in excess of \$3,000, based on multiple farms, to a single participant or producer, where that participant or producer has allowed the time for planting to elapse, and would thus suffer hardship if his over-\$3,000 payments were not honored? Winter wheat, of which the time for planting elapsed last fall, is an example.

4. I am under the impression that the Secretary of Agriculture may legally conduct himself administratively along the lines de-

scribed in the event the House version of the \$3,000 limitation in the current supplemental appropriations bill is adopted. I should appreciate your prompt advice.

HENRY S. REUSS,
Member of Congress.

Under date of March 12, 1958, the Comptroller General replied as follows:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 12, 1958.

Hon. HENRY S. REUSS,
House of Representatives,

DEAR MR. REUSS: Your telefax of March 11, 1958, requests our advice on several questions concerning administration by the Department of Agriculture of the limitation on the appropriation of \$250 million for the acreage reserve program under the Soil Bank Act, contained in the second supplemental Appropriation bill, 1958, as passed by the House. The language of the limitation reads:

"Provided, That no part of this amount shall be used to authorize compensation to any one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000."

The Senate has deleted the quoted limitation language and the appropriation bill will now go to conference. Our response to the questions is desired so that you may pass the information on to the House managers of the conference. The questions presented are as follows:

1. "If the bill as ultimately passed includes the restored language of the House amendment of February 25, 1958, quoted above, cannot the Secretary of Agriculture by administrative discretion and with complete legality so administer the \$3,000 limitation on the \$500 million authorization of the Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1958, as to prohibit payments in excess of \$3,000 to any one producer or participant irrespective of the number of farms he operates, so that the administration is identical as to both the \$250 million and the \$500 million."

2. "Cannot the Secretary of Agriculture so apply the \$3,000 limitation that it may be enjoyed by any producer or participant, be he owner, tenant, or sharecropper (thus, if a corporation operates 100 farms, its overall limitation is \$3,000; if it lets out the farms to tenants or sharecroppers, each of the 100 tenants or sharecroppers is entitled to his \$3,000 limitation.)"

3. "Cannot the Secretary of Agriculture, by administrative discretion, pay out of the \$500 million fund sums in excess of \$3,000 based on multiple farms, to a single participant or producer, where that participant or producer has allowed the time for planting to elapse, and would thus suffer hardship if his over \$3,000 payments were not honored. Winter wheat, of which the time for planting elapsed last fall, is an example."

The Soil Bank Act, approved May 28, 1956 (70 Stat. 188), grants to the Secretary of Agriculture broad discretionary authority in the formulation and administration of the acreage reserve program, participation in which is voluntary on the part of producers. The \$3,000 limitation provided for in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1958, approved August 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 338), and applied by the Department on a per producer per farm basis, merely established a ceiling on the amount which could be paid and did not preclude the Department, in its discretion from paying lesser sums. Therefore, and in answer to the first question, the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to uniformly apply the \$3,000 per participant payment ceiling quoted above to the \$250 million appropriation and to the portion of the \$500 million appropriation contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 338), that has not been obligated by firm

agreements entered into between producers and the Department.

Regarding the second question, the Secretary of Agriculture can apply the \$3,000 per participant limitation to the \$250 million and the unobligated balance of the \$500 million appropriations, in the situation involving the corporation owning 100 farms which are owner operated or operated by 100 tenants or sharecroppers provided, of course, that the corporation and tenants both are agreeable to participate in the program on that basis.

In answer to the third question, valid agreements entered into and charged against the \$500 million appropriation are required to be paid therefrom even though, in endeavoring to apply the \$3,000 per participant limitation as to multiple farms with a single participant or producer, such limitation may be exceeded. We are unable to categorically answer your question as to whether a winter wheat farmer who has no written agreement but has allowed the time for planting to elapse without planting could be given the benefit of the \$3,000 limitation per farm, per producer. Such answer would appear to depend upon whether the facts and circumstances surrounding his failure to plant could be said to give rise to an implied contract and whether it would be fair and equitable to other types of farm participants. See section 104 of the act of May 28, 1956 (70 Stat. 190).

We have no information as to the administrative or accounting difficulties which would be involved as a result of applying a different and more restrictive treatment of the \$3,000 limitation to the unobligated balance of the \$500 million appropriation, and our answers to the foregoing questions are based solely on the legal authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to apply the above-quoted limitation, if enacted into law, to the unobligated portion of the \$500 million.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

This exchange makes it clear that the Secretary of Agriculture can live perfectly well with the House's proviso of February 25. By treating the \$500 million authorization voted last summer in the same way as the \$250 million authorization now being voted—by applying to both authorizations the \$3,000 limitation irrespective of the number of farms operated—the Secretary of Agriculture can provide perfect uniformity of treatment. True, he will have to suppress his desire to pay out sums vastly in excess of \$3,000 to one producer from the \$500 million authorization. In view of the need for economy in government, it is not too much to expect him to do so.

Equally clear from the exchange between the Comptroller General and myself is the fact that the \$3,000 maximum is available to a tenant or sharecropper, just as to an owner. There never was any intention to prevent each of 100 tenants of a single large landowner from claiming his \$3,000 maximum. The Comptroller General's reply makes clear that there is to be no discrimination against tenants or sharecroppers.

Finally, the exchange makes clear that the Secretary of Agriculture can, under the House proviso, prevent any genuine hardship. Where the time for planting has gone by, and a participant in the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve has "finalized" his participation, as in the case of

winter wheat where the time to plant expired last fall, fairness requires that the Government proceed with the arrangement even in the case of over \$3,000 payments. But this applies only to the approximately \$78 million assigned to winter wheat. For all other crops in the acreage reserve, the planting times as set forth by the Department of Agriculture did not even start until March 1 and will continue for many weeks to come. As indicated by the Department of Agriculture's press release of March 21, 1958, acreage reserve applications have not yet even been accepted:

TWELVE AND TWO-TENTHS MILLION ACRES FOR
1958 ACREAGE RESERVE REPORTED THROUGH
MARCH 14

Farmers have offered a total of 12,234,170 "allotment" acres of wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and tobacco for the 1958 acreage reserve of the Soil Bank on signed and filed applications, according to reports from State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) offices to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The latest State ASC reports, made as of March 14, reflect some slight adjustments from information on the program previously available. These reports are still subject to change on the basis of cancellations or adjustments of applications made by farmers or corrections made in county ASC reports.

Signup for the 1958 acreage reserve for spring planted crops closed February 20 for spring wheat, corn, and cotton and March 7 for rice and tobacco. For winter wheat, the program closed last fall when 3.9 million acres (included in the total above) were put in the program.

Corn, cotton, and spring wheat farmers still have until March 28 to cancel or adjust downward any applications they have filed. In California and Texas, where rice acreage allotments are made on a producer basis, growers of that crop have until April 30 to come into the 1958 program.

By crops, and within fund allocations, farmers through March 14 had signed and filed applications for 3,093,832 acres of upland cotton, 4,018,504 acres of corn, 141,487 acres of rice, 94,313 acres of tobacco, and 4,886,034 acres of wheat (including 3.9 million acres of winter wheat and 986,000 acres of spring wheat). These acreages were covered by a total of 661,519 signed and filed applications. If the applications are accepted and farmers comply with the program, they could earn a maximum of \$469,344,373 on the over 12 million acres offered in signed applications.

In addition to the applications signed by farmers and filed with county ASC committees, other farmers have indicated they want to participate in the program if funds are available.

Applications for payments larger than \$3,000 per participant, except where the time to plant the crop has expired, should therefore be rejected. If this results in disappointment at being restricted to \$3,000 for a corporate applicant which operates 100 farms, and hoped to get \$300,000 from the Treasury, it is a disappointment that must be borne. I suspect it will be a smaller disappointment than that suffered by the taxpayers if they are told that they are going to have to pay the \$300,000.

Unless the House insists on its \$3,000-per-participant proviso, uncounted millions of taxpayers' dollars will be paid out of the Treasury to large farming or-

ganizations which neither need nor deserve the money.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, when the appropriation for the transportation and public utility section of the General Services Administration went over to the other body there was some language included in their report to the effect that GSA would not be permitted to appear before any of the regulatory agencies to protect the Federal Government against exorbitant rates.

I notice that the conferees have placed the following language in the report:

The managers on the part of the House do not agree to the statement of policy in the Senate report regarding the role of the service.

I should like to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], who was the conferee on that particular item, whether or not there was any agreement on the part of the conferees that the transportation and public utility section was to be permitted to represent the Government before regulatory agencies?

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, that is the very object of that agency. We did have an agreement with all the conferees that the action of the General Services was legal, proper, and desirable. I remember writing out some language myself to the effect we were positive that the General Services Administration would not carry on any delaying action or any dilatory action and I do not think they will.

Mr. YATES. But it was your intention and the intention on the part of the House that this unit do take action in order to protect the interests of the Federal Government as a rate payer. The gentleman does agree that it is the intention of the House that this unit do carry on its function to protect the Government of the United States as a rate payer?

Mr. THOMAS. By law, of course, it is.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, this has to do with the Soil Bank item, the increase for the acreage reserve program. I can fully appreciate the desires of my two friends from Wisconsin as well as the interests of numerous Members of the Congress in retaining the House provision on the \$3,000 limitation. But, may I say again that the conferees have gone as far as we could if we want to treat all farmers, those under the \$250 million that is announced here as well as those under the \$500 million program announced earlier. May I say in regard to the statement about the large sums that have been paid in some instances, that report comes from an investigation which I asked for on behalf of our subcommittee on appropriations. We are the ones that brought that information out. We did it because we thought it should be brought out, and we thought it should be stopped. And, we have, to the limit of our control. May I say to

the Members of the House that unless we go along with this conference report, this program of taking care of these farmers who tried to sign up within the time limit will further be further extended, and we will, to a degree, be depriving them of a fair and equal opportunity to participate as they are entitled to under the law. I would like to say further insofar as the coming year is concerned, this program will be limited to the conservation reserve. Our subcommittee now—and I am not at liberty to disclose their official action, but as of now it is their intention to meet this problem every way we can. May I say again with reference to those folks who set out to get around the limitation that was in the bill last year, those who got more than \$3,000 each, my friends from Wisconsin may rest assured that that group got in on the first \$500 million program announced. They would have been the first there and the first in. Those who were left out, were the small farmers who were not as fast to jump to the office door as they would have had to do if they wanted to get in on the first program. So, I am saying that the position my friends take will not reach the people they wish to reach. They are already under the wire. It is essential that the position of the conferees be adopted if we want to treat everybody alike.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the conference committee on H. R. 10881, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, composed of nine Members of the Senate and seven Members of the House of Representatives, have agreed to recommend that an additional \$1,000,000 in funds previously appropriated for another purpose be made available for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels. This will make a total of \$13,445,000 which has been appropriated for the United States participation in this exhibition. In providing the additional funds, it is with the understanding that the United States pavilion will be kept in full operation and open to the public the 13 hours per day, 7 days per week as authorized by the fair regulations.

Those of us of the House subcommittee on appropriations dealing with this item have at no time said what should or should not be exhibited at the fair. That function has been left to those specifically appointed for that purpose. However, the Senate-House conferees unanimously agreed that more care should be practiced in the choice of exhibits at the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, wherein the expenditure of taxpayers' funds is involved, than has been evidenced in some of the sample exhibits which have been given publicity in this country. I have been requested and commissioned by all of the conferees to bring to the attention of the House a proposed exhibit to

be erected at a cost of \$25,600 of the Federal taxpayers' money which would refer to our segregation and slum problems. This exhibit was referred to in the following newspaper item from the New York Times of Tuesday, March 11, 1958:

FAIR GETS EXHIBIT ON UNITED STATES PROBLEMS—PRIVATE DISPLAY AT BRUSSELS DEALS WITH SEGREGATION, SLUMS, AND RESOURCES

Three architecturally symbolic buildings will house a report at the Brussels World's Fair on three of this Nation's big problems—segregation, the city, and nature.

When the fair opens next month visitors who have questions about segregation, slums, and overworked natural resources will find some of the answers in this side attraction.

The display, organized by Fortune magazine and designed by Leo Lioni, its art director, will consist of three multicolored pavilions raised on stilts and separated from the main United States pavilion. A suspended runway will pass through the center of its three sections. Each building will be 20 feet long, 12 feet high, and 12 feet wide.

In the first pavilion, a jumbled crystal shape, visitors will see a maze of enlarged newspaper clippings telling about southern school difficulties, bus boycotts, and discrimination in housing, and about slums and urban sprawl, floods and soil erosion.

Less chaotic walls in the second section will display photographs and charts documenting moves toward the improvement of the Negroes' status, toward the increase of private homes and elimination of slums, and toward the preservation of natural resources. Captions in English, French, and Flemish will accompany this progress report.

The third building, constructed with simple, angled panels, will be calm in contrast. Inside, three large photographs will present the ideals that a sometimes slow democracy works toward. In one enlargement white, Negro, and Oriental children are playing together; a beautiful, balconied apartment building is shown in another; in the third, machines cultivate in contours broad rice fields in California.

The exhibit will be entitled "American Idealism in Action." Originating the idea, a conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last year advised the State Department to play down at Brussels the self-righteousness and boastfulness often associated with the United States. Dr. Walt W. Rostow, an economist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suggested then that a candid report on unfinished business be presented at the fair.

My attention has been called to a proposal to publish a five-times-a-week bilingual newspaper at the fair by students of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism who have offered their services without pay. If the management of our exhibition at Brussels considers this a worthwhile undertaking, such a proposal could be financed within the total amount allowed by this conference report as well as travel and expenses of topnotch operatic and theatrical stars who are also willing to donate their services without pay.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc those amendments in technical disagreement on which the House managers

will offer a motion to recede and concur, as follows: Nos. 4, 5, 6, 9, 35, and 38.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 2, line 20, insert "of which \$78 million shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Acreage reserve program', fiscal year 1958."

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 4, line 9, after the colon strike out down to and including the figure "\$3,000" on line 11 and insert: "Provided, That the same \$3,000 limitation which was applicable to the original \$500 million authorization shall also apply to the additional \$250 million authorized herein."

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 5, line 17, insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for 'Administrative expenses,' is increased from '\$7,045,000' to '\$7,057,800'; and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for 'Reserve fleet expenses,' is decreased from '\$6,850,000' to '\$6,837,200.'"

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 7, line 16, insert "of which \$3,000 shall be available for payment of compensation to the present incumbent of the position of Chairman of the Commission for the period June 23, 1957, to August 15, 1957, not heretofore paid."

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 19, line 7, insert "and the unobligated balance of the \$6,100,000 previously appropriated for the Flaming Gorge unit."

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 19, line 11, insert ": Provided, That the funds appropriated in this paragraph for the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley project shall be transferred to the appropriation entitled 'Construction and Rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 6, 9, 35, and 38, and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REUSS) there were—ayes 69, noes 14.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 12, line 8, insert:

"INDEPENDENT OFFICES

"NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
"Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass transportation survey

"For necessary expenses to enable the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council to jointly complete a survey of the present and future mass transportation needs of the National Capital region as defined in the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), and to report their findings and recommendations to the President, including transportation expenses and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the act of August 2, 1946, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for the members of the Commission and Council serving without compensation, \$60,000 to remain available until June 30, 1959: Provided, That the unobligated balance of \$400,-

000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall remain available until said date and shall be merged with this appropriation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment No. 18 with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 18, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: "In lieu of the sum of '\$60,000' named in said amendment, insert '\$50,000.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: On page 14, line 6, insert "of which \$100,000 shall be available for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 20, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: "In lieu of the sum of '\$100,000' named in said amendment, insert '\$50,000'."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 15, line 16, insert: "For payment to Alberta R. Neely, widow of Matthew M. Neely, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia, \$22,500."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 22, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In addition to the matter inserted, add the following:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"For payment to Gladys S. Dempsey, widow of John J. Dempsey, late a Representative from the State of New Mexico, \$22,500.

"For payment to Jewell T. Long, widow of George S. Long, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, \$22,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 48: On page 24, line 23, insert the following: "For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document No. 80, 85th Congress, \$1,423,236, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid

until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: Provided further, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of this act."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of said amendment, delete the words "United States district courts and."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

REINVESTMENT BY AIR CARRIERS OF GAINS DERIVED FROM THE SALE OR OTHER DISPOSITION OF FLIGHT EQUIPMENT

Mr. ROBERTS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5822) to amend section 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 with respect to the reinvestment by air carriers of the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of certain operating property and equipment:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1548)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5822) to amend section 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 with respect to the reinvestment by air carriers of the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of certain operating property and equipment, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That section 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"In determining the need of an air carrier for compensation for the transportation of mail, and such carrier's "other revenue" for the purpose of this section, the Board shall not take into account

"(1) gains derived from the sale or other disposition of flight equipment if (A) the carrier notifies the Board in writing that it has invested or intends to reinvest the gains (less applicable expenses and taxes) derived from such sale or other disposition in flight equipment, and (B) submits evidence in the manner prescribed by the Board that an amount equal to such gains (less applicable expenses and taxes) has been expended for purchase of flight equipment or has been deposited in a special reequipment fund, or

"(2) losses sustained from the sale or other disposition of flight equipment.

Any amounts so deposited in a reequipment fund as above provided shall be used solely for investment in flight equipment either through payments on account of the purchase price or construction of flight equipment or in retirement of debt contracted for the purchase or construction of flight equipment, and unless so reinvested within such reasonable time as the Board may prescribe,

Louisiana has performed its obligations under that contract; all we ask is that the United States Government perform its obligation, namely, to keep Fort Polk open.

The matter is as simple as that.

At any rate, Mr. President, following the promulgation and dissemination of the press release from which I read earlier, and acting upon the valid agreement outlined therein, the people of the Fort Polk area did a number of things:

First. They gave unstintingly of their time and personal efforts to obtain from their friends and neighbors approval of the necessary maneuver agreement.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of the maneuver agreement form.

There being no objection, the form was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MANEUVER AGREEMENT

1. This agreement, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 19_____, by and between _____, hereinafter called the owner, and the United States of America, hereinafter called the Government.

2. The owner, for the consideration of \$1, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, grants to the Government a right for United States troops and their equipment to periodically maneuver and conduct field exercises over and upon the following described lands: _____ acres of land located in _____

Parish, La., save and except all places of residences, barns, and all other structures and buildings, cultivated areas, including areas planted in pine or hardwood either before or after the date of this agreement, constructed ponds, sawmills, logs, and lumber pertaining thereto.

3. The provisions of this agreement become effective immediately and will continue for a term of 15 years from the date above written.

4. In the event of damage to the premises resulting from the Government's exercise of the rights and privileges herein granted, the Government shall repair, replace, and restore the premises to the condition existing at the time of commencement of the use herein granted or at its option make a cash settlement with the owner, or lessee, in lieu of actual restoration. It is understood and agreed that restoration, or cash settlement in lieu thereof, by the Government shall be effected at the conclusion of each maneuver or field exercise. That the amount or extent of damages, if any, be arrived at in accordance with established practices for determining fair market value, and such settlement shall be made within 1 year of submission of statement of damages.

5. The use hereby granted is not to be considered as exclusive use and the exercise of the rights and privileges as hereby granted shall in no manner interfere with or abridge the ownership rights of the owner or occupant in connection with the premises.

6. This agreement will automatically terminate in the event of a conveyance of title of the premises described above, or in the event Camp Polk is not reactivated as a permanent installation of the United States Army, or in event it is deactivated.

7. The Government shall use all reasonable precautions to prevent fires on said lands and to prevent the spread of any fires that may occur. In the event of a forest fire, caused by military forces, burns on lands covered by this agreement or on lands adjacent that may spread to lands covered by this agreement, the Government agrees to notify the land owner of such fires if possible and to have the troops who may be

carrying on operations on these lands, aid and assist in controlling said fires.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have subscribed their names as of the date first above written.

(Witness)

(Address)

[SEAL] (Owner)

(Address)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
By _____

(Official title)

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I remind the Senate that agreements of this type were obtained covering some 7 million acres of land.

Second. The people of the Fort Polk area, acting at the request of the military authorities, under took to provide additional housing for troops and their dependents.

Third. Nearby communities bonded themselves heavily in order to provide the necessary electrical, sewerage, and other public-utility services made necessary by a substantial increase in the population of the area.

Fourth. Bond issues were also floated to provide additional schools.

Fifth. Bond issues were voted to increase recreational opportunities to provide parks and other desirable public places as a means of sustaining the high morale of the Army troops stationed at Fort Polk.

Sixth. Churches and other private institutions contracted for expanded building programs.

All of these things were done by the People of the Fort Polk area in reliance on the promise of the Department of the Army, and, indeed, of our own Government, that Fort Polk would remain a permanent military installation.

I have stated on many occasions, and I state again, that no other military installation in the United States stands on the same footing as Fort Polk—in no other part of the country have the people living in and around a military installation been parties to such a solemn and binding contract with their Federal Government.

This factor alone amply demonstrates that Fort Polk should not be the first permanent post considered for closing when the Bureau of the Budget decides to tighten its fist a little bit, but, rather, the last.

Fort Polk offers specific advantages to our defense establishment which are available at no other opst.

First and foremost of these is the fact that the people welcome the Army—not just as so many customers for their stores and businesses, but as new friends and new neighbors. In addition, and this is of great importance, no other area in the United States offers 7 million acres in maneuver rights upon which the Army can deploy its troops for every conceivable kind of training necessary. As a matter of fact, the Army tried to obtain more limited maneuver rights in other

parts of the country and were turned down point blank, even when monetary inducements were offered. The people of Louisiana provided maneuver rights over a larger area, for no monetary consideration.

If Fort Polk is closed, the people of my State have authorized me to serve notice that the Army will have lost not only the good feeling and goodwill of the people surrounding Fort Polk, but also the present existence of a 7-million-acre maneuver area and any hope of again obtaining such an area at any time in the future.

Today, our country is in a depression. We are seeking ways and means to reduce unemployment and to restore economic health to all parts of our country. But while we try to do these things, the Department of Defense is deliberately, and almost with malice aforethought, breaking a solemn obligation to the people of one of our States, and, at the same time, is threatening to extend the depression even deeper into that area.

Mr. President, I have called these matters to the attention of the Senate because the time is fast approaching for a final decision on Fort Polk to be made. I am hopeful that the Senate will join in the efforts of myself and other Members to put into effect a realistic minimum insofar as the number of Army troops is concerned.

I urge that, when the time comes, the Senate join me in seeing that sufficient moneys are made available to support this troop strength.

Finally, but most important, I hope the Senate will agree that the people of the Fort Polk area have been treated most shabbily, and that my colleagues will join me in taking action to impress upon our military leaders and the civilian administrators of our military program that the solemn contract between the Government of the United States and the people of the Fort Polk area must be honored, if faith in our Government is to be preserved.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of my colleague from Louisiana with regard to Fort Polk be printed in the RECORD immediately following the speech I made on the same subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] for his courtesy in yielding.

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

Mr. ELLENDER. I should like to read a bulletin which has just been handed to me. It is taken from the news ticker, and reads:

Senate Republicans voted 17 to 14 in a stormy closed session today to tell President Eisenhower they favor his signing a bill to freeze price supports.

Mr. President, I congratulate the 17 Republicans who have given the President this advice.

As chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I managed the joint resolution on the floor. I have read quite a number of editorials, published

in various newspapers throughout the country, which entirely miss the point.

The newspapers contend that the joint resolution freezes the prices. As a matter of fact it does not do any such thing. It merely tells the Secretary of Agriculture that he shall not further depress farm prices below the prices that were paid farmers in 1957, which means that the farm prices on all basic commodities can flex upward to 90 percent from the prices paid last year.

Let us take, for example, cotton. Cotton was supported last year at 77 percent of parity. In 1958 cotton prices have been pegged at 81 percent of parity, which is greater than the amount paid last year. If the joint resolution is signed by the President—and I hope he will sign it—it will mean that farmers will get no less than what they got last year, and for the next year the price can flex upward to 90 percent.

Another provision in the joint resolution freezes the acreage for cotton as well as rice and wheat, at the acres planted last year. That is all the joint resolution provides. The reason the committee decided to do that was to not further depress the income of the farmer.

As I pointed out in the debate, last year the farmers of this Nation received the lowest amount of money, percentagewise, of the national income than in any previous year. It was 4.2 percent of the national income. Six or 7 years ago it was 14.1 percent of the national income.

I take the position that now is not the time to further depress the farmer's income, because it will simply mean that the depression in which we now find ourselves will deepen more and more.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. KERR. I wish to express my deep appreciation to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for his leadership in bringing to the Senate floor the joint resolution which was passed by Congress and sent to the President. It was because of the tireless efforts of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana and the members of the committee who agreed with him that the measure was reported to the Senate and made available to Senators to support and pass. In doing that, he rendered a service far beyond the ability I have to adequately describe, and for which he is entitled to appreciation from the farm population of America far beyond my ability to indicate. I certainly wish to thank him and to congratulate him on what he has done and what he has said about it.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank my good friend from Oklahoma.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I congratulate my colleague upon the statement he has made. In view of the fact that the administration and Congress will be facing a tremendous deficit this year, and the possibility of an even greater deficit as a result of proposed tax cuts, there are no two things that could be done to help

bring back prosperity and restore full employment and full production any quicker and at less cost to the Government than by stabilizing farm prices now and by reversing the high-interest-rate policy. My guess is that those two steps would actually save Government money if they were accomplished simultaneously.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank my colleague.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS 1958—CONFERENCE REPORT

During the delivery of Mr. GORE's speech:

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, desires to submit a conference report. Since the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is present, representing the minority, and since the report has been cleared with the minority leader, I ask unanimous consent that, without losing his right to the floor, the Senator from Tennessee may yield to the Senator from Arizona, for the purpose of taking up the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10881) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COTTON in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of March 24, 1958, p. 4591, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Is this the conference report which contains the appropriation for the Brussels Fair?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is.

Mr. JAVITS. May we know exactly how that matter has now been disposed of?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As one of those who advocated the full amount of \$2,054,000, I am not satisfied with the amount of \$1,100,000 contained in the report, but I am convinced that it is the most we could expect to get from the House. If the money is to be of any use, it should be made available immediately. It was the feeling of the Senators on this side of the aisle who

signed the report that we should do so. The amount was, as I say, the very best we could get. Therefore, I believe the report should be adopted.

Mr. JAVITS. I asked the question because I, too, feel that we should have provided for the Brussels Fair the amount which was included in the bill passed by the Senate. I think it would have proved to be an investment, which, not having made, we will regret not having made. I think that at the fair the United States will not show up in the great and favorable way in which our country should be shown. But I express the hope that, as I have just said, and as has been said much better by other Senators, including my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, our exhibit at the fair will be successful.

I do not question the sincerity of the House conferees who took the position they assumed, except that I differ with them very strongly.

I shall delay the Senate for only a minute, to express a hope I entertain. We are a remarkable people. There are many things we do which the Government does not do, and for which the Government does not even pay. I express my hope, and indeed my expectation, that those active in the fields of American art and culture, those associated with the theater and with music, whom I know so well from my home city, and the great American business organizations, now seeing exactly what Congress will do, will now pour into the breach and make the contributions which may be made even at the 11th hour—and this is the 11th hour—and which will sustain American prestige and the American posture in respect to the fair.

The fair, unfortunately, has been blown up to be a great test, as between the United States and the Soviet Union, as to which country will do better so far as prestige in the world is concerned. Although together with many of my colleagues, I realize that action in this regard will not be decisive of the great issues with which we are confronted in Congress and with which the world is faced, nevertheless the Brussels Fair has been perhaps inflated beyond its importance. But there it is.

So I hope very much—and I express this as one Senator from one State—that the great forces in our country which have heretofore contributed so mightily under similar circumstances, will welcome an opportunity to act patriotically, to make up, as I think they themselves believe they should do, for what is lacking in the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. The report does contain \$1,100,000, which was not in the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. JAVITS. Of course. I congratulate my colleagues who were the Senate conferees. I realize how difficult the conference was. I happen to know exactly what they were up against. I served in the other body for 8 years. I think, from what I know of the situation, and considering what the Senate con-

ferees had available to them, they did very well. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I, too, regret that the House did not concur in the Senate's views. It will be recalled that the Senate provided the full amount, and that amount was to come directly from the Treasury, not from money previously appropriated, for the fair at Gorky Park, in Moscow.

As I understand, the House forced the Senate to agree to the terms of the House; that is, to take the money from the Gorky Fair appropriation, rather than directly from the Treasury. That means a further delay in the plans for the Gorky Fair, which is expected to be held sometime soon.

It strikes me, as I said on the floor and also before the committee, that we could well spend much more money at the Gorky Fair than has been appropriated, and could do much more good with it than with the millions we shall spend now at the Brussels Fair, although, as I said, I should like to have money appropriated for both fairs.

But I hope that the State Department will leave nothing undone to make certain that a fair will be held at Gorky Park, Moscow, as soon as possible.

Mr. HAYDEN. I join with the Senator from Louisiana in that regard. Four hundred thousand dollars remain available to the State Department with which to conduct negotiations, at least.

Mr. President, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 10881, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
March 25, 1958.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 6, 9, 35, and 38 to the bill (H. R. 10881) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes," and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$60,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$50,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$100,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$50,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

"In addition to the matter inserted, add the following: 'House of Representatives'."

For payment to Gladys S. Dempsey, widow of John J. Dempsey, late a Representative from the State of New Mexico, \$22,500.

For payment to Jewell T. Long, widow of George S. Long, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, \$22,500.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In line 5 of said amendment, delete the words: "United States district courts and."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 18, 20, 22, and 48.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a table showing the budget estimates, the House and Senate versions of the bill, and the amounts agreed to in conference.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1958 (H. R. 10881)

[Comparison of budget estimates with House and Senate version of bill and conference action]

H. Doc. No.		Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
CH. I					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE				
313	Salaries and expenses.....			\$12,500	\$6,250
	Reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation for advances:				
	Animal disease eradication.....	\$18,942,413	\$18,942,413	18,942,413	18,942,413
	Grading and classing activities.....	1,139,982	1,139,982	1,139,982	1,139,982
	Soil Bank programs:				
	Reimbursement by appropriation.....	489,500,000	489,500,000	489,500,000	489,500,000
	Reimbursement by transfer.....	1(78,000,000)		1(78,000,000)	1(78,000,000)
	Acreage reserve program:				
	Program expenses.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	1958 program authorization.....	2(250,000,000)	2(250,000,000)	2(250,000,000)	2(250,000,000)
	Special commodity disposal programs.....	1,725,549,473	1,725,549,473	1,725,549,473	1,725,549,473
	Total, ch. I.....	2,235,131,868	2,235,381,868	2,235,394,368	2,235,388,118
CH. II					
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
313	Salaries and expenses.....	300,000			
MARITIME ACTIVITIES					
S. 79	Salaries and expenses.....				
313	Federal ship mortgage insurance fund.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS					
S. 79	Expenses.....	Language		Language	
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	300,000			
PANAMA CANAL					
313	Canal Zone Government, operating expenses.....				
313	General provisions.....	320,400	320,400	320,400	320,400
	Total, Panama Canal.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
	Total, ch. II.....	320,400	320,400	320,400	320,400
		620,400	320,400	320,400	320,400
CH. III					
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
313	Salaries and expenses.....	69,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
313	Salaries and expenses.....	148,000	133,000	136,000	136,000

Footnotes at end of table.

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1958 (H. R. 10881)—Continued

[Comparison of budget estimates with House and Senate version of bill and conference action]

II. Doc. No.		Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
CH. III					
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
	Salaries and expenses.....		(8)	(8)	(8)
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
313	Public Building Service, operating expenses.....	\$2,700,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,350,000
313	National Archives and Records Service, operating expenses.....	(2) 100,000	(3) 75,000	(3) 50,000	(3) 75,000
	Transportation and Public Utilities Service, operating expenses.....				
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
313	Federal Housing Administration (limitation on nonadministrative expenses).....	(38,000,000)	(38,000,000)	(38,000,000)	(38,000,000)
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
313	Salaries and expenses.....	5,000,000	3,500,000	3,720,000	3,720,000
313	Construction and equipment.....	6,780,000	6,000,000	6,780,000	6,200,000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION					
313	Salaries and expenses.....	9,900,000	8,750,000	9,900,000	8,750,000
313	International Geophysical Year.....	2,100,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
313	Inpatient care.....	6,032,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
313	Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	37,800	37,800	37,800	37,800
313	Compensation and pensions.....	256,000,000	256,000,000	256,000,000	256,000,000
313	Readjustment benefits.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
313	Servicemen's indemnities.....	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
	Total, ch. III.....	321,116,800	316,810,800	319,638,800	317,583,800
CH. IV					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
313	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	(1,350,000)	(1,350,000)	(1,350,000)	(1,350,000)
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
313	Management of lands and resources.....	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
313	Forest protection and utilization.....	3,850,000	3,850,000	3,850,000	3,850,000
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
S. 79	Salaries and expenses, Washington Mass Transportation Survey.....	60,000	-----	60,000	50,000
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS					
313	Civil War Centennial Commission, salaries and expenses.....	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
313	Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, salaries and expenses.....	31,000	37,500	37,500	37,500
	Total, ch. IV.....	3,978,000	3,924,500	3,984,500	3,974,500
CH. V					
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
313	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.....	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
313	Assistance for school construction.....	57,000,000	56,900,000	57,000,000	56,950,000
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
313	Grants to States and other agencies.....	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
313	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(8,690,000) 170,600,000	(8,690,000) 170,600,000	(8,690,000) 170,600,000	(8,690,000) 170,600,000
313	Grants to States for public assistance.....				
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	229,000,000	228,900,000	229,000,000	228,950,000
	Total, ch. V.....	262,000,000	261,900,000	262,000,000	261,950,000
CH. VI					
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
SENATE					
	Payment to the widow of Matthew M. Neely.....			22,500	22,500
	Salaries of officers and employees:				
	Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators.....			8,000	8,000
	Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.....			21,480	21,480
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
	Joint Economic Committee.....			13,000	13,000
	Inquiries and investigations, 1957.....	285,000	285,000	285,000	285,000
	Inquiries and investigations, 1958.....	510,000	510,000	510,000	510,000

Footnotes at end of table.

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1958 (H. R. 10881)—Continued

[Comparison of budget estimates with House and Senate version of bill and conference action]

H. Doc. No.		Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
CH. VI					
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
313	Gratuity payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members.....		\$135,000	\$135,000	\$180,000
	Contingent expenses, special and select committees.....		475,000	475,000	475,000
CAPITOL POLICE					
	General expenses.....			11,840	5,920
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
313	Distribution of catalog cards, salaries and expenses.....	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
313	Books for the blind.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
	Total, ch. VI.....	1,393,000	733,000	1,604,820	1,643,900
CH. VII					
PUBLIC WORKS					
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control					
313	Operation and maintenance, general.....	7,000,000			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
313	Operation and maintenance.....	4 (489,000)	4 (359,000)	4 (359,000)	4 (359,000)
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
313	Upper Colorado River Basin fund.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
321	Construction and rehabilitation.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
	General investigations.....		62,500		
	Total, ch. VII.....	27,000,000	20,062,500	20,000,000	20,000,000
CH. VIII					
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS					
313	Salaries and expenses.....	447,000	375,000	375,000	375,000
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES					
313	Contributions to international organizations.....	9,794,000	9,690,563	9,690,563	9,690,563
313	International contingencies.....	300,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	Total, Department of State.....	10,541,000	10,315,563	10,315,563	10,315,563
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
313	Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
S. 79	Salaries and expenses.....	400,000			
313	Support of United States prisoners.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	Total, Department of Justice.....	900,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
THE JUDICIARY					
COURTS OF APPEAL, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
313	Salaries of judges.....	340,000	300,000	275,000	275,000
313	Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	675,000	675,000	675,000	675,000
313	Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	70,500	59,000	70,500	59,000
313	Salaries of referees.....	(52,400)	(46,000)	(46,000)	(46,000)
313	Expenses of referees.....	(71,000)	(71,000)	(71,000)	(71,000)
	Total, the Judiciary.....	1,085,500	1,034,000	1,020,500	1,009,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
306	President's special international program.....	52,054,000	(6)	72,804,000	(6)
	Total, ch. VIII.....	14,580,500	11,849,563	14,640,063	11,824,563
CH. IX					
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES					
S. 81	Olympic Games.....	3,500,000		3,500,000	
CH. X					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
OPERATING EXPENSES					
S. 79	Metropolitan Police.....	(192,000)		(192,000)	(192,000)

Footnotes at end of table.

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1958 (H. R. 10881)—Continued

[Comparison of budget estimates with House and Senate version of bill and conference action]

H. Doc. No.		Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
CH. XI					
S. 321	Claims do.	\$6,900,276 1,423,236	\$6,900,276 1,423,236	\$6,900,276 1,423,236	\$6,900,276 1,423,236
S. 80	Total.....	2,877,644,080	2,857,882,907	2,869,406,463	2,861,008,793

¹ Includes language proposing transfer of \$78,000,000 from "Aereage reserve program," fiscal 1958, which together with appropriation of \$189,500,000 reimburses CCC for full costs amounting to \$567,500,000.

² Increase in program authority for 1958 crop, making a total authorization of \$750,000,000.

³ Increase in travel limitation.

⁴ To be derived by transfer.

⁵ For Universal and International Exhibition, Brussels, Belgium.

⁶ Language to authorize the use of funds previously appropriated for a trade fair exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, as follows: Not to exceed \$1,000,000 for the U. S.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I desire to express my appreciation to the Senator from Tennessee for his courtesy.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT OF 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3414) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Highway Act approved June 29, 1956, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I repeat that this bill does not provide for Federal regulation of outdoor advertising. The bill does not provide in any way a prohibition of, or against, outdoor advertising. Any regulation, other than for those segments of the Interstate System lying wholly within wholly federally owned land, if accomplished at all, will be accomplished only by a State, which is free to regulate or not to regulate, as the State may deem advisable.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YARBOROUGH in the chair). Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. LONG. The Senator from Tennessee is making a very fine statement. I should like to know whether he has made any calculation as to what it would cost to line a mile of highway with billboards. Does the Senator from Tennessee have any estimate of that cost?

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator from Louisiana mean the cost of lining a highway with billboards?

Mr. LONG. Yes.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator from Louisiana mean how much a mile of billboards would cost?

Mr. LONG. Yes.

Mr. GORE. I never made such a calculation. But unless the Congress takes some action, we may easily be able to calculate it—most unfortunately.

Of course there is a limit to the number of billboards which could be erected within a distance of 1 mile. I would not think the billboards would be constructed parallel to the highway, in the

way that a picket fence might be constructed. Instead, the billboards are generally constructed at angles to the highway, in order to provide for greater visibility. I suppose, therefore, that the billboards are at least 100 feet apart.

Mr. LONG. The thought which occurred to me was this: When the Congress plans to spend as much as \$1 million a mile in building splendid highways through beautiful, rolling, scenic areas with lovely views, I am curious to know how much it would cost to erect enough billboards to prevent one from having a chance to enjoy the natural scenery.

Mr. GORE. I do not know. But I can state the antithesis of that: In the State of New York, when the State negotiated for the rights-of-way for construction of the New York Thruway, at the same time the State purchased the advertisement easements on areas adjacent to the rights-of-way, and purchased them for what seems to me to be almost a nominal cost—namely, approximately \$1,000 a mile. Of course, once the highway is constructed and once traffic on it commences and once a site has been purchased, the cost of acquisition would be multiplied, as I am sure the Senator from Louisiana understands.

Mr. LONG. Yes.

The thought occurred to me that if a mile of highway passing through some beautiful country costs \$1 million, then if a person were permitted to erect \$50,000 worth of billboards, those who used the highway would not be able to enjoy very much scenery in the course of that mile; that is my offhand guess.

I should like to inquire whether the Senator from Tennessee has made any estimate of the cost of lining a highway about as closely as could be done, as a practical matter, with billboards.

Mr. GORE. I must say that I have not made such a calculation. Certainly I have no desire that such a situation should be brought about.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The Senator from Tennessee has referred to the situation which would pertain on federally owned lands—for instance,

Public Health Service to operate a health exhibit at the Brussels Fair, and not to exceed \$750,000 for the international trade fair program of the Department of Commerce.

⁷ Full budget estimate for Brussels Fair and \$750,000 for international trade fairs of the Department of Commerce.

⁸ Language to authorize the use of funds previously appropriated for a trade fair exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, as follows: Not to exceed \$1,100,000 for the Brussels fair, and not to exceed \$750,000 for the international trade fair program, Department of Commerce.

national parks, national forests, and Federal reserves. The situation under this bill would not be different from the present situation, would it? At the present time, advertising is not permitted on such lands.

Mr. GORE. That is correct; today it is not permitted in the national parks or on the Federal lands or on the public domain. The pending bill does not seek to make any change in that respect.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee repeat the statement he made just before the question was asked by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG]?

Mr. GORE. I said the pending bill does not provide for Federal regulation of billboards, as some have suggested that it does. Any regulation, other than for those segments of the Interstate System lying wholly within wholly federally owned land, if accomplished at all, will be accomplished only by the several States, which are free to regulate or not to regulate, as they may deem advisable.

Mr. KERR. Does the Senator from Tennessee seriously inform the Senate that if the pending bill is passed and is enacted into law, and if a State highway department made a contract with the Secretary of Commerce, that would not vest in the Secretary of Commerce not only the power but also the responsibility to regulate the area adjacent to the highway—for 660 feet on either side—with reference to the exclusion of billboards?

Mr. GORE. I say, and I have so advised the Senate, and I do now advise the Senate, that any regulation whatsoever, if there is any, will be accomplished by the States.

Mr. KERR. I should like to have the Senator from Tennessee show the Senate the language which says the States shall regulate.

Mr. GORE. This regulation, if it is achieved at all—

Mr. KERR. Will be by whom?

Mr. GORE. It will be in 1 of 2 ways.

Mr. KERR. By whom?

Mr. GORE. By the States. It will be achieved—

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Tennessee cannot be serious about that.

Mr. GORE. I could not be more serious.

Public Law 85-352
85th Congress, H. R. 10881
March 28, 1958

AN ACT

72 Stat. 50.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", for "research", \$6,250.

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for advances for animal disease eradication activities", to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized transfers through June 30, 1957 (including interest through March 31, 1958), as follows: (1) \$1,393,490 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1957, for eradication activities, pursuant to authority contained under such head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1957, and (2) \$17,548,923 for sums transferred to the 70 Stat. 230. appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year 1957, for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204 (e) of the Act of August 28, 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 397). 70 Stat. 87.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for advances for grading and classing activities", to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts transferred to the appropriation "Marketing research and service" through June 30, 1957 (including interest through March 31, 1958), pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$1,139,982.

65 Stat. 239.
50 Stat. 62;
49 Stat. 732.

SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COSTS INCURRED
UNDER SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for costs incurred under the soil bank programs in accordance with the provisions of title I of the Act approved May 28, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1801-1837), \$567,500,000, of which \$78,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Acreage reserve program", fiscal year 1958.

ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Acreage Reserve Program", fiscal year 1958, \$250,000, which shall be available to formulate and administer an acreage reserve program in accord with the provisions of subtitles A and C of the Soil Bank Act (7 U. S. C. 1821-1824 and 1802-1814), with respect to the 1958 crops, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000,000 in addition to the amount specified for such purposes in Public Law 85-118: *Provided*, That the same \$3,000 limitation which was applicable to the original \$500,000,000 authorization shall also apply to the additional \$250,000,000 authorized herein.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Special commodity disposal programs", to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized costs (including interest through March 31, 1958), as follows: (1) \$89,996,331 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642); (2) \$125,761,388 for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,290,841,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1701-1709); (4) \$4,609 for grain made available to the Secretary of the Interior to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pursuant to the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 442-446); and (5) \$218,946,145 for strategic and other materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities or products and transferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to the Act of May 28, 1956 (7 U. S. C. 1856).

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for "Administrative expenses", is increased from "\$7,045,000" to "\$7,057,800"; and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for "Reserve fleet expenses", is decreased from "\$6,850,000" to "\$6,837,200".

70 Stat. 188.

70 Stat. 189,
196.

71 Stat. 338.

63 Stat. 945.

68 Stat. 457.

68 Stat. 455.

70 Stat. 492.

70 Stat. 200.

71 Stat. 73.

FEDERAL SHIP MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to advance to this account from the "Vessel operations revolving fund" (46 U. S. C. 1241a), such amounts as may be required for the payment, pursuant to section 1105 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1275), of unpaid principal amounts of defaulted mortgages and loans and of unpaid interest thereon: *Provided*, That such advances shall be repaid to the "Vessel operations revolving fund" as soon as practicable consistent with the status of this account: *Provided further*, That the total advances outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$10,000,000.

65 Stat. 59.

52 Stat. 971.

PANAMA CANAL**CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT****Operating Expenses**

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$320,400.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE PANAMA CANAL

The limitation contained in section 203 of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), is increased from "\$15,000" to "\$30,000".

71 Stat. 79.
41 USC 6b.

60 Stat. 810.

CHAPTER III**INDEPENDENT OFFICES****FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION****SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$65,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$136,000, of which \$3,000 shall be available for payment of compensation to the present incumbent of the position of Chairman of the Commission for the period June 23, 1957, to August 15, 1957, not heretofore paid: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$300,000" to "\$316,300", and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects is increased from "\$335,000" to "\$342,000".

71 Stat. 229.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$1,600,000" to "\$1,850,000".

71 Stat. 229.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$2,350,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

71 Stat. 231.

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$48,400" to "\$53,400".

OPERATING EXPENSES, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

60 Stat. 810.

71 Stat. 231.

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service", including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$75,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$27,500" to "\$39,500".

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

71 Stat. 241.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on certain nonadministrative expenses, is increased from "\$36,000,000" to "\$38,000,000".

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,720,000, none of which shall be for additional employees.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Construction and equipment", \$6,200,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

71 Stat. 234.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$8,750,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$175,000" to "\$185,000".

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

For an additional amount for "International Geophysical Year", \$2,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$6,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$366,500" to "\$416,500": *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the last proviso under that head, inpatient care and treatment may be furnished to an average of 140,490 beneficiaries during the current fiscal year without any proportionate reduction in expenditures.

71 Stat. 236.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of supply depots", \$37,800.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$256,-
^0,000, to remain available until expended.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemnities", \$2,250,-
000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$1,350,000, to be derived by transfer from any other definite annual appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$700,000, to be derived by transfer from any other definite annual appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1958.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", \$3,850,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

60 Stat. 808;
69 Stat. 394.

For necessary expenses to enable the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council to jointly complete a survey of the present and future mass transportation needs of the National Capital region as defined in the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), and to report their findings and recommendations to the President, including transportation expenses and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for the members of the Commission and Council serving without compensation, \$50,000 to remain available until June 30, 1959: *Provided*, That the unobligated balance of \$400,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall remain available until said date and shall be merged with this appropriation.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

36 USC 741.

For expenses necessary for the period December 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958, to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$37,000.

LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the period December 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958, to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), \$37,500.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", \$33,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Assistance for school construction", \$56,950,000, of which \$50,000 shall be available for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies: *Provided*, That the amounts heretofore appropriated under this head shall be merged

with this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That payments from such merged appropriation may be made with respect to applications under title III of the Act ^{67 Stat. 522;} of September 23, 1950, as amended, filed on or before November 18, ^{71 Stat. 593.} 1957, prior to any subsequent cutoff date established under such title ^{20 USC 291-302.} III, and without including such applications in an order of priority with those filed after November 18, 1957.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Grants to States and other agencies", for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of the Vocational ^{68 Stat. 652.} Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$1,400,000. ^{29 USC 31-42.}

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amount authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958, to be expended from the ^{71 Stat. 210.} Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$130,000,000" to "\$138,690,000".

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$170,600,000.

CHAPTER VI

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to Alberta R. Neely, widow of Matthew M. Neely, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia, \$22,500.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Gladys S. Dempsey, widow of John J. Dempsey, late a Representative from the State of New Mexico, \$22,500.

For payment to Jewell T. Long, widow of George S. Long, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, \$22,500.

SENATE

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators: For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants for Senators, to provide additional clerical assistants for each Senator from the States of Florida and Pennsylvania so that the allowance of each Senator from the State of Florida will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants, and so that the allowance of each Senator from the State of Pennsylvania will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over eleven million, the population of said State having exceeded eleven million inhabitants, \$8,000.

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$21,480, to include, from April 1, 1958, twenty additional privates, police force at \$2,160 basic per annum each.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Joint Economic Committee: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$13,000.

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1957, \$285,000.

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$510,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Julia L. Slappey, daughter of Henderson Lanham, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, \$22,500.

For payment to Ella M. B. Kelley, widow of Augustine B. Kelley, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

For payment to Lee Ruby Jones, Anna L. Bradshaw, Mary F. Fuller, sisters, and Fowler F. Cooper, brother of Jere Cooper, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee, \$22,500.

For payment to Marge L. Keeney, widow of Russell W. Keeney, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500.

For payment to Carl M. Andresen, brother of August H. Andresen, late a Representative from the State of Minnesota, \$22,500.

For payment to Eleanor J. Smith, widow of Lawrence H. Smith, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$22,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

For an additional amount for expenses of "Special and select committees", \$475,000.

CAPITOL POLICE

GENERAL EXPENSES

For an additional amount for expenses of uniforms and equipment for the Capitol Police Board, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, \$5,920.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

For an additional amount for "Distribution of catalog cards, salaries and expenses", \$48,000.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

For an additional amount for "Books for the blind", \$75,000.

March 28, 1958

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Pub. Law 85-352

72 Stat. 58.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$359,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations to the Department of the Interior which are available for obligation in the current fiscal year only.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund" for the Glen Canyon project, \$10,000,000; and for the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley Project, \$10,000,000. The unobligated balance of the \$1,800,000 previously appropriated for the Navajo Unit and the unobligated balance of the \$6,100,000 previously appropriated for the Flaming Gorge unit of the Upper Colorado Storage Basin are to be used to initiate construction on these units in the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That the funds appropriated in this paragraph for the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley project shall be transferred to the appropriation entitled "Construction and Rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation".

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$375,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$9,690,563.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$250,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$250,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants, is increased from "\$225,000" to "\$250,000".

71 Stat. 60.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United State prisoners", \$250,000.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$275,000.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$675,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expense", \$59,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

60 Stat. 326;
66 Stat. 438;
70 Stat. 151.
For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$46,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

60 Stat. 326. For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$71,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

71 Stat. 436.

Not to exceed \$1,100,000 of the funds previously appropriated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, may be used for the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, and the limitation thereon as contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, is increased from "\$7,045,000" to "\$8,145,000".

Not to exceed \$750,000 of the funds previously appropriated under this head for the trade fair exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, may be used for the international trade fair program.

CHAPTER IX

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

OPERATING EXPENSES

METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$192,000, to be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

CHAPTER X

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 321, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$6,900,276, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 80, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$1,423,236, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Approved March 28, 1958.

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